IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

(P. 218.) Albany 6 Janʳʸ 1745/6. The Mohawk Sachems of the Two Castles come & renew the Covᵗ with the Commissʳˢ & offer some of their People to Lye this Winter at the rebuilt Fort at Seragtogha & to go on the outscout wᶜʰ is thankfully accepted by the Commissʳˢ

The next day the said Indians accquainted the Commissʳˢ that they had made Peace & an Alliance offensive & deffensive with the Flat heads or Cattabaw Indians & left in the Commissʳˢ hand the Solemn Calumet or Pipe of Peace from the Cattawbaws.

22 Janʳʸ Arent Stevens the Interpreter is dispatched thro the 6 Nations to accquaint them that the Attack upon & the Hostilities committed at Seragtoga by the French & their Indians has put an End to all our hopes of Neutrality & that our Govʳ therefore has taken up the Hatchet against the French & their Indians & expects the 6 Nations as our Bretheren & fellow Subjects will join in the War & for their Encouragment the Govᵗ have appointed £20 — to be paid for every Male Prisoner taken from the French & £10 — for every Scalp. —

25 Febʳʸ Arent Stevens the Interpreter returns from his Embassy & reports that he delivered his Message to the Sachems of the 6 Nations convened in a grand Meeting at Onondaga & that they had flatly refused to take up the Hatchet & assist us against the French & their Indians. They said they & the Cacknawaga Indians in Canada were One Family & one Nation that they intermarried amongst one Another & would not therefore make War upon each other, that when Indians went to War with each other they could not make Peace with that Facility white People did. They desired we should not think the Covᵗ Chain broken by this Refusal as they should not if we refused to assist them in their Wars. The Interpʳ reproached them with the Breach of their late & constant Engagments to our Govʳˢ but all was to no purpose they persisted in their Refusal.

(P. 219.) Upon this News by the Interpreter the Commiss^rs dispatch an Express to the Govr & advise him imediately to summon the 6 Nations to meet him at Albany & there try to bring them to join in the War. They complain heavily of want of money to carry on the Indian Affairs & of the scanty provision made by the Assembly.

In the Commiss^rs Letter to the Govr dated the
March 1745/6. They complain of the Assemblys neglect in not raising money to secure the Frontiers & say " they are of opinion that no effectual care being as yet taken to secure our Frontiers is a principal if not the only reason the Indians will not join us in the War."

" Unless there be a very strong Fort built at the Carrying Place & a very considerable Garrison placed in it wch we have always expected & wished for since the War begun our Frontiers will be still exposed to the Enemys Depradations — "

Intelligence is received that the Mohawks kept privately amongst them a Belt of Wampum from the Govr of Canada who had sent a Message with it to them purporting that he was certain that the English in whose Settlements they live had a Design last Winter to destroy them all & that the same Scheme is now on foot, he therefore tells them that he has opened a Road between their Dwellings & Canada for them to retreat to him or he to come to their Assistance whenever they will send him word.

Measures are taken to get this Belt out of the hands of the Mohawks & to remove from their Minds any Jealousy or Suspicions wch this lying Artifice of the Govr of Canada may have raised.

Albany 5 April 1746. Several Mohawk Sachems apply to the Commiss^rs in behalf of their Nation — They complain that as they have sent several of their Warriors to Garrison Seraghtoga they ought to be consulted in all Opperations carried on there wch they say is not done.

They complain that they have frequently applied to have their Castles fortified in order to secure their Wives & Children but it is not done, & therefore they must recall all their Warriors to set about that work themselves.

12 April 1746. I find by a Letter from the Commiss^rs to the Govr that (p. 220) he was dissatisfied with their Managment & having thought some other Persons had more Influence over the Indians than they had, he had employed them in some Negotiations without Accquainting the Commiss^rs with it, wch they so much resented that they desire their Dismission from their Offices.[1] —

22 April 1746. The Commiss^rs receive an Acc^t & transmit it to the Govr of the Barbarous Murder & Scalping of a principal Farmer at Schaahkook by the French Indians wch they say will drive away all the Settlers from their Farms to the Northward of Albany & the Westward of Schenectady & down the Eastern side of Hudson's River —

this shortly after happened & for upwards of 70 Miles along Hudsons River I was a Witness of [a] an almost total Desertion from all the Settlements & wch continued till the conclusion of the War, Nay the Grain within 4 Miles of Albany was left unreaped & the Lands uncultivated; such an universal Terror dos the Barbarity of a few Indians Inspire & as the [Settlements] Houses are generaly at some Distance from each other & that part of the Country but thinly settled, this Desertion (the same Circumstances continuing) will always attend the Scalping by the French Indians — Nothing can so effectually secure & enrich a Colonized Country as diffusion of Property & a numerous People. whereas I am informed there have been patents Granted & I believe now in possession of 25 Miles Square to One single Person. Almost every Person is Land Mad & to accumulate vast Tracts of unsittled Land & either to keep or to job with the same seems to rule the Attention of most. hence the Country is kept unpeopled

[1] this Breach between the Govr & the Commiss^rs was [the] a principal Source of many intestine Broils & Jarrs between Mr Clinton & the Assembly & other leading Characters in this Province. whither it was a right or a wrong measure, I shall not embroil myself to discuss. nor do I think it a matter wch falls in with the Plan or Design of these Papers. Thus far I will venture my opinion, that [as] if it introduced Co^l Johnson into the chief Managment of The Indians, it gave Action to a Gent^n of more Influence & Abilities with regard to Indian Affairs & more respected by them than any other Person in this Province, & the Jealousy & Ingratitude he met with I put down to the Venom of Faction.

produces little or nothing in proportion to its Extent and the Possessors in perpetual Law suits & inveterate Quarrels about their Boundaries & Contest & Hatred transmitted thro their Families. their best Estates pay no Quit Rents to the Crown, & many wch are subjected [never] will not pay. —

(P. 221.) Albany 2^d^ May 1746 The Commiss^rs^ write a Second Letter to the Govr accquainting him with several other Attacks Murthers & Scalpings by the French Indians & say that most of the Farmers along the Eastern side of Hudsons River & to the Northward of Albany [are] have deserted their Farms & are come with their Wives & Families for Protection to Albany whose Inhabitants are kept in such constant Alarms & so wore out with Watching & going on the out Scout & as the Indians sit still & will remain Neuter unless a considerable Force be sent up from the lower Counties to the relief of Albany the whole County will speedily be abandoned & the Inhabitants must leave it —

23 July 1746 — Govr Clinton comes to Albany in order to meet [wuth] & confer with the 6 Nations & prevail on them to join in the War & intended Expedition against Canada —

The Commiss^rs^ report to the Govr that by all that appears to them the 6 Nations are unwilling to join us in the War against the French & other Indians ——

Albany 19 Augt 1746. Govr Clintons Speech to the 6 Nations & to the River Indians — at wch were present Commiss^rs^ from Massachusetts Bay

he renew^s^ the Cov^t^ with them in behalf of all His Majes^ys^ Subjects in N. America —

he puts them in Mind of his giving into their hands the Hatchet of War the last time he met them & their Promise to use it against the French if they made any Attacks & committed any Hostilities upon their Bretheren the English — he tells them they are all Witnesses of the Bloody & Treacherous Murders committed by the French & their Indians & he therefore demands from them the imediate fulfilling of their Engagments.

He accquaints them with the intended Expedition against Canada the Levies raised for the same being many of them now in Albany & he invites them to share the honour & Glory of this Expedition & presents to them The Great War Belt.

23 Augt The 6 Nations Answer the Gov^{rs} Speech — & Say "We the 6 Nations are now assembled together as one Man & we take in the Messasagas for a Seventh Nation & what is now to be spoken by one Mouth are the joint & Sincere thoughts of (p. 222) every heart" —

They accept the Hatchet & solemnly promise & Engage themselves to make War upon the French & all the Indians in their Alliance, to obey Such orders as His Excell^{cy} shall think proper to give them & in confirmation thereof they throw down their Great War Belt, wch is the Solemnity of their declaring War.[1] —

The Rivet Indians answer much in the same Manner.

From this Meeting the Milatary Command of the Indians [fell upon] being conferred by Govr Clinton upon Co^{l} William Johnson it naturally bro^{t} with it the whole Managment of Indian Affairs, so that till the year 1748. the Records are Silent.[2]

[1] at this Meeting Co^{l} Johnson who lives in the Mohawk Country & had the Honour of a Sachem conferred on him, came down to Albany with the Indians habited & painted after their manner — I was at Albany at this Meeting & it was then said that his personal Influence over the Indians was the great means of bringing them into the above Declaration of War, wch the Commiss^{rs} had vainly tried their utmost Interest to do. And from all that I have been able to learn at that Day & to this Time no Man in this Colony is so much respected by the Indians has so much Influence over them or better deserves it. They looked upon him as their Cheif, their Patron & their Brother they acted under his Command & were almost wholly directed by him.

[2] The date of the last meeting of the Indian commissioners as given by Wraxall is not quite correct. The original registers contain minutes of a meeting of the commissioners on November 24, 1746, at which Hendrick and eight other Indians appeared, though they had refused to appear at another meeting earlier in the same day. They give as a reason for their non-appearance the fact that they are responsible to Colonel Johnson. They also mention Lydius, whose employment by Governor Clinton had been the cause of complaints by the commissioners for some time. This seems to be the last meeting mentioned in the records. Apparently the commissioners had already resigned, but probably their resignation had not yet been accepted. Their letter of resignation is given in the records under date of October 27, 1746, but is not mentioned at all by Wraxall. In it the com-

Albany 23 July 1748. Govr Clinton & Govr Shirley met the 6 Nations & their Allies the Tontugkrightroones & Schanckaderadygroohness [1] & made their respective Speeches to them. The purport of wch were to brighten & Strengthen the Covt Chain to accquaint them with his Majesties Approbation of their Conduct in joining his other Subjects in the present War & that he had sent Govr Clinton several presents as a mark of his Favour to give to them — To warn them against the Artifices of the French & Animate them to continue in their Attachment & Union with the English, not to harbour the French Amongst them who only came with an Intention to stir up Jealousies & misunderstandings between them & their Bretheren the English.

Govr Shirley told them he had brought with him 14 French Prisoners for them to Exchange for such of their People as had been taken by the French. —

(P. 223.) Albany 26 July 1748 — The 6 Nations Answer Govr Clintons Speech The renew the Covt Chain, they acknowledge his Majesty King George as their Common Father & Protector & that their Duty & Fidelity is due to him. They promise faithfully to act in conformity to the several Exhortations given them by Govr Clinton — This Speech they address to Govr Clinton in the First place to Col Johnson in the Second & Govr Shirley in the Third — They afterwards make a Seperate Speech to Govr Shirley in Answer to one he made them.

missioners complain of the governor's accusations against them made to the Assembly, and after giving a justification of their own conduct, they close as follows: "We hope yr Excellcy will excuse us & appoint others in our Room who will act more Agreeable to yr Excellency and we hope do more Service to the publick then it has been in our Power to do under the Disadvantages we ly under." The letter is signed by Myndert Schuyler, Nicholas Bleecker, John Lansingh, Jr., Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Tenbroeck, and John Depeyster. — Ed.

[1] Tontugarightroones = Catawbas.

Schancaderadygroohness, variously spelled, but seldom like this: a tribe formerly living in Maryland, but now united with the Oneidas. — Ed.

Present
Hubert Marshall
Philip Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Henderick Van Cleek
Robert Bleecker
Roger Gentise
Stephen Ronselaer
Johannes Lansingh
Eward Collins
Cornelis Cuyler

II
324

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs the 6th Day of January 1756

The Comrs ordered the following Letter to be writt to Viz.

I am directed by the Comrs of Indian Affairs to acquaint you they rec'd your favours of the 2d Instant and are glad to hear that your Journey and Mission is over they hope both your People and ours may continue in Friendship Our Scouts have as yet discovered no Enemy, If they do the Comrs will not fail to acquaint you with all Speed, and doubt not of the same from you

The Comrs think it would be very proper that a Sign or Word or both were agreed on between our Scouts and yours that they might know one another There is a new Fort to be built at Saratoge as soon as that is done they'll give more particular Directions to our Scouts in the mean time they are directed to go to the Carrying Place and all thereabouts

To Stephen Israel Williams

several Sachems and Captains of the Mohawk
and Canajoharie Castles appeared at this Board
and by Hendrick their Speaker Said

Brethren Brethren & Friends We are come here to Albany
the place appointed, to renew the Meeting together
In the first place we Condole the Death of
the great man the Sachem who was always
ready to do We have neglected it a long
time We have several things more to say
but begin with this. Therefore a few Days

Brethren Brethren & Friends We are well to see the Face
of Peace and we desire you to dry the Tears
for all that have Died since we were here last
and that all the Womens Tears may be wiped
off and their Grief, & Cares taken away

Brethren Brethren & Friends

We have just now spoke of the
Grief and Sorrow we were under, we have also been
in great Darkness but are now come to dispel
all Clouds that the Sun may shine bright
and Clear; This place of Treaty where our
Forefathers appointed we come to renew and
Ratify it may be always Continued as before
and likewise one or two places of Residence
to with at Onondage

Have a Belt

II
314
A

Brother Corlaer and Quedee

We two Castles of Mohawks are come here to renew the Covenant made between us and you, & was made fast with a Silver Chain We on our parts desire the same may be Continued and that we may go hand in hand together against the Enemy according as the Covenant made with the Silver Chain requires Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer & Quedee

II 325 We two Castles of Mohawks desire that if any surprise or Accident happen Immediately to be made acquainted with it, and no Delay made for that is Dangerous This our Desire we confirm by this small belt of Wampum perhaps had we speedily been made acquainted with the least we might have taken the Enemy

R. He Corlaer answered in the Afternoon Brethren You have Condoled the Death of the late Sachem who was your good friend we thank you for the Regard you shew to his Memory. Here is his Brother in his place who likewise thanks you, and makes you a Present of 6 Blankets, 6 Howds and 6 Knives you to use Entertainment at Night

Brethren You have likewise Considered the Death of all our Friends that Dies since you were last here for which we likewise Mourn & you add Grudge the Death of Saul and Brethren that have Died in that time gave a Deed

You have likewise spoke of the regulating and Clearing we Undertook Recommended by the Governour Viz: That you have Cleared Part & Sacked it, and that you are now come to Inquire all Fees & Darkness that the Clearing may Shine Bright and Clear"

Have Obliged to you for your Concern for us and returne you our Thanks and [illegible] II
that Brethren of Hanover desire to wipe all 325 A
Tears from your Eyes. Granted that that is all the Darkness and that you are Clear in your Minds and Clearness may Continued as heretofore and all as Immediate

We agree that Alloway & Immobedage have been the Places appointed for Treaties by our Forefathers and desire that they may remain so for the future, and that we may meet together as often as occasion requires with Sincerity & Speak to one another what our Hearts as well as our Mouths as Brethren ought to Do

Brethren

You told us that you the Mohawks of both Castles came here to renew the Covenant between us which is made fast with a Silver Chain and that you desire to continue it and that we may go hand in hand against the Enemy according as the Covenant made between us with the Silver Chain requires

Brethren We are heartily glad you are come to renew the Covenant made fast with the Silver Chain which we likewise do on our parts and hope it will for ever continue between us as Strong and Brotherly as ever it was before. Who you have been long a coming we are very glad to see you here, and hope you have now brought along with you as many men as we desired to ly this Winter at Canadoge and to go on the Scout. And we hope we may always be true to one another as our Ancestors formerly were when Schonectady and the Mohawks Country were Invaded. In those Days we presently stood by one another and came so quickly to one anothers Assistance as Eagles that fly Low as well as we that we might pursue the Enemy We hope and doubt not it will be so again which we, as true one Brothers will not be wanting

on

In our parts. We have had a Long Peace
but hope we shall now shew ourselves
Men and Warriours on all Occasions
gave a Belt
We have always made you acquainted with
our News that happen'd as soon as possible we
could and shall continue to do so for the
future and hope you will do so on your parts
with us gave a Belt
The Indians spoke again
Brother Corlaer & Quider
You do not know how sure they you desired from us
ten Men out of each Castle. It is true we agreed
to it when Coll. Schuyler was at Canajoharie
and we have now brought with us Eight Men
from Canajoharie and nine from the Mohawks
to go on the Scout, and there are others came
along with who are here in the house they will
go also. We have one Request to ask of
the Commissioners, that we may go hand in
hand as in former Times, not that the white
People look on themselves as entirely our Mas-
=ters and despise us. We desire also that the
Commissioners may conceal nothing from us
but that we may take Counsel together
We desire likewise to tell the Commissioners
that when our Young Men are sent on the Scout
they may always return home at Night. They
can

II
326
A

Can go a great Way in a Day And if they come
not home at Night it must be supposed they
have met with some Accident We have appointed
two Old Men for Officers to Counsell with your
Officers and to take Care of the young Indians
who are Unruly when Drunk. Therefore we
desire that no Strong Liquor be kept for them

Comes spoke again and said

Brethren Our Governour has ordered a Fort to
be built at Saratoga for a Place for the Winter
because the foundation of the old Block Houses
will remain. II 327 Do to your Young Men who are
to be sent on the Scout We are Contented they
should be out only one Day and home at Night
but in Case they should at any time see Occasion to go further
than that they can return home at Night
We desire they may send one of their Company
back to acquaint our People with the Reason
of their going further, As to the Cattle
Corn &c Canajo have for you we will acquaint
the Governour that you desire it.

At a meeting of the Chiefs of Indian Affairs the Seventh Day of January 1756

Present
Tawen Shaubeak
Stein Schuyler
Coxhead Thunder
Keyes Yeshise
Eastes Skeeker
Sebastian Skeeker
Dago Cetins
Swannes Tawenyh
Chiefs

Sundry Nations of the Indians and Canajoharie Castles appeared at this Board and by Hendrick Theyanoguin their Speaker

and Sebastian Eastes Day whereof this is a Day, We have been long at War with the Ohio Indians but made Peace with them sometime ago. They sent us a Message lately and said that as they are now at Peace with us they desire to renew the Covenant Chain made between us and them and in token thereof sent us this Calumet Pipe

They said to us when had long sate in Darkness but now the mist is dispelled from their Eyes. They now see Clear. The Sun shines bright and hope that it may always shine so bright In token thereof sent us this Shell

They said if any Body should hurt us and they not know of it we might quickly give them notice and they would immediately come to our Assistance. The Women used the same Speech they would come along with the Men In token thereof sent us a String of Beads a Blanket of Strouds and a Pipe

We Sago Yromethang make Good the remaining part with the

Brothers Cornacs & Tuscaro

Brothers The Peace between the Flath Heads and us has been made by Intercession of the English Governours, and therefore we leave the Calumett Pipe with the Com.rs because this is the place of treating, that the Flath Heads may see it if they come here.

The Com.rs answered

Brothers We thank you for acquainting us with this News that you have made Peace with the Flath Heads, and that the Mist w.ch darkened their Eyes is dispelled that the Sun now shines bright which we hope it will always do

You say that they have told you if any Body hurt you they will be ready to assist you

II We are now at War with the French, and do not 328 know how soon we may want Assistance, We hope that the Flath Heads as well as the Six Nations will look upon the French as their & your Enemies as well as ours and that you and they will be ready to come to our Assistance whenever you are Desired, and we will write to our Governour to recommend the same to the Governour of Virginia

The Indians promised so soon as the Flath Heads which the Com.rs desired they would do —

Pennsylvania, 1745.

John Wells, Enion Williams, Matthew Rue, Richard Mitchel, Mark Watson, Richard Hough, John
Abraham De Normandy, Robert Ellis, Alexander Brown Houston, John Semmyson, Henry Antes,
Thomas Owen, Thomas Craig & the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Bristol for the time being.

N. B. At the same time a seperate Commission of the Peace was granted to Lawrence Growden

For the County of Chester —

John Crosby, Elisha Gatchel, Caleb Cowpland, William Moore, Abraham Edmond, Joseph Pennock, Joseph
Brinton, William Pyam, Joseph Bonsell, Wallop Webb, John Mather, Job Rushton, Charles Grant,
Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, John Parry, Andrew M. Dowel & the Chief Burgess of the Borough of
Chester for the time being.

N. B. At the same time a seperate Commission of the Peace was granted to Joseph Parker

For the County of Lancaster

Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Jones, Emanuel Carpenter, John Kyle, Conrad Weiser,
James Armstrong, Samuel Smith, John Hogg, James Whitehill, David Jones, James Galbreath, John
Postlethwaite, William Maxwell, James Gillaspy, Samuel Anderson, Edward Berwick, Henry Harris of
Cumru Township & the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster for the time being.

N. B. At the same time A seperate Commission of the Peace was granted to Thomas
Coulson Esq.

Memorandum January 6th 1745. Five Members of Assembly appointed on the Commission to

for the County of Lancaster

Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Yeates, Emanuel Carpenter, John Kyle, Conrad Weiser, James Armstrong, Samuel Smith, John Hogg, James Whitehill, David Jones, James Galbreath, John Postlethwaite, William Maxwell, James Gillaspy, Samuel Anderson, Edward Berwick, Henry Harris of Cumru Township & the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster for the time being.

N. B: At the same time a Seperate Commission of the Peace was granted to Thomas Cookson Esq.

Memorandum. January 6th 1745. Five Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was met according to their Adjournment; & that their Speaker not being able from Indisposition to attend the Service of the House, they had proceeded to the Choice of another Speaker, and desired to know when the Governor would receive the House in order to present him. His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

At a Council held at Philadelphia January 7th 1745.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq: Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell Esq:

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The House waited on the Governor at the time appointed, when their Speaker, John Kinsey Esq; who requested the usual Privileges for himself, taking notice that these for the House had been already granted. The Governor made answer, that as long as he should have the Honour to continue in the Government, he depend on his Speaker & Assembly might depend on his Protection in all their just Privileges. The Speaker returned Thanks, & desired to know if the Governor had any thing to lay before the House. His Honour said he had & would send a Message to them in the Morning. Then they were withdrawn. A Message being prepared by the Governor to lay before [illegible] was read and agreed to by Mr. Strettell the only Member present; & this

desir'd to know when the Governor would receive the House in order to present him. His Honour appointed 12 O'Clock the next Day.

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Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq: Lieutenant Governor.
Robert Strettil Esq:

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The House waited on the Governor at the time appointed their Speaker, John Kinsey Esq; who requested the usual Privileges for himself, taking notice that these for the House had been already granted. The Governor made answer, that as long as he should have the Honour to continue in the Government, he doubted not every Speaker & Assembly might depend on his Protection in all their just Privileges. The Speaker returned Thanks, & desired to know if the Governor had any thing to lay before the House — His Honour said he had & would send a Message to them in the Morning. Then they were withdrawn a Message being prepared by the Governor to lay before the Council for their Approbation it was read and approved by Mr. Strettil the only Member present; & that the House might not receive any delay the Secretary was ordered to transcribe it fair to be signed & delivered in the Morning. E R E

At a Council held at Philadelphia January 8th 1745.

Present

The Honourable George Thomas Esq: Lieutenant Governor
Thomas Laurence, Abraham Taylor, James Hamilton, } Esq:rs
Samuel Hazel, Robert Strettil .....

Mr. Hamilton took and subscribed the Oaths to the Government, & then took his place at the Board.

The

NOTE: PAGE 367 IS INCORRECTLY DESIGNATED

AS "337."

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approv'd.
The Governor laid before the Board his Message of the 8th Instant together with the Report of the Albany Commissioners &a. Letter from Admiral Warren Dated at Louisbourg the 26th of November last; he likewise laid before them his Message of the 10th Instant & the Petition mention'd in it, & likewise the Assemblys Answer to his Message of the 8th Instant all which were read & the following ordered to be enter'd viz.t

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen

I take the first Opportunity, since the return of the Commissioners from Albany to lay before You my Instructions to them, & their Report of the Treaty held with the Indians of the Six Nations at that Place; and I make no doubt but their Conduct will be as satisfactory to You as it is to me. You will observe by the last Article of these Instructions, that had I been at liberty to follow my own Judgement, and been secure of Stores for supplying those Nations with Arms, Ammunition, & other Necessaries, for acting offensively against the French, I should, in conjunction with my Neighbouring Governments, have urged them to an immediate Declaration of War, as the only means, in my opinion, of securing their fidelity to His Majesty; for as it seems next to impossible for them to maintain their Neutrality much longer, if they are not speedily engaged by His Majesties Colonies, their own security will oblige them to join with the Enemy: Besides it is certainly the reverse of good Policy to indulge our Indians in a Neutrality, after the French have compelled them to take up the Hatchet; it is giving the Enemy an Advantage which they have already made use of, and will continue so to do to the Destruction of the Inhabitants

Before I quit this Subject, I must acquaint You, that by a Letter

our Indians in the Neighbourhood
an Advantage, which they have already made use of, and will continue so to do to the Destruction of the Inhabitants
upon the Frontiers of the several Provinces. Before I quit this Subject, I must acquaint You, that by a Letter
received since your last Meeting, from the Governor of Virginia, I am informed, that the Catawbas have refused to come
to Philadelphia, as being too distant from their Country, and have declared, that they will not regard any propositions
made to them by the Six Nations, without first receiving a Token from them, attested by the Marks of some of their
Sachems; and that from hence it is concluded, any further Endeavours to reconcile them will be ineffectual. As this
Mediation was set on foot at the desire of Governor Gooch, was to be carried on at the Expence of his Government,
and has since been declined by him for the reasons before mentioned, I forthwith took the properest Measures to make
the Six Nations acquainted with the Catawbas Resolutions, that their Deputies might be prevented from coming
hither in the Spring as well to save them the trouble of a fruitless Journey, as us the Expence of maintaining them
for some time here, & of making them a Present at their departure. There will probably be too frequent Occasions
during the continuance of the War for Expences of this kind.

You will observe, from the Information transmitted by the Governor of New York, that preparations
have been making by the French & their Indians upon a Branch of the River Mississippi, for an Attack upon the back
parts of this & some of the Neighbouring Colonies. Although there should be no real foundation for this Account, it
is not improbable that something will be attempted upon Us this Winter by the Enemy, since Charlevoix is gone over
to them with a considerable Party of the Shawonese, who is well acquainted with the back parts of this Province,
knows the defenceless Condition of the Inhabitants, & is of a savage, treacherous Disposition. This, & some
other Circumstances, considered, I forthwith Dispatched a Messenger with Circular Letters to the Officers
appointed for a Militia in Lancaster County, with Orders to them to be upon their Guard, and to make the best
preparations they could for their Defence; enjoining them at the same time to be very careful not to do any injury
to the Indians in Amity with us, or to molest them in their Hunting. I likewise sent Directions to M. Weiser
to employ some of the Delaware Indians at Shamokin as Scouts to watch the Enemy's Motions, and to engage
a Body of Indians there to harass them in their March, in case they should attempt any thing against

to Philadelphia, as being too distant from their Country, and have declared, that they will not regard any propositions
made to them by the Six Nations, without first receiving a Letter from them, attested by the Marks of some of their
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You will observe from the Information transmitted by the Governor of New York, that preparations
have been making by the French & their Indians upon a Branch of the River Mississippe, for an Attack upon the back
parts of this & some of the Neighbouring Colonies. Although there should be no real foundation for this Account, it
is not improbable that something will be attempted upon Us this Winter by the Enemy, since Chartier is gone over
to them with a considerable Party of the Shawnese, who is well acquainted with the back parts of this Province,
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to the Indians in Amity with us, or to molest them in their Hunting. I likewise sent Directions to Mr Weiser
to employ some of the Delaware Indians at Shamokin as Scouts to watch the Enemy's Motions, and to engage
the whole Body of Indians there to Barrack them in their March, in case they should attempt any thing against
us, and afterwards to join our remote Inhabitants for their mutual Defence. These measures appeared to me so
absolutely necessary, that I could not doubt of your enabling me to defray any Expence that may attend them.

The

Pennsylvania, 1745.

The last Post brought me a Letter from Admiral Warren, dated at Louisbourgh the Twenty sixth of November, in which he advises me that no Ships were then arrived from Britain, and that as it is probable the Regiments expected from Gibraltar will be forced to the Leaward Islands by the severity of the Season, and not arrive at Louisbourg in time for its Defence against the Preparations which he hears are making in Canada to attack it early in the Spring, and even then be perhaps extremely incommoded by Sickness and other Accidents, he calls upon me, agreable to his Grace the Duke of Newcastles Letter, formerly laid before You, to raise a number of Men for the Defence of that important Acquisition, and to send them with a quantity of Provisions sufficient for their Support there, by the middle of March next. He further informs me that he thinks himself authorized in conjunction with Sir William Pepperil, to draw Bills for defraying the Expence, and has sent me an Extract of the Duke of Newcastles Letter to that purpose; but as no Bills have been remitted to me for this Service, nor Officers sent to raise their Men, I must apply to You, and I doubt not but it will be a Service very acceptable to his Majesty, for an advance of so much of the Publick Money as will be necessary for paying, victualling & transporting, as many Men as can be raised in so short a Time; and for rewarding such Officers as shall be commissioned to raise, and to conduct them to Louisbourgh; since no Commissions granted by me can entitle them to any Command in that Garrison, or elsewere out of this Government.

I need not tell You, that the last Vessels from Europe confirmed the Account, that a most unnatural Rebellion had broke out, and was then carrying on in Scotland, in favour of a Popish Pretender supported by France and Spain. At this Distance we can only pray that the Great God of Battles will grant Success to His Majesties Arms, and that he will confound the Devices of His Four Enemies open and concealed. I trust that, through the favour of Heaven, and the Justice of His Majesties Cause, we shall

Majesty for an advance of so much of the Publick Money as will be necessary for paying victualling & transporting as many Men as can be raised in so short a Time; and for rewarding such Officers as shall be commissioned to raise, and to conduct them to Louisbourgh; since no Commissions granted by me can entitle them to any Command in that Garrison, or elsewere out of this Government.

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Having mentioned every thing to You of a Publick Concern that occurr'd to me, I have only to assure You, that whatever shall be laid before me for the welfare of the Province, will meet with a favourable Reception, and as much Dispatch as the Nature of the Business will admit of.

January 8.th 1745.

Geo. Thomas.

3 R C

An Account of the

Treaty

held at the City of Albany, in the Province of New York, By his Excellency the Governor of that Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, with the Indians of the Six Nations, in October 1745.

Leaving inserted every thing to your further Consideration. I have only to assure
You, that whatever shall be laid before me for the welfare of the Province, will meet with a favourable
Reception, and as much Dispatch as the Nature of the Business will admit of.

January 8th 1745.

Geo. Thomas.

E. R. C

An Account of the Treaty

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To the Honourable George Thomas Esq: with the King's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, under the Honoble John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn Esq:rs true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties

May it please the Governor,

Having been honoured with a Commission, authorizing us, the Subscribers, in Conjunction with the Governors of the Neighbouring Colonies, or their Delegates, or seperately to treat with the

the Indians of the Six United Nations at Albany, in October last; we think it our Duty to render an Account of our Conduct therein, which be pleased to receive as follows.

The next Day after the Receipt of the Commission, that is, on the Twenty seventh Day of September last, we set out for Albany, where we arrived on the third of October following. On the Fourth of October, the Day appointed to treat with the Indians, pursuant to the Instructions given us, we waited on the Governor of New York, & acquainted him with our Appointment, and shewed him the Commission by which we were empowered to treat.

The Governor desired his Secretary might take a Copy of it; to which we consented. The Indians of Five of the Six United Nations, in number about Four hundred and sixty, arrived the same Day, none of them Senecas; it being, as we were informed, a time of great Sickness and Mortality among them, which prevented their coming.

But the Commissioners from the Massachusets not being come, the Treaty was deferr'd until their Arrival. Two Days after, being the Sixth of October in the Evening, we received a Message from the Governor of New York, by his Secretary, desiring to know of Us at what time we would confer with a Committee of his Council, either alone, or with the Commissioners of the other Colonies all then arrived, viz.

For the Massachusetts

Jacob Wendal Esqr a Member of the Council

John Stoddart
Samuel Wells
Thomas Hutchinson } Esq^rs Members of Assembly

For Connecticut Colony

But the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Meeting [illegible]

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For the Massachusetts

Jacob Wendal Esq.r a Member of the Council
John Stoddart
Samuel Wells
Thomas Hutchinson } Esq.rs Members of Assembly

For Connecticut Colony

_____ Wolcot Esq.r Lieutenant Governor, and
Col. _____ Stanley.

We agreed to return our Answer to his Message in the Morning.

Accordingly in the Morning we returned our Answer by James Read, that we would meet the Committee of Council at a Quarter after Ten that Day, and chose to have our first Conference with them only. About the time appointed we went; but the Commissioners from the other Colonies coming into the Room soon after, deprived us of the seperate Conference proposed. Being all thus met, the Gentlemen of the Council, to wit, Daniel Horsmanden, and Joseph Murray, Esq.r let us know they were appointed by the Governor of New York a Committee to confer with us concerning the Treaty which was to ensue; that their Governor desired to be informed of our Sentiments, whether we were inclinable to speak to the Indians of the United Nations seperately, or whether we thought a joint Speech to be delivered on behalf of all the Colonies, might be best, either being indifferent to him.

The Commissioners from New England declared their opinions for a joint Speech, as what would show our [illegible]

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The Commissioners from New England declared their Opinions for a joint Speech, as what would show our Union, and consequently have the greater weight with with the Indians. On the part of Pennsylvania it was objected, that we had divers Matters in Charge which relates to our own Government only, which would be improper in such a joint Speech; and perhaps it might be the case of others of the Colonies: That such a joint Speech would require much time in forming, and with Difficulty, if at all likely to be agreed on.

But it was replied, this would be the best Judges of when the heads of such joint Speech were read; & the Committe of Council producing what they prepared to this purpose, it was agreed to be read. On reading of which we observed, that it mentioned a Complaint against the Eastern Indians for killing some white People; and therefore among other Things proposed the Indians of the Six United Nations should be put on Declaring War against the Eastern Indians, and to assure them that the several Colonies would support them in it. To this Article it was objected, on the part of Pennsylvania, that it was necessary the Legislature of each Government should be consulted before the Indians were put on Declaring of War: That it would be very mischevious to all

the

Pennsylvania, 1745.

the Colonies, as it would be a means of drawing the War nearer on their Borders: That the Indians did not seem disposed to enter into a War with each other, but rather to remain Neutral: That in this Disposition little better could be expected from them than what was remarked to be the case in the last War, when the Indians of opposite Parties passed each other without Fighting, and only Scalped their like People: That as to the People who had been killed, the Indians might be put on demanding Satisfaction, and might possibly obtain it, and prevent the Cause of War; or if they were put on Declaring of War, at least Care should be first taken to provide them with the Requisites necessary for defending themselves and carrying on such War; without which, it would in Effect, be a betraying them. That Provision was made by the Government of New York, the Gentlemen of the Council best know. In Pennsylvania we knew no Provision was made for them. That therefore if this Article was inserted in the Speech proposed, we must insist on Treating seperately. To the Proposal for putting the Indians of the Six United Nations on demanding Satisfaction, one of the Commissioners of the Massachusets answered, That Proposal ought to come on the part of the Indians; for that if no more was proposed to them on the behalf of the Governments, than that they should demand Satisfaction for the Injury done, they would offer something yet less. At length it was agreed all the other Governments, Pennsylvania excepted, should treat jointly; and we were desired to be assistant in their joint Treaty so far as we judged fit.

A Committee was then named to prepare the joint Speech to be delivered by the Governor of New York. When it was prepared we were to meet again to consider the same.

It was two Days after this before the Speech was ready; and in the mean time the Governor and Council of New York made Inquiry concerning the Alarm which happened the last Winter among the Mohawks

many Reports as we judged fit.

A Committee was then named to prepare the joint Speech to be delivered by the Governor of New York. When it was prepared we were to meet again to consider the same.

It was two Days after this before the Speech was ready; and in the mean time the Governor and Council of New York made Inquiry concerning the Alarm which happened the last Winter among the Mohawks occasioned by a Report spread amongst them that the English were coming to cutt them off. To this purpose the Governor of New York sent for the Mohawks, and let them know that the String of Wampum which had been sent him by them not to make any further Enquiry concerning that Affair he could not accept of; that it was necessary the Authors of this false Rumour should be known and punished; and therefore he ensisted they would discover all they knew concerning the Authors, and if they has any other cause of uneasyness to communicate it to him: and thereupon he delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. The Mohawks agreed to return their Answer the next Day. Some of the Mohawks accordingly attended the Governor of New York the next Day, and named to him a Person who they said was the Author of this false Alarm. The Person being sent for, owned his having heard and mentioned the Report; but denyed his being the Author of it.

After the strictest Enquiry and Examination, the Governor and Council seemed to believe him Innocent, and that the Rumour had been raised and spread by means of some one or more of the Mohawks themselves.

On the Tenth of October, the Speech proposed to be delivered to the Indians by the Governor of New York, being prepared, we were desired to meet the other Commissioners, and hear the same read. Accordingly about Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, we met them; the Speech was read; after which it was objected on the part of Pennsylvania, that it contained a Narrative of many Facts to which we were altogether Strangers; and therefore were not proper to be made Parties in the Relation: That it pressed the Indians on making of War; which we thought might be attended with mischievous Consequences to all the Colonies: That as we were to treat seperately, and they had already heard our Reasons against a War, they must judge for themselves how far it would be prudent in them to press it. The Result was, the Commissioners of the other Colonies agreed to the Speech, as it had been prepared; and in the afternoon of the same Day the Deputies of the United Nations were

necessary the Authors of this false Rumour should be known, [illegible] would discover all they knew concerning the Authors, and if they had any other cause of uneasiness to communicate it to him: and thereupon he delivered back the String of Wampum sent them. The Mohawks agreed to return their Answer the next Day. Some of the Mohawks accordingly attended the Governor of New York the next Day, and named to him a Person who they said was the Author of this false Alarm. The Person being sent for, owned his having heard and mentioned the Report; but denyed his being the Author of it.

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Brethren

Pennsylvania, 1745.

371.

Brethren,

Here are present upon the occasion of this Interview, Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut, convened with me on the same righteous Intention of Renewing, Brightning and Strengthening the Covenant Chain which has tied you and his Britannick Majesty's several Colonies on this Continent, in the firmest Engagements to each other, for Supporting and Maintaining our Common Cause.

We are glad to see so many of our Brethren, and do bid You welcome here; at the same time, that we heartily condole the absence of our Brethren the Senecas, and the Calamities which have occasioned it; may the Almighty comfort them under their grievous Afflictions, and soon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.

We do with you our Brethren, and with you as their Representatives, ratify confirm, and establish all former Engagements entered into by us and our Brethren of the Six United Nations; and assure You, that we shall ever hold them inviolable, and we doubt not of the same from You.

A Belt.

Brethren,

The Rumours which last Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the Mahquas, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without Foundation; and I cannot help observing on this occasion, that you ought not for the future to suffer any such Idle Tales to be raised or propagated among You, as they not only tend to seperate your and our Affections each from the other; but also to make us Jealous of our own People, without sufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum.

You, as they not only tend to seperate you and our Affections [illegible]
own People, without sufficient Grounds for it.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

It must be further observed to You, that we hear several of the Chiefs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have, contrary to our Inclinations, & against our express advice, had an Interview with the Governor of Canada this Summer at Montreal.

And that your pretence for holding this Correspondence with our Declared Enemies, was for the publick Good and the Preservation of the House at Oswego.

So tell the Governor of Canada that they must not make any Attempt or Attack upon that Place, for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it, and that it shall remain a Place of Peace and Trade.

You declared your Intent was good, and that the Governor of Canada should never prevail upon You in any thing hurtful to your Brethren the English, who you knew did not like your going thither; that upon your return from thence, your Brother the Governor of New York should know all that passed between them and the Governor of Canada.

We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilst they were with the Governor of Canada, and we expect the whole Truth from them according to their Promise, and whether what we hear is true or not.

We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governor of Canada, the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English; which we believe to be true, for Reasons you shall hear by and by; and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them, is become void.

We hear likewise, that our Brethren of the Six Nations there present, were so far prevailed upon by our Enemies the French as to accept of the Hatchet upon Condition to carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon, and then to return the Governor of Canada their Answer; which we cannot believe to be true, till we have it from our Brethrens own Mouths.

We expect plain and full Answer from our Brethren concerning these Matters, that the way may [illegible] and that we may preserve it bright, from [illegible]

It must be further observed to You, that we hear several of the Young Warriors [illegible]
of the Six Nations, have, contrary to our Inclinations, & against Your express Advice, had an Interview with
the Governor of Canada this Summer at Montreal.

And that your Presence for holding this Correspondence with our Declared Enemies, was for the publick
Good and the Preservation of the House at Oswego.

So tell the Governor of Canada that they must not make any Attempt or Attack upon that Place,
for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it, and that it shall remain a Place of Peace and Trade.

You declared your Intent was good, and that the Governor of Canada should never prevail upon You in any
thing hurtful to your Brethren the English, who you knew did not like your going thither; that yet upon your return
from thence, your Brother the Governor of New York should know all that passed between them and the
Governor of Canada.

We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done, whilst they were with the Governor of Canada,
and we expect the whole Truth from them according to their Promise, and whether what we hear is true or not.

We hear that whilst your Brethren were with the Governor of Canada, the French Indians took up
the Hatchet against the English; which we believe to be true, for Reasons you shall hear by and by; and thereby
the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them, is become void.

We hear likewise, that our Brethren of the Six Nations these present, were so far prevailed upon
by our Enemies the French as to accept of the Hatchet, upon Condition to carry it home to their Council to deliberate
upon, and then to return the Governor of Canada their Answer; which we cannot believe to be true, till we have
it from our Brethrens own Mouths.

We expect a plain and full Answer from our Brethren concerning these Matters, that the way may
be clear'd, for wiping off all Stains from the Covenant Chain; and that we may preserve it bright, firm, &
inviolable, as long as the Sun shall shine.

A Belt.

Brethren

Pennsylvania, 1745.

Brethren,

We must now acquaint you of some Things relating to the War; the Success of His Majesty's Arms against the French in this part of the World; and the rise and occasion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this Quarter.

When You were here last Summer, you were told that War was Declared between the Crowns of Great Britain and France: The Events that have since happened are too numerous to relate particularly.

His Majesty's Subjects in this Country lay still the last Summer without attempting any Thing against the French Settlements: But the French first Attacked and Destroyed a small Place belonging to Us call'd Canso about Twenty five Leagues from Cape Breton.

Afterwards they laid Siege to Annapolis Royal; but therein they proved unsuccessful.

They then agreed to make another Trial for that Place next Spring, and in the mean time they sent to France, hoping to obtain some of the Kings Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it.

They having proceeded thus far, Mr. Shirley, the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, thought it high time to do something to curb the Insolence of that haughty People; and did therefore raise a small Army, which was joined by a number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New Hampshire, and sent them early last Spring against Louisbourgh.

They were likewise joined by a number of His Majesty's Ships of War; and after about Seven Weeks Siege, that Important and strong fortified Place was, through the goodness of Divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces.

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They were likewise joined by a number of His Majestys Ships of War, and after about Seven Weeks Siege, that Important and strong fortified Place was, through the goodness of Divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces.

Whereupon the rest of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those that were Settled in parts adjacent, surrendred themselves Prisoners to the English.

And during the Siege, and since, many French Ships were taken, and divers of them of great value; and the Design of the French against Annapolis Royal was frustrated.

We have in this part of the Country lain still, both the last Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours in Canada would either be quiet, or carry on the War in a manly and Christian like Manner.

And to induce them thereto, a Message was sent from this Place to the Government of Canada last Summer, by which he was assured, that if he should renew those former vile Practice of treating His Majesty's Subjects inhumanly, the several Governors, together with the Six Nations, would join and —

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We have in this part of the Country lain still, both the last Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours in Canada would either be quiet, or carry on the War in a manly and Christian like Manner.

And to induce them thereto, a Message was sent from this Place to the Government of Canada last Summer, by which he was assured, that if he should renew their former vile Practice of treating His Majesty's Subjects inhumanly, the several Governors, together with the Six Nations, would join and make Reprisals on them.

And at the same time You publickly declared, that if any of His Majesty's Subjects in any of His Governments, should be killed by any Indian, you would immediately join in the War against them and the French.

You likewise sent Your Delegates last Summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to engage in the War against the English, threatning them in case they should do so.

Notwithstanding these Things, diverse Hostilities have been committed.

Some Months ago the Eastern Indians, who had formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain, entred into Solemn Engagements with the King's Subjects, and had been sometreaked by them with great Kindness.

But at the Instigation of the French, they have lately killed one Englishman, and also great numbers of Horses and Cattle; burnt a Saw Mill, and many Dwelling Houses, and attacked an English Garrison.

Notwithstanding such outragious Insults, the Governor of Massachusetts Bay was

to

so tender of them, that he resented it no further then to send a Message to them, demanding the Delivery of the ... Murderers, as they would avoid the Consequence of their Neglect.

This Proposal was rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or three others, whereupon the Governor of New Massachusetts declared War against them.

And we are informed the English have killed two of them and taken another Prisoner.

About three Months since some of the Canada Indians killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River; the Body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring Us to take it up and return it.

There has likewise been several other Parties that have attempted to destroy His Majesty's Subjects of New England, but have hitherto been prevented.

These Facts plainly show that the French are still acted by the same Spirit that they were formerly governed by, and they seem never pleased but when they are at War, either with the English, or some of the Tribes of the Indians; and if they had it in their Power, they would doubtless destroy all about them.

It is likewise Evident, that the most Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have committed the late Murders.

That Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their Promises.

That we are Slighted, and you Contemned, as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded.

But now the French and their Indians, by the little Regard they have shewn to your threatnings

of the Indians, and if they had it in their Power they would doubtless destroy all those Nations.

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But now the French and their Indians, by the little Regard they have shewn to your threatnings to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your Displeasure; both which do reflect equal dishonour on You.

It is high time for Us & You to exert ourselves and vindicate our Honour; and although it is well known that we delight not in the Destruction of our Fellow-creatures, but have chosen rather to suffer ourselves to be abused; yet we cannot think ourselves obliged any longer to bear their Insults and evil Treatment.

Therefore since neither our peaceable Disposition nor Examples nor any methods we have been able to use, have been sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous Treatment of us, but they will force our Resentments; in the Name of God, we are resolved not only to defend ourselves, but by all proper Ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their Power to misuse and evil Treat us as they have hitherto done.

And we doubt not of your ready and chearful Concurrence with Us, agreable to your solemn promise made in this place last Summer, in joining with us against our Enemies the French, and such Indians as are or shall be instigated by them; for we esteem them enemies to God as well as to all their Fellow-creatures who dwell round about them.

A large Belt, with the Figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

The publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you sooner.

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I was apprehensive I should not have been able to meet You this Fall, and it was determined

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A large Belt with the Figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

The publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you sooner.

I was apprehensive I should not have been able to meet You this Fall, and it was determined upon a sudden, so that there could not be timely Notice sent to the rest of His Majesty's Governments, or, I doubt not, they would likewise have sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview.

We are all Subject to the same Prince, united in the same Bonds of Duty and Allegiance to the Great King our common Father, and in Friendship and Affection to each other; and in this Union consists that Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearful of our Resentments.

We are all united with You in the same Covenant-Chain, which as long as we preserve it pre-

from

from Rust, must remain impregnable. And you on your parts, have declared that you will preserve it so strong and bright, that it shall not be in the Power of the Devil himself, with all his Wiles and Art, to break or destroy it.

You are also united with all the far Nations of Indians in League with our Great King, with whom we recommend to You to preserve strict Friendship, and hold frequent Correspondence.

That yourselves, who many of you live scattered and dispersed, should dwell in Bodies closer together, as You have heretofore promised to do.

And we advise you to keep your Young Men at home, and within Call, excepting such as may be sent from Time to Time a Hunting, or against our Enemies; and you may depend upon the most ready and effectual Assistance from us in all Times of Danger.

L. Belt.

The Indians of the United Nations promised to call a Council the next Morning, and if they could, to return their Answer to this Speech the same Day.

The next Day we waited on the Governor of New York, and delivered to him, according to our Agreement, the Speech we proposed to make to the Indians of the United Nations, in order for his perusal and then to be returned us; which he promised to do by the next Morning.

October the Twelfth, in the Morning, we received a Message from the Governor of New York with the Speech he proposed to make to the Mohiggans of River Indians; which we perused and returned to the Interpreter without making any objections against what was proposed to be said to them. Some

The Indians of the United Nations promised to call a Council the next Morning; and if they could, to return their Answer to this Speech the same Day.

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October the Twelfth, in the Morning, we received a Message from the Governor of New York with the Speech he proposed to make to the Mohiggans of River Indians; which we perused and returned to the Secretary, without making any objections against what was proposed to be said to them. Some time after we received a second Message, desiring us to be present when the Governor delivered this Speech, and at the receiving the Answer of the Six Nations to the Speech made to them.

We attended accordingly. The Commissioners for the Massachusetts and Connecticut also attended: And the Speech prepared for the River Indians was read by Paragraphs, and translated to them; a Copy of which was delivered us, and is as follows:

Children,

I am glad to see You here, and bid you welcome. I sent for you to meet me at this Place, that I might have an opportunity to renew and confirm the Covenants and Engagements made from time to time between us. And I do now publickly promise, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, but that the Covenant Chain shall remain bright and strong for ever.

Children,

I must put you in mind of what you promised me last Year. You engaged that you would keep your People at Home; which, I am informed, you have not done; but many of your People have lately left Schaghkook and are gone to Canajoharie, and some to Minisinge. I want to know for what Reason

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Children,

I must put you in mind of what you promised me last Year. You engaged that you would keep your People at Home, which, I am informed, you have not done; but many of your People have lately left Schahkook and are gone to Canajoharie, and some to Mohawic. I want to know for what Reason they have left their Habitations, and charge You to send for them back as soon as you can; and that you would live together at Schahkook.

A String of Wampum.

Children,

Last Year I acquainted you that War was declared between the Great King, your Father, and the French King; and told You what I expected of you. You answered me, that in all things relating to the War you would take the Six Nations for an Example; which, I expect you will do.

A Belt.

To

Pennsylvania, 1745.

To this Speech the River Indians the same Day returned their Answer; of which with what further past between them and the Governor of New York we obtained a Copy, which follows in these Words:

Father,

We are glad to see you here in Health. Your Children here present bid you all welcome.

Father,

You have renewed the Covenant, and have assured us that you will keep it inviolable. We do now likewise assure you, that nothing shall be wanting on our Parts, but that we will keep the Covenant Chain clear and free from Rust.

Father,

When we were here last, you told us that you was glad to see so great a number of us together; and now you ask us what is the reason so many of Us left Schahkook and are gone to Canajoharie and Onondawe; and that you are sorry so many of Us left our Habitations.

Father,

You have told us that War is proclaimed between the English and French, and that you designed to go and Fight the French. You told us that we should do as our Uncles the Six Nations did with respect to the War.

Father,

You told us that you would keep the Covenant; and we are resolved to do the same; as a token whereof we

Fight the French. You told us that we should do [illegible]

Father,

You told us that you would keep the Covenant; and we are resolved to do the same; as a token whereof we give this Belt.

A Belt.

Father,

You must not be surprized that so many of our People have left Schahkook. They are not gone to a strange Country, but are only among our Uncles the Six Nations, with whom we are united in Covenant.

A String of Wampum.

Father, Respecting this War with the French, we will do as the Six Nations, and our Father, and will take them for Examples in all Things relating thereto.

A Belt.

Father,

We are glad the Six Nations design to send some of their People to Canada, to treat with the Indians there. We have been two or three times to the Carrying Place to treat with some of those Indians, in order to hap[illegible] peace, and design to send some of our People to Canada, to speak with some of the Indians there, upon the same Busines[illegible]

Gave some Skins.

His Excellency recommended to them, that they should use their Endeavours to prevail upon the Mohicanhoc[illegible] Indians, and all the rest of the Indians who have left their old Dwelling Place, to return to Schahkook.

They answered, they would.

The Indians of the United Nations then delivered their Answer to the Speech made to them, [illegible] A Copy of which, with what ensued, as we received it, follows in these Words.

Father,

You must not be surprized that so many of our People have left Schahkook. They are not gone to a strange Country, but are only among our Uncles the Six Nations, with whom we are united in Covenant.

A String of Wampum.

Father,

Respecting that War with the French, we will do as the Six Nations, and our Father, and will take them for Examples in all Things relating thereto.

A Belt.

Father,

We are glad the Six Nations design to send some of their People to Canada, to treat with the Indians there. We have been two or three times to the Carrying Place to treat with some of those Indians, in order to keep Peace, and design to send some of our People to Canada, to speak with some of the Indians there, upon the same Business.

Gave some Skins.

His Excellency recommended to them, that they should use their Endeavours to prevail upon the Mechicanhook Indians, and all the rest of the Indians who have left their old Dwelling Place, to return to Schahkook.

They answered, they would.

The Indians of the United Nations then delivered their Answer to the Speech made to them, — Canassatego having Spoken: A Copy of which, with what ensued, as we received it, follows in these Words.

Brethren,

Two Days ago you spoke to Us, and we are now come to give you our Answer. You must not expect that

we

Pennsylvania. 1745.

we can answer particularly to the several Heads you mentioned to Us, but only to the principal Articles. You have renewed to Us the Covenant Chain, and we do now renew the same on our Parts; and tho it is impossible that it can ever Rust, for we daily wype off the Rust and Dirt, and keep it clean; which we will ever continue to do.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You thought fit to mention to us that there had been an Uproar among Us last Winter, and told us, we ought not to entertain any such Notions of you our Brethren, especially as we had no Grounds to believe any such Thing. It is true, Brethren, there was such a Rumour among us, but it was immediately buried and forgot; and we did not expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any thing concerning that Affair to Us, at this Interview, and we desire You to think no more of it. We are always mindful of the Covenants between us and our Brethren; and here is a Certificate*, whereby it appears, that we are in Covenant with our Brethren of Boston.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

You spoke to us concerning our going to Canada, and told us, that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs had last Winter told us not to go there; but some of us went. As to what you tell us, that we had taken up the Hatchet against our Brethren, and promised to consider of it at Home, it is not so. Shickallamy and Tuscarora's at their Return, gave the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, an Account of all that passed there; and we are convinced that that Account is true.

A Belt.

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Brethren,

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A Belt.

Brethren,

You have thought fit to relate to us several Particulars concerning the War between you and the French, and what Reason You had for taking up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians. We thank you for giving Us a particular Account of the Provocations and Inducements you had for declaring War against them. You have also mentioned to us, that we are one Body and Flesh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt, the other is likewise; and you have informed us, that you were molested and attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the Hatchet against them, and desired as we are one Flesh with you, that we would also take up the Hatchet against the French, and those under their influence, in Conjunction with You. We Six Nations accept of the Hatchet and keep it in our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a great number of far Indians, and if we should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet, without acquainting our Allies, it would perhaps disoblige them; we will therefore, before we make use of the Hatchet against the French, or their Indians, send four of our People who are now ready, to Canada, to demand Satisfaction for the wrongs they have done our Brethren; and if they refuse to make Satisfaction, then we will be ready to use the Hatchet against them, whenever our Brother the Governor of New York, orders us to do it.

A Belt.

[illegible]

and what Reason you had for taking up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians. We thank you for giving Us a particular Account of the Provocations and Inducements you had for declaring War against them. You have also mentioned to us, that we are one Body and Flesh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt, the other is likewise; and you have informed us, that you were molested and attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the Hatchet against them, and desired as we are one Flesh with you, that we would also take up the Hatchet against the French, and those under their influence, in Conjunction with You. We Six Nations accept of the Hatchet and keep it in our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a great number of far Indians, and if we should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet, without acquainting our Allies, it would perhaps disoblige them; we will therefore, before we make use of the Hatchet against the French, or their Indians, send four of our People who are now ready, to Canada, to demand Satisfaction for the wrongs they have done our Brethren; and if they refuse to make Satisfaction, then we will be ready to use the Hatchet against them, whenever our Brother the Governor of New York, orders us to do it.

A Belt.

His Excellency asked them what time they thought necessary to see whether the French Indians would make such Satisfaction?

They answered, Two Months.

His Excellency asked them, That if in case the Enemy should commit any further Hostilities in the mean time, Whether they would then, upon his Commands, immediately make use of the Hatchet?

They answered, Yes.

Brethren,

You desired us to gather together our People who are scattered, and to Settle in a Body; especially as

* They have produced a Certificate under the Seal of the Massachusetts.

as it is very uncertain how soon we may have occasion for them: Your Request is very reasonable, and we will use our Endeavours to that End.

A Belt.

Brethren,

We have now finished our Answer, and have nothing further to say, but only one Request to make to You all, which is, That you our Brethren should be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum serve to bind you all together; and if any thing of Importance is to be communicated to us, by any of you, this is the Place where it should be done.

A Belt.

The answer thus delivered by the United Nations was received with the Approbation of the Governor of New York: the Commissioners of the Massachusetts only expressed their Dissatisfaction; for that, as they alledged, the Indians the last Year had engaged, that if any Hostilities were committed against the English, they would in such case, declare War: That Hostilities had been since committed; and therefore that by those Engagements, the Six Nations ought now to Declare War with the French and Indians.

This Day we proposed to have Delivered our Speech to the Indians; but the time being too far spent, & this the last Day of the Week, we were obliged to postpone it, until the beginning of the next.

The fourteenth of October, being the time we appointed for speaking with the Indians, we gave Directions to Conrad Weiser to give them notice to attend. But before they came to the Place appointed, we received a Message from [illegible] of New York, that he was then met in Council, and desired to speak with us. We went accordingly.

A Bell.

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Example. Said that he had done all in his Power towards their being better provided for a War: That in the Condition
the Inhabitants of that Province were in on the Borders, it would be imprudent in him to engage the Indians
of the Six Nations in a War: That proper Provision should first be made, which could not be done without
his Assembly, who were to sit in a little time, and before whom he would lay this Affair. After this and more
of like Import said we parted. The Governor of New York having delivered the Presents from that Govern-
ment to the Indians of the United Nations, embarked for the City of New York, and we proceeded to meet
the Indians according to our Appointment. When we came to the Place agreed on for this purpose, we found
the Deputies of the United Nations attending, and the Speech we had before agreed on was read, and Inter-
preted to them by Conrad Weiser, the Interpreter of New York and the Massachusetts being also present,
and assisting. Which Speech follows in these Words:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

Altho' it is not long since a Treaty was held with You in Pennsylvania, yet our Governor, and the ——— Assembly

Pennsylvania, 1745.

Assembly of the Province, being informed of your coming hither, have, at the Invitation of the Governor of New York, sent us here, to be present at the Treaty now held with You. We attend accordingly, and are glad to see You. In token whereof, we present you with this

String of Wampum.

Brethren,

Before your last going to Canada, you promised our Governor, that on your return you would open your Hearts, and give a full Account of all that passed between you and the French Governor; and we have it in Charge to desire you now to perform this promise.

Brethren,

We are also to put you in mind, that, by the Treaty made last Year with our Governor at Lancaster, you promised him, that neither the Governor of Canada, nor any of his People, should come through your Country to hurt your Brethren the English, nor any of the Settlements belonging to them: Notwithstanding which, some of the Shawnese Indians, in Conjunction with some Frenchmen from Canada, committed a Robbery on our ... Traders, and took from them a great Quantity of Goods. This, our Governor sometime since gave you notice of by Conrad Weiser, and you undertook to demand Satisfaction for the Injury of the Governor of Canada and the Shawnese Indians. We therefore now desire to be informed whether you have made this Demand, and what Satisfaction you have obtained. The Frenchmen who did this Injury came through the Lands you claim, ... Lands. It was therefore a manifest Breach of

Brethren,

Before your last going to Canada, you promise our Governor, that on your return you would open your Hearts, and give a full Account of all that passed between you and the French Governor; and we have it in Charge to desire you now to perform this promise.

Brethren,

We are also to put you in mind, that, by the Treaty made last Year with our Governor at Lancaster, you promised him, that neither the Governor of Canada, nor any of his People, should come through your Country to hurt your Brethren the English, nor any of the Settlements belonging to them: Notwithstanding which, some of the Shawnese Indians, in Conjunction with some Frenchmen from Canada, committed a Robbery on our Traders, and took from them a great Quantity of Goods. This our Governor sometime since gave you notice of by Conrad Weiser, and you undertook to demand Satisfaction for the Injury of the Governor of Canada and the Shawnese Indians. We therefore now desire to be informed whether you have made this Demand, and what Satisfaction you have obtained. The Frenchmen who did this Injury came through the Lands you claim, and the Robbery was committed on our Traders on those Lands. It was therefore a manifest Breach of the Neutrality the Governor of Canada pretended to observe towards you, and shews the perfidy of the French, and that they regard the Treaties they make no longer than whilst they think it their Interest so to do.

We hope their Example will not influence you, but that you will fulfil all the Treaties you have entered into with your Brethren the English. To impress this on your minds, and to enforce our Request, we present You with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

Besides what we have already said, we are also to remind you that our Governor of the

We hope their Example will not influence you, but that you will fulfil all the Treaties you have entered into with your Brethren the English. To impress this on your minds, and to enforce our Request, we present You with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

Besides what we have already said, we are also to remind you, that our Governor at the Request of the Government of Virginia, became a Mediator between you and the Southern Indians call'd Catawbas: And you promised him next Spring to send Deputies to Philadelphia to meet some of that Nation: in order to conclude a Peace with them: And that in the mean time all Hostilities should be suspended. But our Governor is since informed that a Party of the Oneides Warriors are gone to Attack the Catawbas. Whether this be true or not, or whether any of your Young Men went without your Knowledge we do not know; and therefore desire you to inform us of all the particulars; and if any of your Warriors are gone against the Catawbas, that you will forthwith recall them, and take care that no more go against them during the time agreed on.

Brethren,

You may remember, that at a Treaty held with our Government at Philadelphia, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Two, you were advised "To Call home all those of your Nations "who were at Canada, or live amongst the French; lest if any Occasion or Difference should arise they "might be prevented from returning." This, in your Answer made to our Governor in the Year

One

One Thousand Seven hundred and Thirty six, you call'd Sound Advice; Say the French were formerly your Cruel Enemies, and that you were taking such Measures as you hoped would be effectual to bring back your People if any new Breach should happen."

Brethren,

The French are a subtle People. A Breach hath now happened, occasioned by an unjust Declaration of War made by the French King against the King of Great Britain and His Subjects, and no doubt, if any of your People live amongst the French, they will endeavour to engage them in their Service; and therefore we think you would act very prudently, as soon as is possible, to persuade them to return and settle amongst you. To enforce this Request, we present you with this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

We have more to say to You from our Governor; but this we must defer until we hear your Answer to what we have already said.

This Speech being Interpreted to them, and the Indians, by Canasatego their Chief, signifying their Intention of an immediate Consultation, and in a little time to return us an Answer, we withdrew.

Sometime after being informed the Indians were come to a Result, we again met them, and receive their Answer; the Substance of which, as the same was translated to us, is as follows, the aforesaid Canasatego being Speaker.

Brethren,

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Brethren,

You that came from Pennsylvania to represent our Brother Onas, you tell us that you come hither at the Invitation of the Governor of New York, to the Council Fire at Albany to hear what passes between us and the Governor of New York. You were pleased to signify to us, that you were glad to see us, for which we return you our hearty Thanks. We are likewise glad to see you, in Token whereof we return you this String of Wampum.

Brethren,

The first Thing you required of Us this Morning was, that we would give you an Account of all that passed between us and the Governor of Canada, at our last visit to him, according to the promise we made the last Summer to Conrad Weiser, your Interpreter, at Oswego. And since You desire to hear with your own Ears, we are now ready to do it, tho' it will take up time, and therefore another opportunity might have suited better. Our going to Montreal was at the Invitation of the Governor of Canada. At our coming there, several great Men as well of the French, as Indians, being Dead since our last Journey there, we, according to our Custom, spent some Days in bewailing their Death. During this Time divers of the French Council took an opportunity of sounding us, to learn how the War went on with the English, and how far we were engaged therein. On which occasion we told them, that formerly we had inconsiderately engaged in War, but that we looked upon this War, as a War between the English and French only, and did not intend to engage on either side; for that the French and English made War, and made Peace, at pleasure; but when the Indians We also told the French, that they knew and all

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we looked upon this War, as a War between the English and French only, and did not intend to engage on
either side; for that the French and English made War, and made Peace, at pleasure; but when the Indians
once engaged in Wars, they knew not when it would end. We also told the French, that they knew and all
the World knew, the Countries on which we were Settled, and particularly the Lakes, were ours; and therefore if
they would fight our Brethren the English, they ought to fight on the Salt Water, and that they must not come over
our Lands to disturb them, or to obstruct the Trade at Oswego. That they, the French, had two Trading Houses
on those Lakes, with which they ought to be contented. The Governor of Canada promised us he would not do

it unless the King his Master should command him, and then he must obey. While these Things past, News arrived at Montreal, of the taking of Cape Breton by the English, at which the French were much alarmed; and the Governor thereupon sent for all the Indians then at Montreal, to prit. the French Indians, and us the Deputies of the Six Nations, who met together in a large House where the Governor of Canada and us the Deputies of the Six Nations, who met together in a large House where the Governor of Canada taking in his Hand a large Belt of Wampum, on which the figures of a Hatchet was wrought, speaking to us of the Six Nations, said as follows:

Children,

Your Brethren the English have already taken one of my Towns meaning Cape Breton and their Fleet I suppose is now coming up to Quebec; and therefore I must take up the Hatchet to defend myself against them. As for you my Children, speaking to the French Indians, I have no occasion to speak much to You, for you must live and die with me, and cannot deny me your Assistance. And as for you, my Children of the Six Nations speaking to us he further said, I know you love your Brethren the English, and therefore I shall not say much to you; perhaps you would not be pleased with it. But Children, said he, should know their Duty to their Father. Then speaking to Us all, he desired such who loved him to go with him and assist him in defending Quebec; and that those who went with him need not take any thing with them save their Tobacco Pouches; that he would provide Guns, Pistols, Swords, Ammunition, Provisions, and every thing, even Paint to paint them; and thereupon delivered the Belt to the Interpreter, who threw it at the feet of the Indians present, some of whom inconsiderately, and without any consultation first had, took it up and danced the War Dance; and afterwards divers of the Indians present, chiefly of the Praying Indians, went with the French Governor to Quebec, where they staid eight or ten Days, but no Notice was taken of them, nor any Arms or Necessaries so much as a Knife, provided for them, nor were they admitted to speak to the Governor; which so exasperated the praying Indians, that they left Quebec, and are since gone against their common Enemies

and thereupon delivered the Belt to the Interpreter, who [illegible] it up and danced the War Dance; and when it was considerably, and without any consultation first had, took it up and danced the War Dance; and afterwards divers of the Indians present, chiefly of the Prayeing Indians, went with the French Governor to Quebec, where they had eight or ten Days, but no Notice was taken of them, nor any Arms or Necessaries, so much as a Knife, provided for them, nor were they admitted to speak to the Governor; which so exasperated the prayeing Indians, that they left Quebec, and are since gone against their common Enemies to the Southward. Canassatego added,

Brethren,

You also put us in mind this Morning of the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between you and us. The last we made with the Governor of Pensylvania was at Lancaster the last Year. By this Treaty we were to be Neutral, and we wish the English of all the Provinces would agree that we should remain so, unless the French should come through our Settlements to hurt our Brethren the English, which we would not permit. This and all other our Treaties with our Brethren the English, we are determined to observe; and in token thereof we return you this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

You also put us in mind of our Brother Onas his Mediation between us and the Catawbas; and that You heard some of our Warriors were, notwithstanding, gone against them. It is not in our Power to restrain our Warriors as the English can do, until a Peace be finally concluded. This the Catawbas know. We have used our Endeavours to restrain them from going, and shall continue so to do during the time agreed on, although we doubt whether the Catawbas are so desirous of Peace as they would have our Brother Onas believe; otherwise they would have done as the Cherokees did, who, tho' they prov'd at War with us, came to desire Peace; but the Catawbas have neither come to us, nor have they come to our Brother Onas: But the Account he has received is only from the Government of Virginia. When Conrad Weiser brought us an Account of this matter, we were going to Canada, and about Fifteen or Sixteen of our Men had kindled a Council Fire; but receiving the Message from the Governor of Virginia, we [illegible] and Canassatego pointed to the Fire, and we have spoke to the Governor of Canada concerning Peter Chartier, and the robbing of your Indian Traders. The Governor

You also put us in mind this Morning of the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between you and us. The last we made with the Governor of Pensylvania was at Lancaster the last Year. By this Treaty we were to be United and we wish the English of all the Provences would agree that we should remain so, unless the French should come through our Settlements to hurt our Brethren the English, which we would not permit. This and all other our Treaties with our Brethren the English we are determined to observe; and in token thereof we return you this

Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

You also put us in mind of our Brother Onas's Mediation between us and the Ostawas; and that You heard some of our Warriors were, notwithstanding, gone against them. It is not in our Power to restrain our Warriors as the English can do, until a Peace be totally concluded. They the Ostawas know We have used our Endeavours to restrain them from going, and shall continue so to do: during the time agreed on, although we doubt whether the Ostawas are so desirous of Peace as they would have our Brother Onas believe; otherwise they would have done as the Cherokees did, who tho' they were at War with us, came to desire Peace; but the Ostawas have neither come to us, nor have they come to our Brother Onas: But the Account he has received is only from the Government of Virginia. If they Could have brought us an Account of this matter, we were ready to consider, and to know our Brother's Mind on it; but enquiring of a Message from the Governor of New York we were obliged to send to him to desire to know his Mind on what he had to say. We have spoke to Mr. Anderson of Canada concerning this Mediation, and Breaking of the Indian Traders; The Governor of Canada told him he knew nothing of the matter. If our Council had known of it, we were to have considered what we should do further on this Affair; but hope can be easily believed we had come to any Resolution: The Road your Traders go every Year back into the Country, which we desire may not be done because it is in the Road of the French. If Governor Morris will hold a Council, and as the Young Men whom our Deputies came to meet those of the Ostawas at Philadelphia, we shall send our Brother Onas our Result. Concluding

further Said,

Brethren

Brethren,

You put us in mind of a promise we made our Brother Onas at his coming over to Pennsylvania, That we would recall our People from Canada who were settled there. We have invited them back to us, and have done all we can to effect it, but cannot prevail. The Governor of Canada has taken them into his Lap, suckles them as his Children, and they are so well pleased with them, it is impossible for us to prevail with them to come and settle with us. We return you this Belt instead of that we received from you.

After we had received this Answer of the Indians, we acquainted them by our Interpreter that what we had further to say to them, should be made the next Morning. In the mean time we ordered them a Bull of Oxen and some Beer for their subsistance, and then parted.

The next Morning, being the Fifteenth of October, the Indians met us pursuant to our Appointment, when we spoke to them to the Effect following.

Brethren,

We now put you in mind, there are two things remaining under your Consideration, concerning which you have received Belts from our Governor, and have as yet returned no full Answer: The first relates to the Catawbas, the Second to our Indian Traders. As you have signified to us your inability of doing it at this time, we expect — when you return home a Council will be called, and that you will give our Governor a full Answer in the Spring.

Brethren,

When our Governor and Assembly sent us hither, they did not think it fitting we should come empty handed, but have directed us to provide you a Present. We considered Winter was approaching, that our Brethren would want Cloathing to preserve them from the Cold, and Power to lead to acquire their Livelihood by Hunting; we therefore provided the Goods which now lie before You, to wit,

Brethren,

We now put you in mind, there are two things remaining under your Consideration, concerning which you have received Bills from our Governor, and have as yet refused us a full Answer: The first relates to the Cattawbas; the Second to our Indian Traders. As you have signified to us your inability of doing it at this time, we expect when you return home a Council will be called, and that you will give our Governor a full Answer in the Spring.

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When our Governor and Assembly sent us hither, they did not think it fitting we should come empty handed; but have directed us to present you a Present. We considered Winter was approaching, that our Brethren would want Cloathing to preserve them from the Cold, and Power & Lead to acquire their Livelihood by Hunting; we therefore provided the Goods which now lie before You, to wit,

Six Pieces of Strouds.
Two Pieces of Indian Blankets.
Two Pieces of Striped Blankets.
Four Pieces of Half Thicks.
One Piece of Shrewsbury Cotton.
Eight Dozen of Knives.
Four hundred and twenty five Bars of Lead.
Two half Barrells of Pistol Powder.

These we present to you on behalf of our Government, and have no more to say but to wish you a good Journey Home.

This Speech being Interpreted to the Indians after a short Consultation between themselves, they brought Six Bundles of Skins; and by Canasatego spoke as follows.

Brethren,

We thank you for the Goods you present us. We are Poor, and have little to return; however out of what we have, we present You with the Six Bundles of Skins which you see. These we desire may be accepted of, as a Token of our Affection.

To this we replied. We accept them in the manner they desired, wished them well, and then took leave of them.

The Sloop which brought us, waiting our Return, we embarked, arrived at New York on the [illegible] of October. The ninth Day took Boat and got to Elizabeth Town Point. There mounted our

These we present to you on behalf of our Government, and have no more to say, but to wish you a good Journey Home.

This Speech being Interpreted to the Indians, after a Short Consultation between themselves, they brought Six Bundles of Skins, and by Canasatego spake as follows:

Brethren,

We thank you for the Goods you present us. Many Days, and have little to return; however, out of what we have, we present You with the Six Bundles of Skins which you see. These we desire may be accepted of, as a Token of our Affection.

To this we replied, We accept them in the manner they desired, wished them well, and then took leave of them.

The Sloop which brought us, waiting our Return, we embarked, arrived at New York on the Nineteenth of October. The same Day took Boat, and got to Elizabeth Town Point. There mounted our Horses, and on the Twenty second of October reached Home.

Permit us to add, that in the foregoing Relation we do not pretend to have delivered the several Answers to Points which past Verbatim; but only the Substance of them, as far as we judge them material; and where we have made any Omissions, they are of such Things as were thought by the Commissioners of little Consequence to be inserted. If the Governors shall be Curious, they are of such Things as were thought by the Commissioners of little Consequence to be inserted. If the Governors shall be and other Affairs of Importance [illegible] much however we may say, That so far as we were have been engaged with greater Readiness, faithfully endeavoured to regard the Interests of the Proprietor, and Advantage of the Province, as we have pursued the Instructions we received, and we hope will be favourably Accepted by the Governor. But whether we are so happy as we may hope to have succeeded herein, is humbly submitted to the Governor.

By Thomas Lawrence
John Kinsey

Pennsylvania, 1745.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

Since the Meeting of your House a Petition has been presented to me from a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County, setting forth their Wants of Arms and Ammunition, & their inability to purchase any from them, having expended what little substance they had in Clearing & Improving their Lands, and praying that I would recommend to the Assembly the making such a Provision of both, as may enable them to defend themselves against any Enemy that shall attempt to disturb them.

Whether there be any truth in the late Intelligence from Hoosenkor not, it must be allowed that there is a possibility of an Attack upon us; and even in that case some Provision should be made for the Security of our Frontier Settlements at least.

If the Expence of supplying such a Number of People with Arms should be thought too great, three or four hundred may be purchased and delivered to those that want them most, and are most likely to make a right use of them; they giving a Note of Hand either to return them in good Order at a certain time, or to pay the Cost of them into the publick Treasury, agreable to the Practice in some other Colonies.

Geo. Thomas.

January 10th 1745/6.

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

May it please the Governor

Pay the Cost of them into the Publick Treasury, by Warrants for that Purpose.

January 10th 1745/6.

Geo. Thomas

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

May it please the Governor

We have had under our Consideration the Instructions the Governor was pleased to give to the Commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians at Albany, and their Report concerning that Treaty laid before us by the Governor's Directions; both are very satisfactory to Us: the former as it is a fresh Instance of the Governor's care for the Inhabitants of the Province, and for which we therefore tender him our hearty thanks; and the latter, as it shews the Indians of the Six Nations yet retain their ancient Friendship towards this Colony the Kings Colonies in America. War, in most Cases, is attended with some disagreable Consequences amongst Indians with many Kind of the worst Kind; for which and other Reasons it would have been most agreable to us, if the Circumstances of Publick Affairs would admit the Indians of the Six Nations to remain Neutral. And it gives us great concern that the pernicious Conduct of the French at Canada, in setting their Indians on, destroying the Inhabitants of some of our Neighbouring Governments, hath given them so much cause to think they are put under the Necessity of engaging the Indians in Amity with us to declare War against the French Their Indians, and to avenge themselves of the Injuries done.

We could have heartily wished the Mediation which the Governor was pleased to undertake at the desire of the Governor of Virginia, to obtain a Reconciliation between the Indians of the Six Nations and the Catawbaws had been effected: these destroying each other not only weakens the British Interest in America; but at this time must be particularly injurious to the Six Nations, as they are likely to be engaged by the Government of New York in a War with the French Indians; but if Colo. Gooch at whose Request this Mediation was undertaken, continues to declare it, we know not what further can be done.

that Treaty, laid before us by the Governors Directions; both are very Satisfactory to us: the former as it is a fresh Instance of the Governors care for the Inhabitants of the Province, and for which we therefore tender him our hearty thanks; and the latter, as it shews the Indians of the Six Nations yet retain their antient Friendships towards this & other the Kings Colonies in America. War in most Cases is attended with some disagreable Consequences amongst Indians with many and of the worst kind; for which and other Reasons it would have been most agreable to us, if the Circumstances of Publick Affairs would admit the Indians of the Six Nations to remain Neutral: And it gives us great concern that the pernicious Conduct of the French at Canada in inciting these Indians to destroying the Inhabitants of some of our Neighbouring Governments, hath given them so much cause to think they are put under the Necessity of engaging the Indians in Amity with us to declare War against the French & their Indians, and to avenge themselves of the Injuries done.

We could have heartily wished the Mediation which the Governor was pleased to undertake at the desire of the Governor of Virginia to obtain a Reconciliation between the Indians of the Six Nations and the Catawbaws had been effected, these destroying such other Indians as make Incursions into the British Territories in America but at this time must be particularly injurious to the Six Nations, as they are likely to be engaged by the Government of New York in a War with the French & their Indians: But of Costly Speeches at whose Request this Mediation was undertaken: continues to declare if we know not what further can be done. The French having ~~[illegible]~~ done in the Governor to acquaint the Six Nations with the Resolution the Catawbaws have taken, as well to save their Deputies the Trouble of so fruitless Journey, as we the Expence it must otherwise have occasioned.

Whereupon we consider the Information transmitted to the Governor of New York, now laid before us, touching the preparations said to be making by the French & their Indians, upon a Branch of the River Mississippi for an Attack upon the back parts of this & some of the Neighbouring Colonies,

&c

in all its Circumstances, it leaves us room to doubt whether it hath a real Foundation. It was however necessary done in the Governor to acquaint the People of Lancaster County with the Report; and as the employing of some of the Delaware Indians to keep Watch, and to give those Inhabitants Notice if any Danger shall approach, may contribute to render them the easier in their present Situation, we approve of the Governor's Conduct therein, & the Expence which shall arise by this means we are willing to pay.

As to the Letter the Governor is pleased to lay before us, received from Admiral Warren, in relation to Cape Breton, since we have lately given a Sum of Money which was laid out in Provisions, and which the Governor was pleased to apply to the use of the Garrison in that Island; and as the Admiral thinks himself in conjunction with Sir William Pepperell, authorized to draw Bills for any purposes which they shall think necessary for preserving that important acquisition, we think they can be at no Loss, especially at a time when Bills of Exchange are in so great demand to raise any Sum of Money they may think fitting, without any Assistance of ours.

The unnatural Rebellion which hath broke out, and was lately carrying on in Scotland, supported by France and Spain, gives us great concern. Was astonishing to Us how any of our fellow Subjects, who enjoy so many and great Privileges under the present happy Establishment, should be so blinded towards their true Interest, as to countenance a Popish Pretender against our present King; and we heartily join in our Prayers to Almighty God to establish his Throne, protect his Royal Person, and confound the Devices of his Enemies open and concealed.

We return the Governor hearty Thanks for the Assurance he is pleased to give us, "That whatever shall be laid before him for the welfare of the Province, will meet with a favourable Reception." We have divers things of this kind now before us, which in due time, we shall offer to his Consideration, not doubting of as much candor

[illegible] Assistance of ours.

The unnatural Rebellion which hath broke out, and was lately carrying on in Scotland, supported by France and Spain, gives us great concern. It is astonishing to Us how any of our fellow Subjects, who enjoy so many and great Priviledges under the present happy Establishment, should be so blinded toward their true Interest, as to countenance a Popish Pretender against our present King; and we heartily join in our Prayers to Almighty God to establish his Throne, protect his Royal Person, and confound the Devices of his Enemies open and concealed.

We return the Governor hearty thanks for the Assurance he is pleased to give us, "That whatever shall be laid before him for the welfare of the Province, will meet with a favourable Reception" We have divers things of this kind now before us, which in due time, we shall offer to his Consideration, "not doubting of as much expedit as the nature of the Business will admit of."

Sign'd by Order of the House

John Kinsey Speaker

H. 4th Month 1745.

E R C

At a Council held at Philadelphia January 23. 1745

Present

The Honorable George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor

Benjamin Shoemaker, James Hamilton, Robert Strettell } Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Assembly having sent two Bills to the Governor, One Entitled, An Act for the more easy & speedy Recovery of Small Debts, the other Entitled an Act for amending the several Acts for Electing Members of Assembly; the same were read for the first time.

At a Council held at Philadelphia January 25. 1745.

Present

[illegible] Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 7th, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strethil, Esqr.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The House waited on the Governor at the time appointed with their Speaker, John Kinsey, Esqr., who requested the usual Priviledges for himself, taking notice that those for the House had been already granted The Governor made answer, that as long as he shou'd have the Honour to continue in the Government, He & every Speaker & Assembly might depend on his protection in all their just Priveleges. The Speaker returned Thanks, and desir'd to know if the Governor had any thing to lay before the House. His Honour said he had, & wou'd send a Message to them in the Morning, & when they were withdrawn a Message being prepar'd by the Governor to lay before the Council for their Approbation, it was read and approv'd by Mr. Strethil, the only Member present, & that the House might not receive any delay the Secretary was order'd to transcribe it fair to be Sign'd and deliver'd in the Morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 17th, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Laurence, Robert Strethil, James Hamilton, Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.

Mr. Hamilton took and subscrib'd the Oaths to the Government, & then took his place at the Board.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The Governor laid before the Board his Message of the 8th Instant, together with the Report of the Albany Commissioners, & a Letter from Admiral Warren Dated at Louisbourg, the 26th of November last; he like wise laid before them his Message of the 10th Instant & the Petition mention'd in it, & likewise the Assembly's Answer to his Message of the 8th Instant, all which were read, & the following ordered to be enter'd, vizt:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I take the first Opportunity since the return of the Commis-

sioners from Albany to lay before You my Instructions to them, & their Report of the Treaty held with the Indians of the Six Nations at that Place, and I make no doubt but their Conduct will be as satisfactory to You as it is to me. You will observe by the last Article of these Instructions that had I been at liberty to follow my own Judgment, and been secured of Fund for supplying those Nations with Arms, Ammunition, and other Necessaries for acting offensively against the French, I should, in conjunction with ye Neighbouring Governments, have urged them to an immediate Declaration of War as the only means, in my opinion, of securing their fidelity to His Majesty; for as it seems next to impossible for them to maintain their Neutrality much longer, if they are not speedily engaged by His Majestie's Colonies, their own security will oblige them to join with the Enemy. Besides, it is certainly the reverse of good Policy to indulge our Indians in a Neutrality after the French have compelled their's to take up the Hatchet; it is giving the Enemy an Advantage which they have already made use of, and will continue so to do to the Destruction of the Inhabitants upon the Frontiers of the several Provinces. Before I quit this Subject I must acquaint You, that by a Letter received since your last Meeting from the Governor of Virginia, I am informed that the Catawbas have refused to come to Philadelphia, as being too distant from their Country, and have declared that they will not regard any propositions made to them by the Six Nations, without first receiving a Token from them, attested by the Marks of some of their Sachims; and that from hence it is concluded any farther Endeavours to reconcile them will be ineffectual. As this Mediation was set on foot at the desire of Governor Gooch, was to be carried on at the Expence of his Government, and has since been declined by him for the reasons before mentioned, I forthwith took the properest Measures to make the Six Nations acquainted with the Catawbas' Resolutions, that their Deputies might be prevented from coming hither in the Spring, as well to save them the trouble of a fruitless Journey as us the Expence of maintaining them for some time here, & of making them a Present at their departure. There will probably be too frequent Occasions, during the continuance of the War, for Expences of this kind.

"You will observe from the Information transmitted by the Governor of New York that preparations have been making by the French & their Indians upon a Branch of the River Mississippi, for an Attack upon the back parts of this & some of the Neighbouring Colonies. Although there shou'd be no real foundation for this Account, it is not improbable that something will be attempted upon Us this Winter by the Enemy, since Chartier is gone over to them with a considerable Party of the Shawnese, who is well acquainted with the back parts of this Province, knows the defenceless Condition of the Inhabitants, & is of a savage, treacherous Disposition. This & some other Circumstances consider'd, I forthwith Dispatched a Messenger with

Circular Letters to the Officers appointed for a Militia in Lancaster County, with Orders to them to be upon their Guard, and to make the best preparations they cou'd for their Defence, enjoining them at the same time to be very careful not to do any injury to the Indians in Amity with us, or to molest them in their hunting. I likewise sent Directions to Mr. Weiser to employ some of the Delaware Indians at Shamokin as Scouts to watch the Enemy's Motions, and to engage the whole Body of Indians there to harrass them in their March, in case they should attempt any thing against us, and afterwards to join our remote Inhabitants for their mutual Defence. These measures appeared to me so absolutely necessary that I could not doubt of your enabling me to defray any Expence that may attend them.

"The last Post brought me a Letter from Admiral Warren, dated at Louisbourgh the Twenty-sixth of November, in which he advises me that no Ships were then arrived from Britain, and that as it is probable the Regiments expected from Giberalter will be forced to Leeward Islands by the severity of the Season, and not arrive at Louisbourgh in time for its Defence against the Preparations which he hears are making in Canada to attack it early in the Spring, and even then be perhaps extremely weaken'd by Sickness and other Accidents, he calls upon me, agreable to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter, formerly laid before You, to raise a number of Men for the Defence of that Important Acquisition, and to send them with a quantity of Provisions sufficient for their Support there by the middle of March next. He further informs me that he thinks himself authorized, in conjunction with Sir William Pepperill, to draw Bills for defraying the Expence, and has sent me an Extract of the Duke of Newcastle's Letter to that purpose; but as no Bills have been remitted to me for this Service, nor Officers sent to raise the Men, I must apply to You, and I doubt not but it will be a Service very acceptable to His Majesty, for an advance of so much of the Publick Money as will be necessary for paying, victualling, & transporting as many Men as can be raised in so short a Time, and for rewarding such Officers as shall be commissioned to raise and to conduct them to Louisbourg, since no commissions granted by me can intitle them to any Command in that Garrison, or elsewhere out of this Government.

"I need not tell You that the last Vessels from Europe confirmed the Account that a most unnatural Rebellion had broke out, and was then carrying on in Scotland, in favour of a Popish Pretender, supported by France and Spain. At this Distance we can only pray that the Great God of Battles will grant Success to His Majestie's Arms, and that he will confound the Devices of His & our Enemies, open and concealed. I trust that, through the favour of Heaven and the Justice of His Majestie's Cause, we shall soon have an opportunity of offering our Congratulations upon an Event so desira-

ble by Protestants of all Denominations, as well as by all that are for preserving the Freedom and Independency of their Country.

"Having mentioned everything to You of a Publick Concern that occurr'd to me, I have only to assure You that whatever shall be laid before me for the Welfare of this Province, will meet with a favorable Reception and as much Dispatch as the Nature of the Business will admit of.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"January 8th, 1745."

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE TREATY

Held at the City of Albany, in the Province of New York, By his Excellency the Governor of that Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, with the Indians of the Six Nations, in October, 1745.

"To the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., with the King's Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, under the Honoble. John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esqrs., true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties:

"May it please the Governor:

"Having been honoured with a Commission authorizing us, the Subscribers, in Conjunction with the Governors of the Neighbouring Colonies or their Delegates, or seperately, to treat with the Indians of the Six United Nations at Albany in October last, we think it our Duty to render an Account of our Conduct therein, which be pleased to receive as follows:

"The next Day after the Receipt of the Commission, that is, on the Twenty-seventh Day of September last, we set out for Albany, where we arrived on the third of October following. On the Fourth of October, the Day appointed to treat with the Indians, pursuant to the Instructions given us, we waited on the Governor of New York, acquainted him with our Appointment and shewed him the Commission by which we were impowered to treat.

"The Governor desir'd his Secretary might take a Copy of it, to which we consented. The Indians of Five of the Six United Nations, in number about Four hundred and sixty, arrived the same Day, none of them Senecas, it being, as we were inform'd, a time of great Sickness and Mortality among them, which prevented their coming.

"But the Commissioners from the Massachusetts not being come, the Treaty was deferr'd until their Arrival. Two Days after, being

the Sixth of October, in the Evening we received a Message from the Governor of New York, by his Secretary, desiring to know of Us at what time we would confer with a Committee of his Council either alone or with the Commissioners of the other Colonies, all then arrived, viz.:

For the Massachusetts.

Jacob Wendal, Esqr., a Member of the Council.
John Stoddard,
Samuel Wells,
Thomas Hutchinson,
} Esqrs., Members of Assembly.

For Connecticut Colony.

——— Wolcot, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor, and Col. ——— Stanley.

"We agreed to return our Answer to his Message in the Morning.

"Accordingly in the Morning we returned our answer by James Read, that we would meet the Committee of Council at a Quarter after Ten that Day, and chose to have our first Conference with them only. About the time appointed we went, but the Commissioners from the other Colonies coming into the Room soon after, deprived us of the separate Conference proposed. Being all thus met, the Gentlemen of the Council, to wit, Daniel Horsmanden and Joseph Murray, Esqrs., let us know they were appointed by the Governor of New York a Committee to confer with us concerning the Treaty which was to ensue, that their Governor desired to be inform'd of our Sentiments, whether we were inclinable to speak to the Indians of the United Nations seperately, or whether we thought a joint Speech to be delivered on behalf of all the Colonies might be best, either indifferent to him.

"The Commissioners from New England declared their opinions for a joint Speech, as what would show our Union, and consequently have the greater weight with the Indians. On the part of Pennsylvania it was objected that we had divers Matters in Charge which related to our own Government only, which would be improper in such a joint Speech, and perhaps it might be the case of other of the Colonies: That such a joint Speech would require much time in forming, and with Difficulty, if at all likely, to be agreed on.

"But it was replied this would be the best judged of when the heads of such joint speech were read; & the Committe of Council producing what they prepared to this purpose, it was agreed to be read. On reading of which, we observed that it mentioned a Complaint against the Eastern Indians for Killing some white People, and therefore among other things proposed the Indians of the Six United Nations should be put on Declaring War against the Eastern Indians, and to assure them that the several Colonies would support

them in it. To this Article it was objected, on the part of Pennsylvania, that it was necessary the Legislature of each Government should be consulted before the Indians were put on Declaring of War; That it would be very mischevious to all the Colonies, as it would be a means of drawing the War nearer on their Borders; That the Indians did not seem disposed to enter into a War with each other, but rather to remain Neutral; That in this Disposition little better could be expected from them than what was remarked to be the case in the last War, when the Indians of opposite Parties passed each other without Fighting, and only Scalped the white People; That as to the People who had been killed the Indians might be put on demanding Satisfaction, and might possibly obtain it and prevent the Cause of War; or if they were put on Declaring of War, at least Care should be first taken to provide them with the Requisites necessary for defending themselves and carrying on such War, without which it would in Effect be a betraying them. What Provision was made by the Government of New York the Gentlemen of the Council best knew. In Pennsylvania we knew no Provision was made for them; That, therefore, if this Article was inserted in the Speech proposed, we must insist on Treating seperately. To the Proposal for putting the Indians of the Six United Nations on demanding Satisfaction, one of the Commissioners of the Massachusets answer'd, That Proposal ought to come on the part of the Indians, for that if no more was proposed to them on the behalf of the Governments than that they shou'd demand Satisfaction for the Injury done, they would offer some thing yet less. At length it was agreed all the other Governments, Pennsylvania excepted, should treat jointly, and we were desired to be assistant in their joint Treaty so far as we judged fit.

"A Committee was then named to prepare the joint Speech to be delivered by the Governor of New York. When it was prepared we were to meet again to consider the same.

"It was two Days after this before the Speech was ready; and in the mean time the Governor and Council of New York made Inquiry concerning the Alarm which happened the last Winter among the Mohawks, occasioned by a Report spread amongst them that the English were coming to cutt them off. To this purpose the Governor of New York sent for the Mohawks, and let them know that the String of Wampum which had been sent him by them, not to make any further Enquiry concerning that Affair, he could not accept of; that it was necessary the Authors of this false Rumour should be known and punished; and therefore he insisted they would discover all they knew concerning the Authors; and if they had any other cause of uneasiness, to communicate it to him; And thereupon he delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. The Mohawks agreed to return their Answer the next Day. Some of the Mohawks accordingly attended the Governor of New-York

the next Day, and named to him a Person who they said was the Author of this false Alarm. The Person being sent for, owned his having heard and mentioned the Report, but denyed his being the Author of it.

"After the strictest Enquiry and Examination, the Governor and Council seemed to blieve him Innocent, and that the Rumour had been raised and spread by means of one or more of the Mohawks themselves.

"On the Tenth of October the Speech proposed to be delivered to the Indians by the Governor of New-York being prepared, we were desired to meet the other Commissioners and hear the same read. Accordingly, about Ten of the Clock in the forenoon we met them; the Speech was read, after which it was objected on the part of Pennsylvania that it contained a Narrative of many Facts to which we were altogether Strangers, and therefore were not proper to be made Parties in the Relation; That it pressed the Indians on making of War, which we thought might be attended with mischevious Consequences to all the Colonies; That as we were to treat seperately, and they had already heard our Reasons against a War, they must judge for themselves how far it would be prudent in them to press it. The Result was, the Commissioners of the other Colonies agreed to the Speech as it had been prepared; and in the afternoon of the same Day the Deputies of the United Nations were desired to attend the Governor of New York. They came accordingly, and the Governor, in behalf of his Government, and those of the Massachussetts and Connecticut, and in the presence of the Commissioners from thence read the Speech agreed on, which was Interpreted to the Indians: A Copy whereof was delivered to Us, and follows in these Words, viz.:

"'Brethren:

"'Here are present upon the occasion of this Interview Commissioners from the Governments of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, conven'd with me on the same righteous Intention of Renewing, Bright'ning, and Strengthening the Covenant Chain which has tied you and his Britannick Majesty's several Colonies on this Continent in the firmest Engagements to each other for Supporting and Maintaining our Common Cause.

"'We are glad to see so many of our Brethren, and we bid You welcome here; at the same time that we heartily condole the absence of our Brethren the Senecas and the Calamities which have occasioned it; may the Almighty comfort them under their grievous Afflictions, and soon wipe off all Tears from their Eyes.

"'We do with you our Brethren, and with you as their Representatives, ratify, confirm, and extablish all former Engagements enter'd into by us and our Brethren of the Six United Nations; and

assure You that we shall ever hold them invioble, and we doubt not of the same from You.'

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'The Rumour which last Winter gave an Alarm to our Brethren the Maquas, and was from thence spread to the other Nations, now appears to have been without Foundation; and I cannot help observing on this occasion that you ought not for the future to suffer any such Idle Tales to be raised or propogated among You, as they not only tend to seperate your and our Affections each from the other, but also to make us Jealous of our own People without sufficient Grounds for it.'

"A String of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'It must be further observed to You that we hear several of the Cheifs and others of our Brethren of the Six Nations have, contrary to our Inclinations, & against our express advice, had an Interview with the Governor of Canada this Summer at Montreal;

"'And that your pretence for holding this Correspondence with our Declared Enemies was for the public Good and the Preservation of the House at Oswego;

"'To tell the Governor of Canada that they must not make any Attempt or Attack upon that Place, for that our Brethren are resolved to defend it; and that it shall remain a Place of Peace and Trade.

"'You declared your Intent was good, and that the Governor of Canada should never prevail upon You in any thing hurtful to your Brethren the English, who you know did not like your going thither; that yet upon your return from thence, your Brother the Governor of New York should know all that passed between them and the Governor of Canada.

"'We will tell our Brethren what we hear was done whilst they were with the Governor of Canada; and we expect the whole Truth from them according to their Promise, and whether what we hear is true or not.

"'We hear that whilst our Brethren were with the Governor of Canada the French Indians took up the Hatchet against the English, which we believe to be true for Reasons you shall hear by and by; and thereby the Treaty of Neutrality concluded between you and them is become vain.

"'We hear, likewise, that our Brethren of the Six Nations there present were so far prevailed upon by our Enemies the French, as to accept of the Hatchet upon Condition to carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon, and then to return the Governor of Canada their Answer, which we cannot believe to be true till we have it from our Brethrens' own Mouths.

"'We expect a plain and full Answer from our Brethren concerning these Matters that the way may be cleared for wiping off all stains from the Covenant Chain, and that we may preserve it Bright, firm, & inviolable, as long as the Sun shall shine.'

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'We must now acquaint you of some Things relating to the War, the Success of His Majesty's Arms against the French in this part of the World, and the rise and occasion of our Attacks upon the Enemy in this quarter.

"'When You were here last Summer you were told that War was Declared between the Crowns of Great Britain and France. The Events that have since happened are too numerous to relate particularly.

"'His Majesty's Subjects in this Country lay still the last Summer without attempting any Thing against the French Settlements; But the French first Attack'd and Destroyed a small Place belonging to Us call'd Canso, about Twenty five Leagues from Cape Breton.

"'Afterwards they laid Seige to Annapolis Royal, but therein they proved unsuccessful.

"'They then agreed to make another Trial for that Place next Spring, and in the mean time they sent to France, hoping to obtain some of the King's Ships to facilitate the Reduction of it.

"'They having proceeded thus far, Mr. Shirley, the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, thought it high time to do something to curb the Insolence of that haughty People, and did therefore raise a small Army, which was joined by a number of Men from the Governments of Connecticut and New Hampshire, and sent them early last Spring against Louisbourgh.

"'They were likewise joined by a number of His Majesty's Ships of War, and after about Seven Weeks' Seige that Important and strong fortified Place was, through the goodness of Divine Providence, delivered up to our Forces.

"'Whereupon the rest of the Inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, together with those that were Settled in parts adjacent, surrendered themselves Prisoners to the English.

"'And during the Siege and since many French Ships were taken, and divers of them of great value, and the Design of the French against Annapolis Royal was frustrated.

"'We have in this part of the Country lain still, both the last Summer and this, hoping that our Neighbours in Canada would either be quiet or carry on the War in a manly and Christian-like Manner.

"'And to induce them thereto, a Message was sent from this Place

to the Government of Canada last Summer, by which he was assured that if he should renew their former vile Practice of treating His Majesty's Subjects inhumanly, the several Governors, together with the Six Nations, would join and make Reprisals on them.

"'And at the same time You publickly declared that if any of His Majesty's Subjects in any of his Governments should be killed by any Indian, you would immediately join in the War against them and the French.

"'You likewise sent Your Delegates last Summer to the Eastern Indians to warn them not to engage in the War against the English, threatening them in case they should do so.

"'Notwithstanding these Things, divers Hostilities have been committed.

"'Some Months ago the Eastern Indians, who had formerly acknowledged their Subjection to the Crown of Great Britain, entred into Solemn Engagements with the King's Subjects, and had been since treated by them with great Kindness.

"'But at the Instigation of the French, they have lately kill'd one Englishman and also great numbers of Horses and Cattle, burnt a Saw Mill and many Dwelling Houses, and attack'd an English Garrison.

"'Notwithstanding such outrageous Insults, the Governor of Massachusetts-Bay was so tender of them that he resented it no further then to send a Message to them demanding the Delivery of the Murderers as they would avoid the Consequences of their Neglect.

"'This Proposal was rejected by them, and since that time they have killed two or there others; whereupon the Governor of the Massachusetts declared War against them.

"'And we are informed the English have killed two of them, and taken another Prisoner.

"'About three Months since some of the Canada Indians killed two Englishmen near Connecticut River; the Body of one of them was treated in a most barbarous manner, by which they left a Hatchet of War, thereby daring Us to take it up and return it.

"'There has likewise been several other Parties that have attempted to destroy His Majesty's Subjects of New England, but have hitherto been prevented.

"'These Facts plainly shew that the French are still acted by the same Spirit that they were formerly governed by; and they seem never pleased but when they are at War, either with the English or some of the Tribes of the Indians; and if they had it in their Power they would doubtless destroy all about them.

"'It is likewise Evident that the most Solemn and Sacred Engagements are broken through by those Indians that have committed the late Murders.

"'The Belts of Wampum will not bind them to the performance of their Promisses.

"'That we are Slighted, and you Contemned, as though they thought you not worthy to be regarded.

"'But now the French and their Indians, by the little Regard they have shewn to your threatnings or to the Covenants they have made with you, do declare that they think you do not intend to perform what you have threatned, or that they do not fear your Displeasure; both which do reflect equal dishonour on You.

"'It is high time for Us & You to exert ourselves and vindicate our Honour; and although it is well known that we delight not in the Destruction of our Fellow creatures, but have chosen rather to suffer ourselves to be abused, yet we cannot think ourselves obliged any longer to bear their Insults and evil Treatment.

"'Therefore, since neither our peaceable Dispositions nor Examples, nor any methods we have been able to use, have been sufficient to prevail upon them to forbear their barbarous Treatment of us, but they will force our Resentments, in the Name of God we are resolved not only to defend ourselves, but by all proper Ways and Methods to endeavour to put it out of their Power to misuse and evil Treat us as they have hitherto done.

"'And we doubt not of your ready and chearful Concurrence with Us, agreeable to your solemn promise made in this Place last Summer, in joining with us against our Enemies the French, and such Indians as are or shall be instigated by them; for we esteem them enemies to God, as well as to all their Fellow-creatures who dwell round about them.'

"A large Belt with the Figure of a Hatchet hung to it.

"'The Publick Affairs of my Government have prevented my Meeting you sooner.

"'I was apprehensive I should not have been able to meet You this Fall, and it was determined upon a sudden, so that there could not be timely Notice sent to the rest of His Majesty's Governments, or, I doubt not, they would likewise have sent Commissioners to be present at this Interview.

"'We are all Subjects to the same Prince, united in the same Bonds of duty and Allegiance to the Great King our Common Father, and in Friendship and Affection to each other; and in this Union consists that Strength that makes us formidable to our Enemies, and them fearful of our Resentments.

"'We are all united with You in the same Covenant-Chain, which as long as we preserve it free from Rust, must remain impregnable: And you on your parts have declared that you will preserve it so strong and bright that it shall not be in the Power of the Devil himself, with all his Wiles and Art, to break or dirty it.

"'You are also united with all the far Nations of Indians in League with our Great King, with whom we recommended to You to preserve strict Friendship and hold frequent Correspondence.

"'That yourselves, who many of you live scattered and dispersed, should dwell in Bodies closer together, as you have heretofore promised to do.

"'And we advise you to keep your Young Men at home, and within Call, excepting such as may be sent from Time to Time a Hunting or against our Enemies; and you may depend upon the most ready and effectual Assistance from us in all Times of Danger.'

"A Belt.

"The Indians of the United Nations promised to call a Council the next morning, and, if they could, to return their Answer to this Speech the same Day.

"The next Day we waited on the Governor of New York, and delivered to him, according to our agreement, the Speech we propos'd to make to the Indians of the United Nations, in order for his perusal, and then to be returned us; which he promised to do by the next Morning.

"October the Twelfth, in the Morning, we received a Message from the Governor of New York, with the Speech he proposed to make to the Mohiggans of River Indians, which we perused and return'd to the Secretary without making any objections against what was proposed to be said to them. Some time after we received a second Messago desiring us to be present when the Governer delivered this Speech, and at the receiving the Answer of the Six Nations to the Speech made to them.

"We attended accordingly. The Commissioners for the Massachusetts and Connecticut also attended; And the Speech prepared for the River Indians was read by Paragraphs, and translated to them, a Copy of which was delivered us, and is as follows:

"'Children:

"'I am glad to see You here, and bid you welcome. I sent for you to meet me at this Place, that I might have an opportunity to renew and confirm the Covenants and Engagements made from time to time between us. And I do now publickly promise that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, but that the Covenant Chain shall remain bright and strong for ever.

"'Children:

"'I must put you in mind of what you promised me last Year. You engaged that you would keep your People at Home, which I am informed you have not done; but many of your People have lately left Schahkook and are gone to Canajoherie, and some to Attowawie. I want to know for what Reason they have left their

habitations, and charge You to send for them back as soon as you can; and that you would live together a together a Schahkook.'

"A String of Wampum.

"'Children:

"'Last Year I acquainted you that War was declared between the Great King your Father and the French King, and told You what I expected of you. You answered me that in all Things relating to the War you would take the Six Nations for an Example, which I expect you will do.'

"A Belt.

"To this Speech the River Indians the same Day returned their Answer, of which with what further past between them and the Governor of New York we obtained a Copy, which follows in these Words:

"'Father:

"'We are glad to see you here in Health. Your Children here present bid you all welcome.

"'Father:

"'You have renewed the Covenant, and have assured us that you will keep it inviolable. We do now likewise assure you that nothing shall be wanting on our Parts, but that we will keep the Covenant Chain clear and free from Rust.

"'Father:

"'When we were here last you told us that you was glad to see so great a number of us together; and now you ask us what is the reason so many of Us left Schahkook and are gone to Canajoherie and Attowawie, and that you are sorry so many of Us left our Habitations.

"'Father:

"'You have told us that War is proclaimed between the English and French, and that you designed to go and Fight the French. You told us that we should do as our Uncles the Six Nations did with respect to the War.

"'Father:

"You told us that you would keep the Covenant, and we are resolved to do the same; as a token whereof we give you this Belt.

"'Father:

"'You must not be surprized that so many of our People have left Schahkook. They are not gone to a strange Country, but are only among our Uncles the Six Nations, with whom we are united in Covenant.'

"A String of Wampum.

"'Father:

"'Respecting the War with the French we will do as the Six Nations and our Fathers, and will take them for Examples in all Things relating thereto.'

"A Belt.

"'Father:

"'We are glad the Six Nations design to send some of their People to Canada to treat with the Indians there. We have been two or three times to the Carrying Place to treat with some of those Indians, in order to keep Peace, and design to send some of our People to Canada to speak with some of the Indians there upon the same Business.'

"Gave some Skins.

"His Excellency recommended to them that they should use their Endeavours to prevail upon the Aschicanhook Indians, and all the rest of the Indians who have left their old Dwelling Place to return to Schakook.

"They answered they would.

"The Indians of the United Nations then delivered their Answer to the Speech made to them, Canasatego being Speaker: A Copy of which, with what ensued, as we received it, follows in these Words:

"'Brethren:

"'Two Days ago you spoke to Us, and we are now come to give you our Answer. You must not expect that we can answer particularly to the several Heads you mentioned to Us, but only to the principal Articles. You have renewed to Us the Covenant Chain, and we do now renew the same on our Parts; and it is impossible that it can ever Rust, for we daily wipe off the Rust and Dirt and keep it clean, which we will ever continue to do.'

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'You thought fit to mention to us that there had been an Uproar among Us last Winter, and told us we ought not to entertain any such Notions of you our Brethren, especially as we had no Grounds to believe any such Thing. It is true, Brethren, there was such a Rumour among us, but it was immediately buried and forgot, and we did not expect that our Brethren would have mentioned any thing concerning that Affair to Us at this Interview; and we desire You think no more of it. We are always mindful of the Covenants between us and our Brethren, and here is a Certificate*

* They here produc'd a Certificate under the Seal of the Massachusetts.

whereby it appears that we are in Covenant with our Brethren of Boston.'

"A String of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'You spoke to us concerning our going to Canada, and told us that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs had last Winter told us not to go there, but some of us went. As to what you tell us, that we had taken up the Hatchet against our Brethren and promised to consider of it at Home, it is not so. The Mohawks and Tuscaroroes, at their Return, gave the Commissioners of Indian Affairs an Account of all that passed there, and we are convinced that that Account is true."

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'You have thought fit to relate to us several Particulars concerning the War between you and the French, and what Reason You had for taking up the Hatchet against the French and their Indians. We thank you for giving Us a particular Account of the Provocations and Inducements you had for declaring War against them. You have also mentioned to us that we are one Body and Flesh, and that if one of us is touched or hurt the other is likewise; and you have informed us that you were molested and attacked by the Enemy, and had therefore taken up the Hatchet against them, and desired, as we are one Flesh with you, that we would also take up the Hatchet against the French and those under their influence, in Conjunction with You. We Six Nations accept of the Hatchet and will keep it in our Bosom. We are in Alliance with a great number of far Indians, and if we should so suddenly lift up the Hatchet without acquainting our Allies, it would perhaps disoblige them; we will, therefore, before we make use of the Hatchet against the French or their Indians, send four of our People, who are now ready, to Canada, to demand Satisfaction for the wrongs they have done our Brethren; and if they refuse to make Satisfaction, then we will be ready to use the Hatchet against them whenever our Brother the Governor of New York orders us to do it.'

"A Belt.

"His Excellency ask'd them what time they thought necessary to see whether the French Indians would make such Satisfaction?

"They answered two months.

"His Excellency asked them, That if in case the Enemy should commit any further Hostilities in the mean time, Whether they would then, upon his Commands, immediately make use of the Hatchet?

"They answered Yes.

"'Brethren:

"'You desired us to gather together our People who are scattered and to settle in a Body, especially as it is very uncertain how soon we may have occasion for them. Your Request is very reasonable, and we will use our Endeavours to that End.'

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'We have now finished our Answer, and have nothing further to say but only one Request to make to You all, which is, That you our Brethren should be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum serve to bind you all together; and if any thing of Importance is to be communicated to us by any of you, this is the place where it should be done.'

"A Belt.

"The answer thus delivered by the United Nations was received with the Approbation of the Governor of New York, the Commissioners of the Massachusetts only expressed their Diss-atisfaction; for that, as they alledged, the Indians the last Year had engaged that if any Hostilities were committed against the English, they would in such Case declare War; That Hostilities had been since committed, and therefore by those Engagements the Six Nations ought now to Declare War with the French and Indians.

"This Day we proposed to have Delivered our Speech to the Indians, but the time being too far spent, & this the last Day of the Week, we were obliged to post pone it until the beginning of the next.

"The fourteenth of October being the time we appointed for Speaking with the Indians, we gave Directions to Conrad Weiser to give them notice to attend. But before they came to the place appointed, we received a Message from the Governor of New York that he was then met in Council, and desired to speak with us. We went accordingly. When we came to the Governor's, besides himself and his Council there were present the Commissioners from the Massachusetts, who then presented to the Governor Letters that they had received by an Express, giving an Account that a Party of French and Indians had a few Days before made an Attack on the Great Meadow Fort, about Fifty Miles, as we are informed, from Albany. That they had taken Prisoner a Person whom they found at some Distance from it. That two others coming down a Creek near that Fort were shot at, one killed the other made his Escape. The Number of French and Indians was not mentioned. On reading of these Letters, the Commissioners for the Massachusetts were requested to be explicit in what they desired on this Occasion. They thereupon represented, that their Government thought it unreasonable the whole Burden

of the War should remain on one Province, whilst the rest remained Neutral; That they desired the Indians of the Six Nations might be engaged to assist them. That tho' they thought it was reasonable other Provinces should bear a part of the Expence, yet rather than want the Assistance of the Indians on the present occasion they would bear the whole Expence themselves. The Governor of New York complained the Massachusetts Government had been too precipitate in their Declaration of War; That the other Governments were not obliged to follow the Example; Said that he had done all in his Power towards being better provided for a War; That in the Condition the Inhabitants of that Province were in on the Borders, it would be imprudent in him to engage the Indians of the Six Nations in a War; That proper Provision should first be made, which could not be done without his Assembly, who were to sit in a little time, and before whom he would lay this Affair. After this, and more of like Import said, we parted. The Governor of New York having delivered the Presents from that Government to the Indians of the United Nations, embarked for the City of New York, and we proceeded to meet the Indians according to our appointment. When we came to the Place agreed on for this purpose, we found the Deputies of the United Nations attending, and the Speech we had before agreed on was now read, and Interpreted to them by Conrad Weiser, the Interpreters of New York and the Massachusetts being also present and assisting. Which Speech follows in these Words:

"'Brethren of the Six Nations.

"'Altho' it is not long since a Treaty was held with You in Pennsylvania, yet our Governor and the Assembly of the Province, being informed of your coming hither, have, at the invitation of the Governor of New York, sent us here to be present at the Treaty now held with you. We attend accordingly, and are glad to see You. In token whereof we present you with this

"'String of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'Before your last going to Canada you promised our Governor that on your return you would open your Hearts and give a full Account of all that passed between you and the French Governor; And we have it in Charge to desire you now to perform this promise.

"'Brethren:

"'We are also to put you in mind that by the Treaty made last Year with our Governor at Lancaster, you promised him that neither the Governor of Canada nor any of his People should come through your Country to hurt your Brethren the English, nor any of the

Settlements belonging to them: Notwithstanding which some of the Shawnese Indians, in Conjunction with some Frenchmen from Canada, committed a Robbery on our Traders, and took from them a great Quantity of Goods. This our Governor sometime since gave you notice of by Conrad Weiser, and you undertook to demand Satisfaction for the Injury of the Governor of Canada and the Shawnese Indians. We, therefore, now desire to be informed whether you have made this Demand, and what Satisfaction you have obtained. The French men who did this Injury came through the Lands you claim, and the Robbery was committed on our Traders on those Lands. It was, therefore, a manifest Breach of the Neutrality the Governor of Canada pretended to observe towards you, and shews the perfidy of the French, and that they regard the Treaties they make no longer than whilst they think it their Interest so to do.

"'We hope their Example will not influence you, but that you will fulfil all the Treaties you have enter'd into with your Brethren the English. To impress this on your minds, and to enforce our Request we present you with this

"'Belt of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'Besides what we have already said, we are also to remind you that our Governor, at the Request of the Government of Virginia, became a Mediator between you and the Southern Indians called Catawbas; And you promised him next Spring to send Deputies to Philadelphia to meet some of that Nation, in order to conclude a Peace with them, And that in the mean time all Hostilities should be suspended. But our Governor is since informed that a party of the Oneides' Warriors are gone to Attack the Catawbas. Whether this be true or not, or whether any of your Young Men went without your Knowledge we do not know, and therefore desire you now to inform us of all the particulars; and if any of your Warriors are gone against the Catawbas that you will forthwith recal them, and take care that no more go against them during the time agreed on.

"'Brethren:

"'You may remember that at a Treaty held with our Government at Philadelphia, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two, 'you were advised' 'To call home all those of your Nations who were at Canada or live amongst the French, lest if any Occasion or Difference should arise they might be prevented from returning.' This in your Answer made to our Governor in the Year One Thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-six, you call 'Sound Advice, say the French were formerly your cruel Enemies, and that you were taking such Measures as you hoped would be effectual to bring back your People if any new Breach should happen.'

"'Brethren:

"'The French are a subtle People. A Breach hath now happened, occasioned by an unjust Declaration of War made by the French King against the King of Great Britain and His Subjects; and no doubt, if any of your People live amongst the French, they will endeavour to engage them in their Service, and therefore we think you would act very prudently, as soon as is possible, to persuade them to return and settle amongst you. To enforce this Request we present you with this

"'Belt of Wampum.

"'Brethren—

"'We have more to say to You from our Governor, but this we must defer until we hear your Answer to what we have already said.'

"This Speech being Interpreted to them and the Indians by Canasetego their Cheif, signifying their Intention of an immediate Consultation, and in a little time to return to us an Answer, we withdrew.'

"Sometime after being informed the Indians were come to a Result, we again met them and received their Answer, the Substance of which, as the same was translated to us, is as follows, the aforesaid Canassatego being Speaker:

"'Brethren:

"'You that come from Pennsylvania to represent our Brother Onas; you tell us that you come hither at the Invitation of the Governor of New York to the Council Fire at Albany to hear what passes between us and our Brother the Governor of New York. You were pleased to signify to us that you were glad to see us, for which we return you our hearty Thanks. We are likewise glad to see you; in Token whereof, we return you this

"'String of Wampum.

"'Brethren.

"'The first Thing you required of Us this Morning was, that we would give you an Account of all that passed between us and the Governor of Canada at our last visit to him, according to the promise we made the last Summer to Conrad Weiser, your Interpreter, at Oswego. And since You desire to hear with your own Ears, we are now ready to do it, tho' it will take up time, and therefore another opportunity might have suited better. Our going to Montreal was at the Invitation of the Governor of Canada. At our coming there, several great Men, as well of the French as Indians, being Dead since our last Journey there, we, according to our Custom, spent some Days in bewailing their Death. During this Time divers of the French Council took an opportunity of sounding us to learn how the War went on with the English, and how far we

were engaged therein. On which occasion we told them that formerly we had inconsiderately engaged in Wars, but that we looked upon this War as a War between the English and French only, and did not intend to engage on either side; for that the French and English made War and made Peace at Pleasure, but when the Indians once engaged in Wars they knew not when it would end. We also told the French that they knew, and all the World knew, the Countries on which we were Settled, and particularly the Lakes, were ours; and therefore if they would fight our Brethren the English they ought to fight on the Salt Water, and that they must not come over our Land to disturb them, or to obstruct the Trade at Oswego; That they, the French, had two Trading Houses on those Lakes with which they ought to be contented.' The Governor of Canada promised us he would not do it unless the King his Master should command him, and then he must obey. While these Things pass'd, News arrived at Montreal of the taking of Cape Breton by the English, at which the French were much alarmed; and the Governor thereupon sent for all the Indians then at Montreal, to wit, the French Indians and us the Deputies of the Six Nations, who met together in a large House, where the Governor of Canada taking in his Hand a large Belt of Wampum, in which the figure of a Hatchet was wrought, speaking to us of the Six Nations, said as follows:

"'Children:

"'Your Brethren the English have already taken one of my Towns (meaning Cape Breton), and their Fleet I suppose is now coming up to Quebec; and therefore I must take up the Hatchet to defend myself against them. As for you my Children (speaking to the French Indians), I have no occasion to speak much to You, for you must live and die with me, and cannot deny me your Assistance. And as for you my Children of the Six Nations (speaking to us), he further said, I know you love your Brethren the English, and therefore I shall not say much to you; perhaps you would not be pleased with it. But Children, said he, should know their Duty to their Father. Then speaking to Us all, he desired such who loved him to go with him and assist him in defending Quebec; and that those who went with him need not take any thing with them save their Tobacco pouches; that he would provide Guns, Pistols, Swords, Ammunition, Provisions, and every thing, even Paint to paint them; and thereupon delivered the Belt to the Interpreter, who threw it at the feet of the Indians present, some of whom inconsiderately and without any consultation first had took it up and danced the War Dance; and afterwards divers of the Indians present, chiefly of the Praying Indians, went with the French Governor to Quebec, where they staid eight or ten Days; but no Notice was taken of them, nor any Arms or Necessaries so much as a Knife provided for them; nor were they admitted to speak to the Governor, which so exasperated the Praying Indians that they left Quebec and are since

gone against their common Enemies to the Southward.' Canassatego added:

"'Brethren—

"'You also put us in mind this Morning of the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between you and us. The last we made with the Governor of Pennsylvania was at Lancaster the last Year. By this Treaty we were to be Neutral (and we wish the English of all the Provinces would agree that we should remain so) unless the French should come through our Settlements to hurt our Brethren the English, which we would not permit. This and all other our Treaties with our Brethren the English we are determined to observe, and in token thereof we return you this

"'Belt of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'You also put us in mind of our Brother Onas, his Mediation between us and the Catawbas, and that you heard some of our Warriors were notwithstanding gone against them. It is not in our Power to restrain our Warriors as the English can do until a Peace be finally concluded. This the Catawbas know. We have used our Endeavours to restrain them from going, and shall continue so to do during the time agreed on, although we doubt whether the Catawbas are so desirous of Peace as they wou'd have our Brother Onas beleive; otherwise they wou'd have done as the Cherokees did, who, tho' they were at War with us, came to desire Peace, but the Catawbas have neither come to us nor have they come to our Brother Onas. But the Account he has received is only from the Government of Virginia. When Conrad Weiser brought us an Account of this matter we were going to Canada, and at our Return we had kindled a Council Fire, but receiving a Message from the Governor of New York we were obliged to rake it up until we return.' Canastego further said, 'We have spoke to the Governor of Canada concerning Peter Chartier and the robbing of your Indian Traders. The Governor of Canada said he knew nothing of the matter. At our Council before mention'd we were to have considered what we should do further in this Affair, but were called away before we had come to any resolution.' He added, 'your Traders go very far back into the Country, which we desire may not be done, because it is in the Road of the French. At our return we will hold a Council, and in the Spring when our Deputies come to meet those of the Catawbas at Philadelphia, we shall send our Brother Onas our Result.' Canassatego further said:

"'Brethren—

"'You put us in mind of a promise we made our Brother Onas at his coming over to Pennsylvania, That we would recal our People from Canada who were Settled there. We have invited them back to us and have done all we can to effect it, but cannot prevail. The

Governor of Canada has taken me into his Lap, suckles them as his Children, and they are so well pleased with him it is impossible for us to prevail with them to come and settle with us. We return you this Belt instead of that we received from you.'

"After we had received this Answer of the Indians, we acquainted them by our Interpreter that what we had further to say to them would be early the next Morning; In the mean time we ordered them a Pair of Oxen and some beer for their subsistence, and then parted.

"The next Morning, being the Fifteenth of October, the Indians met us pursuant to our appointment, when we spoke to them to the Effect following:

"'Brethren—

"'We now put you in mind there are two things remaining under your Consideration, concerning which you have received Belts from our Governor and have as yet return'd no full Answer: The first relates to the Catawbas, the Second to our Indian Traders. As you have signified to us your inability of doing it at this time, we expect when you return home a Council will be called, and that you will give our Governor a full Answer in the Spring.

"'Brethren—

"'When our Governor and Assembly sent us hither they did not think it fitting we should come empty handed; but have directed us to provide you a Present. We considered Winter was approaching, that our Brethren would want Cloathing to preserve them from the Cold, and Powder & Lead to acquire their livelihood by hunting; we therefore provided the Goods which now lie before You, to wit:

"Six Pieces of Strowds,
"Four Pieces of Indian Blankets,
"Two Pieces of Striped Blankets,
"Four Pieces of Half Thicks,
"One Piece of Shrewsbury Cotton,
Eight Dozen of Knives,
Four hundred and twenty-five Bars of Lead,
Four half Barrells of Pistol Powder.

"'These we present to you on behalf of our Government, and have no more to say but to wish you a good Journey Home.'

"This Speech being Interpreted to the Indians, after a short Consultation between themselves, they brought Six Bundles of Skins, and by Canasatego spoke as follows:

"'Brethren:

"'We thank you for the Goods you present us. We are Poor and have little to return; however, out of what we have we present You with the Six Bundles of Skins which you see. These we desire may be accepted of as a Token of our Affection.'

"To this we replied: We accepted them in the manner they desired, wished them well, and then took leave of them.

"The Sloop which brought us waiting our Return, we embarked, arrived at New York on the Nineteenth of October. The same Day took Boat and got to Elizabeth Town Point. Then mounted our Horses and on the Twenty-second of October reached Home.

"Permit us to add, that in the foregoing Relation we do not pretend to have delivered the several Conversations which past Verbatim, but only the substance, so far as we judge them material, and where we have made any Omissions they are of such things as we think of too little Consequence to be inserted. If the Governor's health and other Affairs of Importance had permitted his Attendance at this Treaty, we make no question it would have been managed with greater Skill & Delicacy. Thus much, however, we may say, That so far as were able we have, pursuant to the Instructions we received, faithfully endeavoured to acquit ourselves of the Trust to the Honour & Interest of the Province. But whether we are so happy as in any degree to have succeeded herein, is humbly submitted to the Governor. By

"THOMAS LAURENCE.
"JOHN KINSEY."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since the Meeting of your House a Petition has been presented to me from a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County, setting forth their Wants of Arms and Amunition, & their inability to purchase any from their having expended what little substance they had in Clearing & Improving their Lands, and praying that I would recommend to the Assembly the making such a Provision of both as may enable them to defend themselves against any enemy that shall attempt to disturb them.

"Whether there be any truth in the late Intelligence from Minisink or not, it must be allowed that there is a possibility of an Attack upon us, and even in that case some Provision should be made for the Security of our Frontier Settlements at least.

"If the Expence of supplying such a Number of People with Arms should be thought too great, three or four hundred may be purchased and delivered to those that want them most, and are most likely to make a right use of them, they giving a Note of Hand either to return them in good Order at a certain time, or to pay the Cost of them into the Publick Treasury, agreeable to the practice in some other Colonies.

"GEO. THOMAS.

"January 10th, 1745-6."

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it please the Governor:

"We have had under our Consideration the Instructions the

3086

Governor was pleased to give to the Commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians at Albany, and their Report concerning that Treaty laid before us by the Governor's Directions; both are very satisfactory to Us; the former as it is a fresh Instance of the Governor's care for the Inhabitants of the Province, and for which we therefore render him our hearty thanks, and the latter as it shews the Indians of the Six Nations yet retain their antient Friendship towards this & other the King's Colonies in America. War in most Cases is attended with some disagreable Consequences amongst Indians, with many and of the worst kind, for which and and other Reasons it would have been most agreable to us if the Circumstances of Public Affairs would admit the Indians of the Six Nations to remain Neutral. And it gives us great concern that the pernicious Conduct of the French at Canada in setting their Indians on destroying the Inhabitants of some of our Neigboring Governments hath given them so much cause to think they are put under the Necessity of engaging the Indians in Amity with us to declare War against the French & their Indians, and to avenge themselves of the Injuries done.

"We cou'd have heartily wished the Mediation which the Governor was pleased to undertake at the desire of the Governor of Virginia to obtain a Reconciliation between the Indians of the Six Nations and the Catawbas had been effectual. Their destroying each other not only weakens the British Interest in America, but at this time must be particularly injurious to the Six Nations, as they are likely to be engaged by the Government of New York in a War with the French & their Indians. But if Coll^{o} Gooch, at whose Request this Mediation was undertaken, continues to decline it, we know not what further can be done. We think, however, it was prudently done in the Governor to acquaint the Six Nations with the Resolutions the Catawbas have taken, as well to save their Deputies the Trouble of a fruitless Journey as us the Expence it must otherwise have occasioned.

"When we consider the Information transmitted to the Governor of New York, now laid before us, touching the preparations said to be making by the French & their Indians upon a Branch of the River Mississippi for an Attack upon the back parts of this & some of the Neighboring Colonies, in all its Circumstances it leaves us room to doubt whether it hath a real Foundation. It was, however, discreetly done in the Governor to acquaint the People of Lancaster County with the Report; and as the employing of some of the Delaware Indians to keep Watch, and to give those Inhabitants Notice if any Danger shall Approach, may contribute to render them the easier in their present situation, we approve of the Governor's Conduct therein; and the Expence which shall arise by this means we are willing to pay.

"As to the Letter the Governor is pleased to lay before us, re-

ceived from Admiral Warren, in relation to Cape Breton, since we have so lately given a Sum of Money which was laid out in Provisions, and which the Governor was pleased to apply to the use of the Garrison on that Island; and as the Admiral thinks himself, in conjunction with Sr William Pepperel, authorized to draw Bills for any purposes which they shall think necessary to preserve that Important acquisition, we think they can be at no loss, especially at a time when Bills of Exchange are in so great demand, to raise any Sum of Money they may think fitting without any Assistance of ours.

"The unnatural Rebellion which hath broke out, and was lately carrying on in Scotland, supported by France and Spain, gives us great concern. It is astonishing to Us how any of our fellow Subjects, who enjoy so many and great Priviledges under the present happy Establishment, should be so blinded toward their true interest as to countenance a Popish Pretender against our present King; and we heartily join in our Prayers to Almighty God to establish his Throne, protect his Royal Person, and confound the Devices of his Enemies, open and concealed.

"We return the Governor hearty thanks for the Assurance he is pleased to give us, 'That whatever shall be laid before him for the welfare of the Province will meet with a favourable Reception.' We have divers things of this kind now before us, which in due time we shall offer to his Consideration, 'not doubting of as much dispatch as the nature of the Business will admit of.'

"Sign'd by Order of the House.

"JOHN KINSEY, *Speaker.*

"11th Month, 1745."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 23d, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Abraham Taylor, James Hamilton, } Esqrs.
Robert Strettell, }

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Assembly having sent two Bills to the Governor, One Entitled "An Act for the more easy & speedy Recovery of small Debts," the other Entitled "An Act for amending the several Acts for Electing Members of Assembly," the same were read for the first time.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 25th, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Laurence, Samuel Hasell, } Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettel, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Laurence offer'd to the Governor & Council a Return of the King's High Road leading from the City of Philadelphia thro' Frankfort towards Bristol, made by Anthony Palmer, Benjamin Fariaan, Job Goodson, Edward Brooks, & Thomas Chalkley, in pursuance of an Order of Council of the 7th of May, 1725, and said he did at the Instance of many People who had Lands adjoining the Road, and who desired it might either be confirmed or the Road Survey'd & Laid out anew. The Board taking into Consideration the length of time since the said Road was laid out, and that no Notice had ever been taken of the said Return so as to open the Road agreeable thereto, & that the same had never been Confirm'd or Recorded, It is now referr'd to Mr. Laurence, Mr. Hasell, Mr. Strettel, & Mr. Shoemaker, to view the said Road, & in case they should judge it necessary to be Survey'd & Laid out, De Nova to take to their Assistance the Surveyor General, & to cause it to be done, & make Return thereof to the Council in order for Confirmation.

The two Bills sent up by the Assembly, One Entitled "an Act for the more easy & speedy Recovery of small Debts," the other entitled "an Act for amending the several Acts for Electing Members of Assembly," were read a second time & agreed to with some Amendments, which were put in Writing, & the Secretary was order'd to deliver them to the House, along with the Bills.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, February 3d, 1745.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Robert Strettel, James Hamilton, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

Since the last Meeting of Council two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him that the House agreed to the Amendments proposed by the Governor & Council to the two Bills, one Entitled "an Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts," the other entitled "an Act for Amending the several Acts for Electing Members of Assembly," & desir'd they might be

Province of the
Massachusetts Bay

97

140

In the House of Repres.ves Feb.y 4. 1746.

His Majesty's Subjects the Inhabitants of the Inland Frontiers of this Province, having both in former & later Wars been grievously distress'd by Parties of French and Indians from Canada surprizing & murdering Men, Women & Children, and taking off their Scalps as a Trophy and Evidence of Barbarity, and it having repeatedly been represented to the Governour of Canada, that if this Unchristian and unmanly way of making War was encouraged or suffered to continue, it should be fully avenged & retaliated on the Inhabitants of the French Governments, and he the said Governour notwithstanding said Representations & Warning persisting to employ and send out the Vassals & Dependants of the King his Master French and Indians, who since the Commencement of the present War have captivated, destroyed, scalp'd, mangled & barbarously us'd great Numbers of the good People of this & his Majesty's other Governments.

Therefore for the future Safety & Protection of the Frontiers of this Province, & more effectually to deter the French & the Indians under their Direction & Influence from carrying on the War in a way & manner abhorr'd by Christian & Civiliz'd Nations, & justifiable from the Principles of Self Preservation only,

Resolved,

That the following Bounty be granted & allowed to be paid out of the publick Treasury to such Indians as shall go out by Order & Direction of this Government to Canada or the Borders of Canada in quest of the Enemy, viz.t

For each Male of the Enemy above the Age of twelve Years, who shall be kill'd and whose Scalp shall be brought as

Evidence

Evidence of his Death into this or any of the neighbouring Governments, as the Indian shall be directed, the Sum of thirty five Pounds. —— And for each Male under twelve Years & for every Female killd, & whose Scalp shall be brought as aforesaid ten Pounds.

But that the said Parties may not be induced to kill & distroy the Enemy after Quarter given, for the Sake of the aforesaid Bounty on their Scalps, Resolved that For every Male Prisoner above the Age of twelve Years that shall be taken and brought in as aforesaid a Bounty be given of forty Pounds. —— And for each Male under the Age of twelve Years, & for every Female Prisoner taken & brought in as aforesd a Bounty of twenty five Pounds.

And in order to furnish such Indians as may depart from this Province for Canada with such things as shall be judgd necessary, there is further granted a Sum not exceeding five Pounds for each Indian.

And as it may be judgd on many accounts convenient that one or more of the English Inhabitants of this Province should accompany such Parties of Indians, in such Case the same Sum shall be allowed for furnishing such Inhabitant or Inhabitants, and they shall be entitled to a Share of the Bounty in common with the Indians.

And it is further Voted & Ordered that the Conduct of the affair both as to engaging & directing the Indians in the Enterprise & paying the Bounties be committed to John Stoddard Esqr who is hereby impowered to act for and in behalf of this Government.

This Vote to remain in force for the Space of twelve Months & no longer. —— Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hutchinson Speaker

In Council February 5. 1746 Read and Concurd

J. Willard Secry

Consented to, W. Shirley

Copy examined per J. Willard Secry.

i Vouch 8th Jul 1816

Dr. Paid his Co. Cmdr
to the Jacquebanna Mining
Company of the Lieutenant.

Brethren

I bid You all heartily welcome,
I thank You for Your coming to this Place,
at my desire, & soon.
When I spoke to the Six Nations
here, and what I said to them, I intended
to be to all those that were absent, as
well as to those present, and I understood
the answer to be in like manner in behalf
of the absent, as well as of those present.
So likewise the Present I made to them
from the King Your Father
was designed for the absent, as well as
for those present.

Brethren

I told the Six Nations, that the
King Your Father having heard of the
Mischiefs and barbarous Murders committed
by

by the French, and their Indians, had resolved to send a great Army, and many large Ships, to attack Canada by Sea, while at the same time, His Subjects in the several Colonys of New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia, were to attack them by Land. That Several Thousand Soldiers and several large Ships were already arrived at Cape Breton, and, every hour, expected to hear of the Arrival of the rest, after which the Attack will be made on Canada on all Sides, both by Sea and Land.

And as Brethren, that the Force which the King your Father has Ordered against Canada, be sufficient to retake that Country, & to expell the French Nations, and all the Nations in Alliance with them, will on this Occasion, shew their Fidelity to the King their Father, by Joining all their Forces with us in the War, which

which the King Jour Father is now
engaged in against the French, who have
always been, in their Hearts, Jour Enemies,
as well as ours, notwithstanding any
pretensions of Friendship which they
may have made, in order to lull
you asleep.

Our Brethren have assured
me, that they will join us with their whole
force against the French: That they
are resolved to live and dye with us in
the prosecution of this War, and that
they gave me these assurances from the
bottom of their Hearts, in consequence
of which, several of their fighting Men
then present were immediatly to go out
against the enemy, and they further
promised, that they would find a much greater
number from each Castle, and from the
Nations in Alliance with them to enter
with us upon this Enterprize

(3)

Brethren

I Now You are all of the Six Nations
Your readiness in coming at my Desire confirms to
me the truth of what was said at the
General Meeting, and the sincerity of the Six
Nations.

I now expect that You are resolved
to act immediately in Action with us, against
the French in such manner, as I shall direct,
and I will furnish You Waniors with
Cloathing, Ammunition, Provisions and
every thing necessary for the War: You
may depend on it, that every One shall be
further handsomely rewarded according to
the Service he shall perform on this Occasion,
and the present Instance of Your Affection
to Your Brethren, shall never be forgott.

Albany 8br 9th 1746

8 Apr. 1786
His Ex. Speech
to the Susquehanah
Indians.

8 Sept. 1761

His Excy. Speech

to the Sesquehanah

Indians. ——

Sir

Philad.a Feb.y 9th 1756

As the Assembly was sitting at the time I received Your last Letter, I laid it before them, and recommended the subject matter, as I thought the importance of it required; but I did not receive their Answer in time to send it to You by the last Post. The Substance of it is, "That it will be difficult for them "to be particular in their Sentiments of Your Proposal, untill "they know how it will be taken by other Colonies, That if the appointing "Commissioners shall be thought necessary for securing the Indians "of the Six Nations in the British Interest or for any other purposes "that may appear to them to be for the General Good, they will chear "fully concur in it, and when they shall be made acquainted that "such an Appointment is generally agreed to by other Colonies & the "time & Place of Meeting proposed, they think it will be time "enough for them, who are near the Center of those Colonies, to "deliver their Resolutions thereupon —

I am sorry the News of Admiral Bowles's having taken Fire proves premature — I am with the greatest respect

Sir Yr. most obed.t & most humb.e Serv.t

Geo. Thomas

His Excell.cy
George Clinton Esq.r

Present
Robert Marshall

At a meeting of the
Comrs of Indn Affairs
the 25th Day of
February 1745/6

The Interpreter returnd and gave the
following Acco! what Answer the Indians
of the six Nations gave to his Excellencys
Message

II
339

When he went to the Shawanos
the Sachems did not think the Belt of Wamp.m
large enough so he caused make it bigger
and then told his Message according to his
Excellencys Order. The Sachems said they
could give no Answer then but would go a
hunt to Conajoharee according to one of the
principal Sachems went with him when he
arrived at Conajoharee he told his Message
to the Indians of both Castles met together
They gave for Answer whatever the Six Nations
did they would do He went from thence
with other two white Men and three Indians
in Company to Oneyde, When he came to the
Oneyde Castle and delivered his Message to
them They gave for Answer that they would be

(2) received encouragement by the other Nations assembled
= bled they did therefore resolve to be united with
(3) the Iroquese from thence he went to visit the
Onondagoes and told them the same he had
(4) told the rest they desired time to consult
(5) together what was proper
(6) to be done from thence he went forward
to Cayouge and the same he (7) did to every
(8) where in succession the Sachems (9) of Onondage
and brought with him two of the principal
(10) Sachems of each Nation. (11) From thence
(12) he went together at Onondage to receive
(13) the Belt before their Council fire and
(14) Lay down after they had (15) smoked with
II, 339 A
one another (16) the last time they met
concluded a Peace with them and
promised each other to keep that Peace
(17) Peace inviolable for ever then they
resolved (18) to continue that Peace with all
those who are in Alliance with them, then
(19) did they determined (20) to send to
a War the French Indians and the Indians
of the six Nations are present of one blood
they have made Alliance & Friendship with
each other but with the Sachems and

Uncle, another his Son, another his Brother and all of them some Relation or another living at Cuchnawage so that they could not go to War against one another. They said it was not so here, for them to go to War as for the whole people. The French and the English have each their Chiefs, their Kings make War and Conclude Peace and their Subjects must obey. It was not so with them. They had no King but every Indean was his owne Master so that if they should once enter into War against one another there could be no such thing as to come to a Peace but the War must continue for ever.

II 340

Therefore the Six Nations concluded that they would not take up the Hatchet with us. They would have nothing to do with us in the War against the French and the French Indians as we desired them to do. They said our Elder Brother Onas (under whose Covenant Chain to be broken because we gave this Answer. In the former Wars all the Castles of the Six Nations have been cutt off by the French, and there never was any of our Castles destroyed but we applied to Onder for Assistance but we

Never do we any of your Covenant Chain except the Brothers only Notwithstanding we do not think that the Covenant Chain was therefore broken do we hope Brother Corlaer and Ender will not think that this makeing Breach in the Covenant Chain because we do not enter into the War but that the same remains as bright and inviolable as before Yesterday when we had our Interpreter told them Brothers Yesterday we told you we came to Renew the Old Covenant Chain was made between Us and You I am but young but I know it very well when the Covenant Chain was made between Us and You it was agreed as a Condition there of that whoever declared themselves Friends or Enemies to one should be Friends or Enemies of the other When you was at Albany two years ago and spoke with his Excellency our Governour He then told you the War but did not desire you then to take up the Hatchet only cautioned you to be on your Guard till he gave you Notice this last year when you was at Albany His Excellency told you that now we had Reason to make War for the Enemy had killed two of our

II
340
K

Brethren in New England and to be gone
you the Hatchet and desired you to make
Use of it when he gave you Does this now
all know and accordingly you took it up and
promised to be ready when ever he ordered you
What then can be the meaning of your
behaveing in this manner that you now
deny to take it up It seems as you had
intended to deceive us all along You seem
to be a double minded deceitful People
you have never declared your Selves plainly
till now what can be your meaning by
this Double Dealing Will you accept
II
341 or will you not To this they made answer
They would not He told them further
He was much surprized they could so soon
have forgott the promise they made to our
Governour when they took up the Hatchet
in the presence of all the Gentlemen that
were sent by the then English Governm^t
What do you think they will say when
they now hear of your designs to arrest
us and them They must certainly think
you are a treacherous People

They made no answer to this ——

3 II 41 A

apprehensive it will be difficult to get whole
people to go. It is impossible to carry on
the War without money. Here are great demands
and no money to pay. There are generally about
forty Indians at Saraboque some coming & going
and others come in their room. They must be
paid every time they are relieved. We had an
Idea of from Capt. Schuyler last money that
all things were well. Nothing had been so far
as the taking of Sarasaint but discovered nothing
The Mohawk Indians are all gone from
Saraboque when they were there and sent on
the Scout they declared they would not fight
with the Caghnawage Indians if they met there
which makes us suspect their fidelity. They are
all River Indians that are at Saraboque now. We
hope they will behave better. The Accounts from
the Six Nations do not affect them which we
are something afraid of since the News came
to be known. The Senecas Hero in Hendrick
Brant this is the third time he has Council we
agreed with him for 2/. each time in all 6/
which we hope your Excellency will please
order to be paid to him
The following Letter was wrote to Coll. Schuyler
and the other Members of the Albany Committee
of Albany
Gentlemen Since Coll. Schuyler
went from hence the Interpreters returned
from the Six Nations and brings for Answer to
the Address they made that they will not engage

on

In the Mat which now will be sent by our Minutes that we sent to the Governour and doubt not he will communicate the same to you Lymon Dansebe and Johannes Kuykendaelen have sent a petition to the Govern.r desiring as soon as their two Sons which we think is Reasonable and such as would use them interest with the Governour to grant their Request

We are very sure and to it for Answer and beg you would call on some method to send money here to take away the murmurings that is among the People Coll.o Schuyler knows how difficult it is to pay the Indians

It will be absolutely necessary to call down the Sachems and that either the Governour or Council of Albany be appointed to speak with them about us which must be done and that soon as possible be answered them

II
347
A

Present
Capt Marschalk
Wynder Schuyler
Jacob Cuyler
Evert Bancker
John Lawrence
Stephen Groesbeck
Hendrick Hansen
Johannes Lansingh

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs the 9th January 1745/6

Present Capt Schuyler

Proc. in
Albemarle Charles
River below Bucks
Island Savannah
John Rogerson
Cornelio Indian

Minutes of the
Comrs. of Indian Affairs
the 22d March 1715/16

The Rogerson and
the Cornelio who were sent to the Tuskaroks
Country by order of this Board with the
Indian Boy to be their Interpreter to speak with
the Indians gave the following account what they
spoke and what the Indians answered

Rachiel When you Warriors returned last
time from hence we desired them to tell
you, That we had received the Letter from each Town
in general that Governour which we expected
from Carolina would have conveyed with him
but since then we have not been down we received
your Letters by Mr Blount giving Information
of the peace Mr Lawson had with the Indians
That your Warriors were Disconsolate and
unwilling to go to Santeague and that you
advised us to send up some of our Body to
speak to them and Answer their Complaints

We are much surprized that any Differing
Discontent should hinder you from coming
to our Assistance at this time And that
every Town should be suffered to make
Differences between us We are now come up to
hear what you have to say and assure you

II
345
A

That we will do any Thing that is Reasonable
to Satisfie you and Endeavour to Brighten and
Strengthen that Ancient Covenant Chain
that unites us together, And therefore desire
you would Lay your Grievances before us
If you have any of Importance to offer
After a Short Consultation they made
the following Answer

Brethren Soon after the Destruction of
Canadogue Our Brethren desired ten Men
from each of the Six Nations to cover the
Building of a Fort at that place. The
Upper Nations did not come Down at our
Request, But Desired us to send the Goods
to you to your Assistance which we accordingly
did When the Upper Mohawks came down to
Fort William in their Journey to Canadogue
The Warriours observed that before the
Destruction of that place their Usual Wages
was three Shillings a Day But as the
Danger was now Increased they thought
their Wages ought to be encreased in proportion
And desired the Sachems to speak on their
Behalf which they undertook but forgot
it per foim We then Desired our Brethren that
our Warriours might have good Usage and
not want Provision Ammunition or any
Necessarys And also that them Deserters might
be Taken up in any Emergency which was
consented to and promised us.

II
346

They then went to Saratoge & remaind there
7. 3 Days But when they returned they appeared
very discontented and complained that they
were very indifferently rewarded & that
their Wages were very small and Goods they
were paid in very Dear That their Lives
were valuable to their families and they
could not expose them for so small a Reward
One of them complained that his Brother
was deluded from his Duty for a Hog which
he had killed which he thought beer hard
for these Reasons we could not prevail with
any of them to go to your Assistance again
We must likewise observe to you that we
think the Garrison in that place much too
weak as it lyes exposed to the Enemy

March 20th The Day we met with them
again and spoke to them to this Effect

Brethren Yesterday heard the Complaints
II 34b A your Warriours made on their Return from
Saratoga which we have deliberately (con-
sidered) and come now to answer to which
we ask your favourable Attention
The first and Chief Complaint you made
was That your Warriours received too small
Wages for the Service they did
The Answer to which we are obliged to put
you in mind of the Covenant when You first
Entered into with us By which we were
to look upon each other not as a Distinct
People & subsisted together in the Strictest
and most Inviolable Friendship, and we

Whenever either of us were Injured, the other
should Esteem themselves Equally wounded and
bound to resent it. This we must acknowledge
your Fathers have always Faithfully observed
We never Remember that they either asked or
Received any Wages for their Service. But at
present in Consideration of the Scarcity of Game
and to support your families while you cannot
hunt for them The Government have thought
proper to allow you the Same Wages that they
allow the white People who constantly do Duty
We paid your People 10 pence a Day when they
Lay Idle in the Fort and 3/ when they served
in Scouts This is what is allowed by the
Governour & Assembly to which we have no
Power to add any Thing. You observed you
thought it Reasonable your Wages should
Increase in proportion to the Danger
Brethren You will do not Consider that this
Expression plainly implys that you have a
greater Regard to Money than to that Friendship
Friendship subsisting between Us For had
you the least Regard to that, you would be
so far from Reflecting on the Recollection of
your Brethren that the Consideration of
the great Loss they sustained would have
moved you rather to abate the Wages you
received than to desire to have them increased
We can assure you did you call for our Assistance
we should never think to ask Wages of you.
We desire you to reflect upon the great Charge

II
347

We are daily put to and to do by us as you would expect we should do by you on the like occasion

We meant that no Money can equal the Value of a Gentlemans Life, But if you would consider that you & we and Ours have One and the same, you would not in the least endanger that Life for so trifling a Consideration as you seem to do You complain further that the Creek you Receive are very Dear, This is a Consequence of the War which we cannot help and none but the French are accountable for who have provided cunningly and treacherously will not suffer them to live in Peace with their Neighbours We shall per the future owe you Notes for your Buy, that you may look out for the cheapest Market you can find With regard to the Money Demanded for the Hay & Oats with the Consent of the Queen, Had it was not done for the Value of it, But as a Punishment to prevent II 347 A the Enquiries for the future to convince you of which we will pay you the Money. We hopes that nothing of that Kind shall happen for the future

Here we desire to retort Complaints we have sufficient Reason, But out of Regard to our Ancient Friendship we forbear and do now desire you would lay aside all these frivolous Complaints and do now wipe off all Rust from that Silver Chain that unites us together and expect it will now shine so bright as to dazel the Eyes of our Common Enemy

We have been informed that there are frequent
Jealousies between many of your People & Expressly
between the Warriors & the Sachems arising from
Suspicions that the Sachems receive Later
Presents from us, which we shew you is Ground=
=less. We therefore desire you to Discard all those
Differences and to unite you together in the
Strictest Friendship and desire you all to Cultiv=
=ate a good Understanding and prosecute
Unanimity in all your Affairs to which purpose
we present you this Belt We now expect
our Request for twelve Men to be sent to
II Saratoge who shall receive the Wages we before
348 told you and be well used

A Belt

We observe Some of your People have many
Complaints to make that they were Cheated
Immediately to the Cows and they will
always endeavour to give them Satisfaction

To which they Answer:

Brothers We have considered the Complaints
of our Warriors We note what you Observe;
That our Store Keepers never asked Wages
for their Services We can say we never made
a Demand of that Kind till now We thank
you sincerely for coming to this Answering
these Complaints, We are Satisfied & Agree
to your Proposal and shall send 12 Men on
the Terms you mention which we hope
will be well used and be better furnished with

With Wonder and Grief then the Last were
gave answer

We promise to take under the Difference you
observed amongst us as well as any misunderstanding
between you and us and act with Harmony
and Unanimity all together for the future
This we speak sincerely being one Heart and
not with one Eye only.

Then the Commissioners spoke to this
Effect

Brothers I cannot observe to you that you seem
to have a greater Regard for your own Lives and
Children than for ours. Yours are fenced by
Strong Forts and ours are open to the Attacks
of the Enemy. You cannot expect that our
Warriors can leave them without any Shelter
We now renew the Request we made to Col.
Bouquet that our Towns may be fortified and
give the Strength of Huntingdon as a Remembrance
to the Lowas.

II
348
A

Then the Lower Castle requested
that the Horses for their Use might be
limited to such we promised

Present
Wynandt Schuyler
Dirck Tenbroeck
Nicolaes Bleecker
Jeggo Jansen
Johannes Lansingh Junr
Hendrick Van Dyck
Fno Depeyster
Cornelis Cuyler

at a meeting of the Comrs
of Indian affairs the
29th March 1746

May it please your Excellency

Since our Last of the 19th Instant
the Deputies and the Canasoke who went
to the Indians with the Interpreter by
II. order from us to reconcile some Differences
349 between the Warriours and them returned
from thence for the purpose of their
Conference we refer your Excellency to the
Inclosed Minutes. We are informed that
Since their Return the Belt of Wampum
from the Mohawk Indians which they got
from the Governour of Canada last year
with the following Instruction
(Brethren we have settled all things and now
I think to go with you to your Castles not in
person but with a Token which is as Goodes
as if I went my self. This Belt of Wampum
I have heked and am certain of it that you
narrowly escaped last Winter from ruine
But then the English among whom you live
that you may be armed some Mischief will

soon

when happen. You go to make a path for
them, I will break off the Twigs of the Trees
to mark a Road for you. That whenever any
Messengers come hasten to me, that immediately
I send me Word, and I shall send with the Belt
all my Hand to assist you.

Whereupon I gave them the same Belt
with that upon their coming Down or receiving
Information making for an Expedition against
me, that they will come along the same Road
I'd mark'd out for you, and give me Notice thereof,
The Belt was brought to the Shawanese
Castle and kept very private. Few Indians
knew of it till of late. We heard there was
such a Belt, but as often as we asked the
Indians about it they denied it, till some
time ago Hendrick the Indian told it to
Conrad Weiser. Whereupon Weiser
sent to them to send up a certain Number of
Wampum to get it from them. On this we
demanded what all along expected
We heard. Then the Indians went up a Tree
Under to get the Belt. We are glad when any
thing is done in the publick Good whoever
do it. But it has always been the Custom
that the Laws were made acquainted with
any Affairs relating the publick was to be
transacted with the Indians and no Lumber

II
349
A

Conceive it necessary it should be so. Private persons be employed to transact public affairs with the Indians unknown to this Board Tho' both intend the Common Welfare of the Country, it must necessarily encumber us and often disconcert our Measures, This is impossible but Different People acting separately will often take Different Methods Tho' both Intend the same thing The Indians are a very Jealous People and should they Conceive a Prejudice against us by improper methods being taken to manage them it may be of bad Consequence but this we submit to your Excellencies Censure

II 350 Yesterday Days there have been at the Mohawk Castles two Strangers and a Belt of Wampum to Condole the Death of three Indians which the Mohawks always used to send out to fight against the Southward What more he has done we Cannot yet learn We rec'd a Letter from Coll Schuyler the 24th Instant wherein is the following Paragraph "Lieut Dunbar and seven Batchelors with six Indians came home last Night They went from hence to the Lake St Sacrament where they found a place where the Enemy have had a Rendevous not long ago They Judged there had been about 40 or 50 and from thence to the Bark Creek where it empties it self into the Wood Creek and so home but met with nothing since they departed from the Lake"

Mang[t]nuaakkook and Wetenhook Ind.ns being
come from Canada, We have sent up 16 Belts
and 3 Hatchets to them Head of the Mohawks
desiring them that Number in place of the 12 we
asked, for that there is Continually upwards
of 40 Indeans at Caraloque which amounts to
a great Charge, And yet they are too weak in
that garrison to send out parties as Strong
as the French; It seems to be against the Nature
of Indeans to continue any time on one place,
So that their often Changing gave us great
Trouble and encreases the Charge, for they
must be fitted out every time a fresh with
Shoes Coodee &c.a

We beg the favour of you to press the Legislature
to send us Money to defray the Arrears &
Charge, We are not able to hold it longer
but unless we get Money Many of them are
in great Distress and will be obliged to
Stop We are apprehensive We will be in
great Danger as soon as the Snow is from
the ground The Ind.ns conceive a very mean
opinion of us because no Presents can is
taken for our Frontiers We are with the
greatest Duty & Respect

II
350
A

[illegible] is done for the
[illegible] been the Custom to
[illegible] Affairs relating the pre
Indians and we humbly conceive
[illegible] Reasons be Imployed to Incu
[illegible] unknown to the Board Tho" both
the Country it must necessarily Incum
[illegible] Measures It is impossible but Differe
Nations take Different Views of Tho" bot
the Indians are a very Jealous People and
[illegible] Judice upon [illegible] upon Illeb
[illegible] in view to [illegible] Consequence but
[illegible] Honors Pleasure

Lycius has been at the Shakia
Bell & Campeau to Candoe
Mohawks always said he
[illegible] Incroc he

[illegible] ney to the Inclose[illegible]

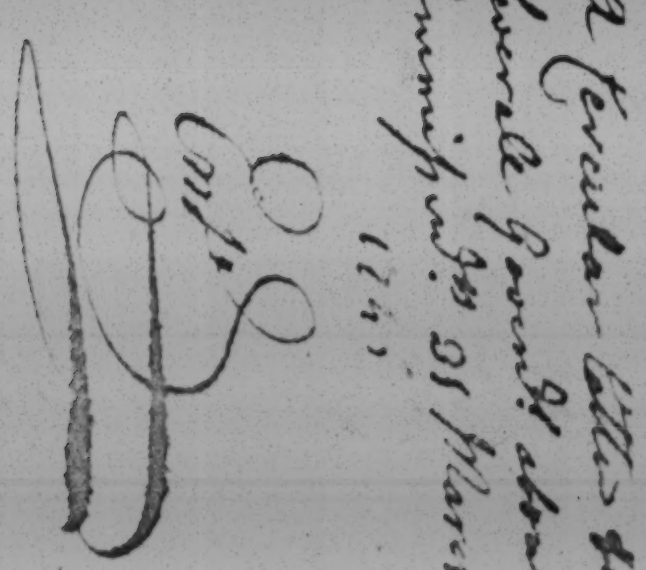
[illegible] that Major Glen has go[illegible]
Chawk Indians which they go th[illegible]
[illegible] at Fort Glen with the following Spee[illegible]
[illegible] assembled all Nations and more Friends to
[illegible]les not in person but wish a Token to
[illegible]went me that The Chiefs of Hampden
[illegible]and the Certain Evil that now exercise
[illegible]he gone Brethren the Cherokee amongst
[illegible]om may be abunded. some Chiefs will
[illegible]go to make a Path for me, I will be
[illegible]es to make one for me, that I
[illegible]pon to me. I am now immediate
[illegible]ready with the white Path in my

Likewise by the same

25(2)

27 Mar: 1746 —

ps
wm: of Indian



Sir

New York 16 June 1746

Pursuant to His Majesty's Orders to me signify'd by His Grace of Newcastle, I intend to be at Albany the 20th of next Month, in order to make use of proper Measures to engage the six Nations of Indians to take part in the present Expedition agt Canada.

I find, that in Gov Hunters time application was made to the Sachims Inhabiting in or near Pensylvania & Susquehana River, to March their fighting Men to Joyn the six Nations of Indians in the last Expedition agt the French Settlements, therefore I must desire that You will endeavour to send all the fighting

fighting Indians in Your Government to Albany
to Joyn the Six Nations on this Occasion, and
I hope it will be thought but reasonable that
Your Government, with the others, westward, should
bear a proportion of the Expence attending this
engaging with us in this important Affair.

I am
Sir
Your most Obed.t Humble Servt
G Clinton.

To the Hon.ble Geo: Thomas Esq.r Gov.r of Pensylvania.
To the Hon.ble John Hamilton Esq.r Presid.t of N.t Jersey.

Inclose also to Gov.r Cooch the 13. June 1746.
on the above Subject, & in like Manner to Gov.r
Lord Gov.r Bladen the 16.th of s.d Month, except
that part of sending the fighting Indians to Joyn
the Six Nations.

I have been assured by Gov.r Shirley that
the Massachusets Bay Government would
contribute all in their power to promote the
engaging the Indians, and I expect to hear by

each Post that Comd.rs will be sent from Rome
to attend the Interview.—

7th June 1746 I issued a Proclamation
inviting all His Majesty's Subjects chearfully
to inlist in this Service, and afterwards sent
Ord.rs to the respective Col.os of Militia
Regt.s to draw out their Regiments, & give
all Manner of Encouragement to the Service
by assisting the Gentlemen impowered by me,
to raise Men for the Expedition, and I have
excepted against none that have been
recommended to me to undertake the
raising One Hundred Men, and have declared
to them all so impowered, that whatever
Gentleman is assisting in raising of Men to any
Capt. who will recommend him to be an Officer
under him, shall be intitled to any Favour in
that respect, having as yet no power of
appointing any.

Sir

New York 21st March 1746

I acquainted you the 27 January last that Committees of both Houses had requested me to appoint Commissioners to treat with Commissioners to be appointed by the neighbouring Governments touching our mutual security & defence during the present War.

I have accordingly appointed Commissioners for that purpose; so has Governor Shirley; and I hope the like steps will be taken by your Government without delay In the mean time I've inclosed Copys of Minutes of the Commissioners of Indian affairs of 25 February last, containing the Resolution of the six Nations of Indians as signified by the Interpreter in answer to my Message requiring them to Enter into the warr with us against the French, & Indians in alliance with them, that it may appear to you how highly it imports the Interest of upon the Continent, to unite their Endeavours with this, Effectually to preserve the six Nations & the other Indians in alliance with us - them in their fidelity to His Majesty, & dependance upon the British Interest, as all are so much concerned in the consequences of their Revolt, which seems next to be apprehended, since they have refused Engaging in the War

With [illegible] Clinton To Govr Thomas. } Same

Govr Cooke
Govr Wanton
Lawes
Bladen
Glen
Wentworth
Johnson
Morris.

Livingston
Bleecker
Hermandons
Verplanks
Nicols
Cruger. } Council } absent

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs the 5th Day of April 1770

Present Mr Wraxall Mr Visscher

Jacobus Wemp at the Desire and on Behalf of the Three Lower Nations

This Day we came to the Place, Here are Necessaries and to speak on the Present Occasion to remind the Commissioners we want to speak with them. We are come from the Castles of the Mohawks and our Castles the Mannakanders are with us

When Brandt was desired the Reason thought it not Necessary to the Six Nations to desire Peace from each Nation, We the Mohawks and Mannakanders agreed but are still ready

When the Mohawks went the last time to Onondago they were promised to be well used and then they returned Dissatisfied for the Commissioners proposed to send Persons to the Mohawks and reconciled that Difference according to our promise we sent more Belts to Onondago It was then agreed we should consult together on all Occasions, but it seems that Agreement is forgot or we are neglected There was no time spoke of our good Deputies at the Mohawks nor were the Belts sent

II
357
A

Brethren & Warriors Our Fathers gave Direction
to our Brethren before they went from home
to stay ten days and when they
came here you insisted on thirty Days so
that our Resolution of fifteen Days is not
agreed to Therefore done by this
Strong of Warriors that we may always
conbine together and that you do not take
on you to direct without Exacting the
Brother Counsel of Elder
of our Nations to keep our Warriors at
home to be in Readiness to oppose the Enemy
should they come to attack us, which we are
not certain but they may yet do. We agreed
to your Request to keep our young men
at home and we are all in Readiness to
We have dreamed and it sometimes happens
that Dreams prove true. We say we have
Dreamed that your Leaders are going to
Oswego and we desire you in a friendly Man-
ner that you may not suffer them to go
for if you permit your People to go to
Oswego our enemy Nation will go abroad also
so we will all be naked and Defenceless if
the Enemy come to attack us when all our
people are abroad
Coll Schuyler promised to each Castle each
of Powder which we have not yet got. We
hope the Lords will take Care that we get
it When a Promise is made us Especially
by so great a Man we expect it should be found
and now the Castles because we have no Powder to
defend our selves ——

II
353

Indians gave me Orders to tell you Brethren
the Comrs. that he was determined not to let
our people stay among you at Saratoga
than till the fifteen days be expired because
we be open and naked, We have often desired
that our Castle at Canajoharie might be forti-
fied, and it has been often promised But as
nothing is yet done towards it, He is resolved
to open no more Goods at it, But we intend to
do it our selves, and therefore desire our Men
may be called home from Saratoga above as
the fifteen Days are expired Gave a String
of Wampum

The Comrs. answered
Brethren We must tell you that fifteen Days because a great
part of fifteen Days must be spent in Travelling
to and from Saratoga, now Brothers that there
could be but few Days left to go on the Court
and as you mention Barracks, and that we Executed on
fourteen Days then did not Consent & therefore
we at their Liberty to come away when they
please The Gentlemen who were at
the Onondaga Council did not insist on any
time because those People who went first to
Saratoga agreed to stay thirty Days and we
made no doubt but all your People would be
satisfied therewith, and we think thirty days
is a very short time for People in a Whole
year as our Harvests often sooner
Call them away as at present, we expect him soon and
shall speak to him about the promise & doubt not but
he will give you the powder as soon as he Returns
Gave a String of Wampum

II
353
A

We wrote to the Governour about fortifying
your Castle at Canajoharie and expect his answer
there & shall acquaint your Excellency with
what you say about Erecting our Trader
house to Owego. It is not in our power to
hinder them The Indians spoke again
to the Governour & Counsellors & desired
one two Castles with Seven Hands of Wampum
and requested that the Throughts of God we
should send some of our people to Canada
we came at his desire and are now here
We desire that the Governour would be kind
and hear from himself what he would desire
us to do

II
354

46
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20

II
354
A

I am certain but that I always went thro
it. I have always had a great regard for you
as you likewise have had for me. I do not blame
you for the Destruction of Saratoge and of
my House because I know you was forced
to it. I have now drawn my sword against
the French and am resolved never to sheath
it till Canada be destroyed or reduced under
the Obedience of his most Gracious King George
I therefore desire you forthwith to come away
from Canada and return to the Six Nations from
whome you have strayed, and to whom I have
already spoke to receive you. Therefore hope
you will come and put yourselves under our
Mercy and escape the fatal Destruction of the
Canadeans

II 355 We deemed him to Consider whether it was Consistent with the Duty of a Private Person to take that much on himself in the Government without any Authority from your Excellency which he said he did not but was sure of your Excellency Approbation. We observed likewise to him that admitting he was Empowered by your Excellency to send Indeans to Canada whether his Message was in a proper Stile Especially where he said he had drawn his sword and resolved never to sheath it. We told him we thought it the Subjects Duty to draw his sword when the King Commanded and to sheath it again when Commanded whatever the Success might be. We observed to your Excellency before that private persons medling

with publick Affairs necessarily Engrossed
our proceedings. & deconsidered our Measures
We now beg leave to say that however fair
his Excellencys Intentions be, tho by these means
and great Boasting he gains Credit with the
meaner sort of People, his Schemes hitherto
have been of no Service to the Country and we
are of Opinion that every Resolution he
has yet made has failed hitherto When he
went to Boston he was to get Prisoners to
Exchange all he brought there was two Scalps
After he returned from the Mohawks Country
his friends gave out that he had prevailed
with the Indians to take up the Hatchet and
Wages offered to be laid that they would go
out a fighting before the 5th day of April
The project he is now upon knocks all that
in the Head, If he then designed any such
thing for we are Credibly Informed that
when he was at the Mohawks Country
he only spoke of his own private Affairs
only at his parting with the Indians told
them Governour Shirley gave his Service
to them and was sorry he then was so
long of taking up the Hatchet. He well
knows that if he can send any of the Six
Nations to Canada that while they are gone
whatever necessity we may have for their
Assistance, not one Indian will stir for us
This he seems to be sensible of for he writes

II
355
A

To your Excellency that he thought the
greatest Reason they had for not taking up
the Hatchet is that their friends are abroad
We are also of Opinion that in Case any Expedition
against Canada or the Crown Point be intended
which we think he must mean by the fatal
Destruction of Canadeans, the Message
can only, and the French on their Guard, and
to the very Utmost the Governor of Canada
deems of the Indians last Fall by Belts
of Wampum, whereof we acquainted your
Excellency in our last — We shall not take
on us the question the Onondagas Loyalty or
Zeal for his Majesties Service, but from his
past and present Conduct We are humbly of
Opinion that no other method in our present
II Situation could be of greater Service to the
356 French, the Rather because we desired him to
desist till he had your Excellys Approbation
& we could not prevail on him we thought it
our Duty to use our Endeavour to stop their
going till we had your Excellys Directions
which we beg you may be pleased to favour
us with. We are afraid it will not be in our
Power to hinder their going for we hear that
several of Mr Lydius's friends who have their
Relations there are preparing to send Letters
with his Messengers. But that nothing might
be wanting on our part which we judged necessary
We have sent a Belt of Wampum with the same

Indeavours to the Mohawks deserving the Encouragement to detain the Indians Messengers from going to Canada till they get the Governor's Consent The Interpreter tells us that Canaka told him that assoon as the first Ship comes from England he would go to the Mohawks Country and whether he had any Answer to his Letter or not he would directly send them to Canada We have accordingly this Day according to our present Circumstances and hope the same may be agreeable to your Excellency We are with great Duty and Respect

Albany June 12th 1746

Your Excellency's most Obedient humble Servants

Henry Holland
Jacob Wendell
Peter Schuyler
Robert Livingston
Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Cadwallader Colden
Lunsford Lomax
Robert Hunter

356
A

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs held at Albany the 12th June 1746

The following Letter was sent to the Governor

May it please your Excellency

We have read Your Excellency's Answer of the 5th Instant and observe You recommend to us the Case of the Mohawks of the 2 Castles and that it was to your Satisfaction the Mohawks had

(4)

Best of our Abilities We are Like to do
little good by Reason of the Ill practices
us Clock'd made against us, And as we
at the same time send our proceedings
we do not Like Satisfaction to Your Excell.
We doe Hope Your Excell. will be pleased to
excuse us from any further trouble

Present
Cadwallader Colden Esqr
Lieut. Governor
Depty Embroech
Johannes Janisingh
Coll. Depeyster
Myer Gerritse

Gerardus Lansingh and John Abeel
who have been in the Onneke Country
this Winter came before the Board and
gave the following Acco. what they heard
and observed among the Indians while
they were there

When we had been about seven or eight
Days in the Onneke Country Jean Coeur
came there with two Soldiers, when he
had been there about two or three Weeks
the Mohawk Indians sent a Belt of
Wampum to the Onnekes acquainting
them of the Destruction of Canada
The Daughter came and Likewise Belt of
Wampum to Confirm the News

II
358

At a Meeting of the Comrs
of Indian Affairs the 15th
April 1746

Jean Caun hearing this Report came to us
and asked if we believed it to be true We
said we made no answer to it, He replied
he did not believe it, he thought it was
a Contrivance of our Governour to induce
the Indians to go down to Albany accord-
ing to their promise when he gave them
the Hatchet
about Eight Days after this the Inter-
preter came to Tawerge and sent three
Indians to the Onnekes with a Belt
of Wampum to give an Account of the
Destruction of Canadoge The Indians
who brought the Belt reported that
nine of the Six Nations were killed
at Canadoge Jean Cuer hearing
this News went and Condoled their
Sachim with a Belt of white Wampum
and gave the Indians a French Belt
and some Gunpowder
Jean Cuer sent two times to Onagara
their Winter and one to Cadaraghqua
with Letters that came from Mississippi
he seemed to know all News from
Europe He told us that a Prince
would soon make Peace till the
Pretender was King of England
All the Warriors of the Onnekes

II
358
A

All ye Sen of the Cayouges are gone a
Warring against the Catabaws, & indeed
Before they went at the Instigation of
Jean Cour [illegible] sent to summon the Senekes and
Jean Baptiste to the Twightwees to
Invite them and all the nigher Nations
to come to Trade at Oswego. After the
Return of Warahoge Jean Cour sent
sent again to tell them the Path was
Still open, None of their Messengers were
returned when we came away

In discourse with Jean Cour we told
him we hoped there would be a good Trade
at Oswego this Year, he said there would
not, for as we were at War with them
they had called all the Far Indians to
their Assistance, and expected them
Early in the Spring to go with him to
Canada but before we came away
two Cachnawage Indians (one of them
had been at the Sinnekes last Year)
came to the Senekes with a Belt of
Wampum to desire them not to Interr-
-meddle in the War, for they intended
to be Neuter, and hoped they would
likewise. They said the whole people
might fight for themselves; Hows
ever by the Schawenedees, the Mohocks
and Onnoyouts had taken up the

Mitchel. They told the Commissioners
were only a few of them, & Cherokeeage
Indians at the Destruction of Cusatoge
The Chickasaw and Indians desired the
Commissrs to send the Belt to all the
other Castles of their Nations
The Commissrs promised the Chickasaws
to stand neuter

May it please your Excellency

I received on the 12th Instant Genl
Lanning and John Abeel came from the
Commissrs (Commissrs) for the Observations
they made there we refer y[e] Excellcy
to the Enclosed Minutes

These two Gentlemen propose with
the Assistance & Direction of your more
effectual Encouragement be given
them (that if the same be agreeable
to your Excellency) to bring down seven
(ten or three) Indians not above (or
Rather more if he should desire they
will ask no Pay for their trouble
We are informed Receiving amongst the
Indians is a very great prejudice
to the British Interest, and are
humbly of Opinion nothing could be
of greater service to our Interest
with the Indians than to get him

II
359
A

away. The Expediency whereof we
submit to your Excellency in Case
your Excell.y approve of it we beg you
will be pleased to send your Orders by
Gen.l Burnet Shortly if being now a
Seasonable Opportunity when the
Ships are from home and Can pass
to Canada in Fleet We are w.th Duty
and Respect May it please &c.

Albany April 17.th 1726

II. 360

II
362
A

At a meeting of the Comrs
of Indian affairs the
2d of April 1746

Present
The Honble Lieutenant
Governor Clarke
Coll Schuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Coll Johannes Lansing Junr
Coll Van Dyck
Coll Lansing

Two Canneha Indians came
before the Board and spoke to the Commissrs
as follows and Canowaroh only added that
the Canneha's desired the Canneha's to
wait till the spring when their Sachems
would come to the Canneha Country and
speak there with the Six Nations
The Governour of Canada sent
with the two Canneha Indians
seven Belts of Wampum to acquaint them
that it was time he was at War with the
Mohocks, and that he has Destroyed Onna-
dogue, tho he did heard it was reported
amongst them that there were ten of
the Six Nations killd there, which was
wholly false for there had not been one
Indian touched there, did that as he had
always told them he did not desire to meddle
with them or did he desire them to assist
him but only to rest still, for whenever

The War was over between the French and English they would be immediately fresh again, and perhaps this War would be soon over

The Governour of Canada said he had taken 105 Prisoners, that in destroying Saratogue five Persons were Kill'd which they could not help

But Jeannyaggue told them afterward he himself was himself at the Cutting of Saratogue

Only one Mondays Indians was wounded at Saratogue, and the Commandant of the Place was singed on his Cheek but not much hurt

II
363

The Senneker gave no Answer to the Cachnawagas

The only Reason the Governour of Canada gave for the Destroying of Saratogue was that when he sent two Indians to Boston with Letters for an Exchange of Prisoners (he being a great Man Prisoner there) they had no Answer

The Sons spoke to the following Effect

Brethren

You tell us there has been two Cachnawage Indians in the Senneker Country with a Message to desire you to sit still and not move

also that they would be Ready Likewise
Sept. 1. 1711 That is the Time we were called a
Sleepy Last Fall, The Canibe nauage Indeans
came continually here as Friends, not only
in their own Names but for all the other
Indeans; and told us they would not Concern
themselves in the War, That we needed not
keep any Watch for them for they would not
Joyn against us, They pretended to come
with Letters for Boston and so found we
were Secure, and not on our Guard, and by
that means we thought our Selves safe
so they took the Mountain of our Remon-
III 363 A nest to murder our People, And we are
afraid their continual Messages to you
are only to make you Sleep, and perhaps
they will destroy you as they did our people
We are Informed that how many Canibna-
= uage Indeans were at the Cutting off
Saraboge Especially Odagh hage their
Chief Sachem You tell us the French
sent you only Seven hands of Wampum
We are Sure that the Governour himself came
from the Governour of Canada and that
all the Canibnauage's and are only Heads
the Governour of Canada's Message

And therefore you ought to respect it the
more You know that the Six Nations
promised that if any Nation of Indians
took up the Hatchet against us, all the
Six Nations were to look upon them as
their Enemies and fall upon them Immediately
What can we then think of the Cachnawages
carrying it only the Belts the Onondagas had taken
up the Hatchet, these can do a great
deal of mischief if you will not assist us
The Cachnawages know they have broken
the Covenant, and that is the Reason of
so many Messages sent to you for fear
you should take up the Hatchet as you
promised The Senneker were to give
an Answer to the Cachnawages in the
Spring We are surprized that all
your Fighters are gone abroad at this time
when we want them at home so much
When we desired only ten Men you would
not comply with our Request
We have heard you had a Belt from the
Governor of Canada last fall desiring you
to give him an Acco.t of every thing that

II
364

Happens here We are told every one
of the six Nations have one for the Same
purpose & the Hollanders have delivered
their to our Governour we expect ye. same
do. the Same

The Indians answered
they will at Best to Confirm the Peace of
Utrecht which was done between our none
from the Governour of Canada with the
Iroquois under the Protection of the Allies

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Capt. Thomas Hunt
Capt. Thomas Hill
Capt. Thomas Hudson
Capt. Thomas Lodwick
Nicholas Bleecker
John Depeyster
Hendrick Van Dyck

Scotch Collars & Cuffs

Hunt of the
Comm. in Jean Affairs
Cap. Hill &
Hudson. 1746

Six Mohawk Castle Onondaga
Sachems came to the Comrs
and spoke as follows by

We are come from Onondaga and are
now here, the occasion of our coming is
the two Castles of the Mohawks and
Mohawks good to bring our Brethren of the
Mohawks resolved, that they might
see what we had to say to our Brethren
the Comrs. We came along the Road but met
with nothing till we came to ye Bowries
on the Land which belongs to you, there
we heard that the French and Some Indians
in Alliance with them had done you much
mischief, which we are sorry for, and Do not
but you sit in great Grief and therefore we
come to Condole your Loss and wipe off
your Tears, and desire to Comfort you that
you may look on us with Joy, We are (sorry)
that you sit in Blood and therefore we are
come to wipe it away that you may not
Clean have your hands of Blood —

II
368
A

Brother Cordaee & Enemies

We are now here in this
place where our forefathers and you have
always spoke together in friendship but
we are now convinced that you will in
great Danger for many of your people
are killed by the French and their Indians
but now we bury all under ground

Brother Cordaee & Enemies

Last Summer the Six
Nations were at Canada. The Governor
stayed behind the rest and as he was
returning home the Ohaweneos
they desired him to carry a Message to
the Onondages to request for three of
their Sachems to come and speak with
them early in the Spring before the Wood
grew green.

The Winter has Ohaweneo Indians
came to Onondago with the said Message
desiring three Sachems to come down
and if they thought proper to take three
Warriors along with them for their Guard
but that they must hasten back in
the Spring to come for the Woods grow
green it might be dangerous therefore
the messengers was now kept and is
perhaps detained by the people not
yours

II
369

Young Joone. Had they gone sometime ago
perhaps they might have heard it
Brethren We have heard three times this Winter
from Canada, for the old Frenchhead that
lodged at Widow's last year went home
the Lake to the Frenches and told them that
the Englishmen should not stay, but
it was only some of their own people
that was at Varatone
Interpriest of Canada came to
Brethren Council of Indians
Know ye what we are to do, there are two ways
we know what we are to do, take hold of
their Law, but then open not from their heads
we know they open from their own heads
therefore talk to acquaint the Governor.

II
369
A

Brethren Council of Indians
The two Indians that were at
Canada told us that the Governour of
Canada had thought good to send Letters to
Boston to treat about an Exchange of Prisoners
for exchange the Frenchmans Indians with
his Excellency then told him that the two
Englishmen were the fittest persons to
carry that Message, he sent them with
Letters and when they came to Albany they
were stopt and the Letters sent forward to Boston

When they went back to Canada they told the Governour of Canada. That the Governour of Boston would make no Exchange of Prisoners, but said it seemed the Governour of Canada Desired to be afraid, Does he think that I will give all the Prisoners I have for a few that he has, I will not do it for I am not afraid of them, and would be glad to see a French Army, & the stopping the Indians, and their Carrying back the Goods to the Governour of Canada is the Reason he gave for sitting out the Army that

II
370 Destroyed Canada.

Gave 7 Strings of Wampeem

Brethren We desire by this String of Wampe.
that our Great Wells may be mended

Seven?
Capt Marshall
Wynderselhingeo
Cornelius Cuyleo
Benj Lansingh
Nicholas Bleeckr
John Rogerster?

At a Comit holden at the Court House in Albany the 6th May 1746

The Comit spoke to the Eight Onondagoe and Six Mohawk Chiefs in the following Speech

Brethren

We are very glad you are come down at this Juncture, We thank you for the Concern you shew for the Death of our friends

When they went Sick to Canada they
told the Governor of Canada. That the
Governor of N. York would make no Exch.
of Prisoners, but had desired the Gove
of Canada soon to be sent. Does he think
that I will give all the Prisoners I have
for a few that he has. I will not do it for
I am not afraid of them, and would be glad
to see a French army, & the Iroquois
Indians, and their carrying back the Corpse
to the Governor of Canada is the reason
he gave for staying out the Army that
he might attend the Corpse.

II
370

Between the Gover & Council of Albany
and Gent Deputies of Canada.

Present

Cap. Wendall
Hyndert Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Barg. Ten Broeck
Nicolas Bleecker
John Rynvanter

At a meeting of the
Comrs of Indian Affairs
the 6th May 1746

The Comrs proceed.
the Eight Onondages
and Six Mohawk Chiefs
to the following Effect

Brethren

We are very glad you are come down
at this Juncture, We thank you for the
Concern you shew for the Death of our friends

who have been killed by the French & Indians
in alliance with them and the danger you
have to warn your head
gave a Strong assurance.

We have considered what you have related of
the frequent Messages sent to your Nations
by the French which your selves acknowledge
to be treacherous and deceitful, And hope
you will have no ear to them or receive any
Message from them for the future
gave a belt—

Brethren You no sooner came amongst us but
you both saw and heard of the barbarous
Cruelty Comitted by the French and their
Indians on our people where we were
expecting no such treatment.
We need not tell you what has happened
within this ten Days to our people, you have
seen with your own Eyes with what barba-
rous Cruelty they murdered a poor Boy
near Schoneedady, shot a Man as he was
swimming over the River from them, and
either kill'd or Carried of his Brother and
burnt his house, You have long ago heard
how Inhumanely they have some of
our people at Saratoga, and that now many
Indians are Skulking all round us to destroy
our People
Now Brethren If you have any Regard for

I
310
A

11

Your own Honour, to the most solemn treaties
& repeated Engagements subsisting between
us, to the memory of your brave & valiant
Forefathers Many of whom lost their lives
cruelly shed by these treacherous people
who are now deluding you into perfidious
Measures, no doubt many of your
Ancestors suffered by their Hand
Heads & no particular knows how cruelly
they burnt his own father
but the brave and worthy then your
Courageous Ancestors were always faithful
to us and kept Inviolable the promises and
Engagements made to us They despised the
French Indians in alliance with them
well knowing their perfidy and that all their
promises & Insinuations were only to ensnare
them If you have any Regard to your
D 371 own welfare and the preservation of your
families you must now Immediately enter
into this war and assist us to check the violent
Incroachments of the French & Ind.s in alliance with
them The time will admit of no Delay
Every hour you delay is of dangerous —
Consequence to our Common Interest —

Balt.e 12 Be ashamed then pretended friendship
for you will last no longer than their own —
Interest Solicites them. They are a most per=
=fidious and treacherous people and designed
but upon a sleepy till they have forced our
Inhabitants to abandon their Country then be

Cæsar to Lepidus If you and your colleagues expect to become an Emperor to please whom by your cowardice will not be able to give your assistance

Consider we indeed you Lepidus that the Government will be of the French gentle upon hand, Government of which is better than Slavery to you who are Judeans, & all you must plainly see, unless you suffer yourselves to be divided in their several interests for nothing but reasoning is indeed of their present Measures to you who profess to be

B: Herein be under to you to consider that in so the progress of God that will avenge it (the Lictors) and we cannot look on the progress of God (Cæsar) rebelling between us and with indignation, and will punish you if you do not still incense and see the Gods of your Country destroyed in the most barbarous & inhuman Manner when it is in your power to put a Conclusion & perhaps entire stop to it

It is well known that not only the ancient but a considerable Number of the present Judeans of Cæsar especially their Chief Merchants & Tradesmen have all the Destruction of Jerusalem People knew some of the Judeans who did the mischief was themselves by last week And we do not but some of the same Judeans re-

have been discouraged the Cattle & burning
the Houses at Kinderhook, and would undoubtedly
murdered the people had they not fortunately
left their Houses the night before

As it now plain we are surrounded by
our Enemies on all sides, & we cannot think
you will hesitate one moment but enter
immediately into the War against the French
and all the Indians in Alliance with them
and at once endeavour to put a stop to their
Inhuman Cruelties

We expect and desire you may make a
General Call of all the Sachems & Warriors
(1) of the Castles appointed to meet together,
and make them acquainted with all the
Orders & if you have seen & heard the French
II and their Indians in Alliance with them
372 have done to your Country, and then we
cannot doubt but you will send us at least
twenty Men from each Castle but only to
go out on the Scout to make Discoveries
if the Enemy should be coming against
Us, but to carry the War into their Country
and fight against the French and all the
Indians in Alliance with them the
Cuhnawage Indians as well as others
for it is evident they are now our open
Enemies and Consequently Yours

It is great Grief to Us to hear how
how ready you are at the Request of the

Governour of Canada on the most trifling
occasion, or even at the Desire of the veriest
of Cowardes, tho we have often Desired
you to the Contrary and wt you they
intended nothing but perfidy & Treachery
and yet you will do nothing tho we are the
most necessary Occasions you would not do
much to Conquer with out most Humble
Request to send but two men of each Castle
to Ly in Garison at Onondage ye Castle it was
rebuilt We are Glad to hear of your
Welcome and do not know how to Express
the same to our Governour

Indians Reply

Brother Corlaer & Cauder

We have heard all what you have
said, and we come for that purpose to Speak
together we do not designe to answer each
Castle Indevidually or the Trouble of having
up the Kettles Kendering into the Hall
You have also desired us to call a nice Coun-
cil Consondage which we shall do, and when all
our Warriours are met together then we
shall Lay before them all that you have
said to us, we shall tell them all that we
have heard and seen at Albany and our
own utmost Endeavours to forward all that
you desire of us. The Comr. desired them as soon
as they came to a Resolution how or when they
might Endeavour with them so, & they to Answer
who brings Agreeable News of their Setting

II
312

Into the War shall be well rewarded
Gave two large Belts of Wampum on
the Article of entering into the War
N: 700 black & 300 white Wampum

Recd
in
Intelligible to
Sir Wm Johnson
Capt Lanaghan
Stephen Bonnetau
Cornelius Cuyler
Wm Corry Secretary
Richard Livingston
Lt Thomas Gummo
Lieut Gen. Gage

Capt Lanaghan

Wm Johnson to the Commr
of Indian affairs there
7th Day of March 1746.

Sir Jeffery Amherst
Lieut Gen. Gage

Sir Jeffery Letter
was read to his Excellency

We have upon Excellency's Answer
to the 25th and 27th Ult. the Honor
to acquaint your Excellency
that we have proceeded
as much as necessary to your Excellency
and the Interest of this Province, and whether
it is your Excellency's Pleasure
upon of Opinion to use all means possible
to induce the Six Nations to take up the
Hatchet or to keep their Hands in priority
of rendering a Reluctant Message is Unnecessary
to convince you a Widow as we do
Castle of Indians, when it is well known that
Cachnawage Indians neither can dare or
wish

them thus, *That matter has properly Speaking no Action, but in all it's Motions is meerly passively acted & determined by Spirits which alone can be efficient Causes,—whereas Spirits or Intelligent Beings are such as act from a principle of Consciousness & Design & of Self Exertion & Self determination, under the influence or with a view at what we call final causes,* i. e. *some End which they aim at Accomplishing.*

But I fear I grow Impertinent & therefore will add no more than to ask your pardon for this Liberty I have presumed to take, & to assure you that I remain, S^r^

your most obliged
humble Servant
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Governor William Shirley to the Six Nations.

BOSTON May 29th 1746.

Good Friends & Brethren,

I think it to be conformable to the Agreement made between us, that I should acquaint you with all Matters, of Importance that mutually concern us, and therefore I send you this early account (which I receiv'd last night by one of the Kings Vessels sent Express to me from England) that King George has ordered a large Body of Land Forces to be forthwith imbark'd in Great Britain, and a great Fleet or barge men of War for an Expedition against Canada, to go to Quebec by Sea; and has ordered the Governours of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire to raise a great Body of Troops, to march into Canada by the Way of Albany, And his Majesty (whose Predecessors for above a Century of Years have treated your Tribes as good Subjects & Friends) has great Confidence that you will heartily engage with us in prosecuting this Expedition against a treacherous & false hearted Nation, that have always been guilty of Breach of their Treaties with their peaceable

Neighbours; And as God has remarkably favour'd our righteous Cause in delivering up into our hands Cape Breton & the Country in those Parts, so we trust in his Power & Goodness for giving us Success in this important Enterprize, & thereby shewing that he is a God of Justice to punish the wicked & perfidious. And as you did in the last Treaty Governour Clinton and our Commissioners had with you at Albany, upon full Perswasion of the Wrong done us by our Enemies, and your Obligation by Treaty to join with us for obtaining Justice, firmly promise within a few Months to draw the Sword against those Our Enemies, so we trust that upon this singular & extraordinary Occasion we shall have your utmost Assistance by raising as large Body of Men out of your Tribes as possible to prosecute this Expedition jointly with us; and in return you may depend upon all the Protection and Friendship which his Majesty King George & his Subjects within these Northern Colonies can shew you— Admiral Warren, your hearty Friend, is by the Kings Order to have the Command of the Squadron of Ships upon this Expedition.

I am with great Truth & Friendship
Yours faithful Brother
W. SHIRLEY

To the Chiefs of the Six Nations of India & their Tribes in Alliance with his Majesty King George

[Indorsed] Governor Shirley's Intended letter to ye Indians which I would not suffer to be presented to them at our last meeting of them at Albany, August 1746.

Cadwallader Colden to Joh. Fred. Gronovius

[Copy]

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK
COLDENGHAM May 30th 1746.

Sr

The enclosed sheets are a copy of what I sent to you in the beginning of last winter directed to the Care of Mr Collinson but as we have since heard that the ship was taken betwixt Portsmouth & the Douns & carried

16 June 1746.

Copy circular Letter inviting the neighbouring Governm^ts to contribute a proportion of the Expence attending the engaging the Six Nations, in the Expedition &c.

Sir. Copy New York 16th June 1746.

Pursuant to His Majesty's Orders to me signifyd by His Grace of Newcastle, I intend to be at Albany the 20th of next Month, in order to make use of proper Measures to engage the Six Nations of Indians to take part in the present Expedition against Canada.

I find that in Gov. Hunters time application was made to the Sachims Inhabiting in or near Pensylvania & Susquehana River to march their fighting Men to Join the Six Nations in the last Expedition ag, the French Allements, therefore I must desire that You will endeavour to send all the fighting

Indians

Indians in Gov. Government to Albany to
Join the Six Nations on this Occasion
and I hope it will be tho't but reasonable
that Gov. Government with the others Westward
should bear a Proportion of the expence
attending their engaging with us in this
important Service.

I am
To The Hon.ble Geo. Thomas Esq.r Gov.r of Philadelphia
To The Hon.ble Jn.o Hamilton Esq.r Gov.r of Jersey.

I wrote also to Gov.r Cooke the 13.th June 1746
on the above Subject, and [illegible] in like
Manner the 16.th June to Gov.r Law & Gov.r
Bladen, except that part of sending the
fighting Indians to Join the Six Nations.

7.th June 1746 I sent a Proclamation
inviting all His Majesty's Subjects chearfully to
inlist in this Service. and afterwards wrote to

The expedition &c. of the Militia Regts
to draw out the Regts & give ample manner
of Encouragement to ~~the Savages~~ the Indians by apointing
the Gent. who are impowred by me to raise
Men for the ~~Secret~~ Expedition, and I have
excepted ag. that have been recommended
to me to undertake the raising one hundred Men

I have been apsmd by Gov. Shirley that
his Government will contribute all in their
Power to promote the engaging the Indians.
and I do expect to hear by next Post
that Com, will be sent from that Governmt
to Albany to attend the Interview. ——

W Pitt

s and ~~whatever from them~~
declared to all the Gen. why
have my Ord. for ~~not~~ that purpose
that whatever Gentleman is
a pointing to ~~them~~ & is recommended by a Capt
to be an Officer under him, shall be intitled to my
favours in that respect provided I have a Power
of Appointing him.

Instructions for Messrs. Jacobus Bleecker
Aaron Stevens John Fisher David Schuyler and
Jacobus Wynkoop—

You are hereby Required and Commanded to
repair to Onondage where there is to be a meeting
of the Six Nations with several of the far Nations
and you are to acquaint the said six Nations of
Indians, and all the far Nations in Alliance
with them to meet his Excellency our Governour
here at Albany the 20th Day of next month at
farthest and tell them his Excellency expects they
will be prepared to attend him accordingly on
that Day at Albany

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115

You are also to desire the Sachems of
the Six Nations to dance the War Dance in
Order thereby to engage their young Men to
go a fighting with our Men against the Enemy
to revenge the Cruel Murders committed by them
on the Inhabitants on the Frontiers You are to
tell them in General Terms that we are gathering
a Considerable Strength to repel the force and
Hostilities committed by our Enemies and to
attack them in their Settlements with the Strength
of all the Governments upon the Continent
and with Forces from home by Sea and Land

You must tell the Indians that his Excellency
would have them on this occasion invite all
the fighting Indians to Albany that are tributary
to them particularly those to the Southern Parts

You must likewise take some proper occasion
to induce the Six Nations to dismiss all
French Men residing amongst them and
generally to tell them that they shall have
all Manner of Encouragement to join us
in the present Enterprize against our most
Cruel Enemies the French

Upon this occasion His Excellency conceives
it will greatly contribute to the Success of
his Majesties Arms if Jan Cuer the French
Priest could be taken a Prisoner & brought
to Albany and if that is not practicable
you may depend on his Excellency's giving
a Reasonable Satisfaction to the Person
that will perform it

By Order of the Commissioners of
Indian Affairs this 21. Day of June
1746

Jo Stevenson

Govern. Thom.s 26 June
Read 20th 1746
In answer to mine of the 20th
Corresp.d to send me d.o Albany
as also of Mr. Watts,
Read in Council 30th do

Sir

Philadelphia, June 26th 1746.

The Assembly of this Province sitting at the time I received your favour of the 16th Instant, laid it before them, and recommended, in the most pressing terms, their enabling me to send Commissioners to assist at the appointed Treaty in Albany for engaging the Indians of the six Nations to take part in the present Expedition against Canada. To which they answered that it did not appear, the King had directed any Application to them, but on the contrary had recommended that matter solely to the Governor of New York; besides their Religious Principles would not allow them to concern themselves in Military Enterprizes.

If I had any coercive power over the Indians inhabiting on or near the Borders of Pennsylvania I would certainly exercise it, and send all their fighting Men upon this important Occasion; but it is well known, that neither You or I have any such Power. Should the same Success attend your Negotiation with the Indians of the Six Nations as attended Governor Hunter's which I most earnestly wish, those upon Susquahannah River and the Borders of Pennsylvania being Tributaries to the Six Nations would obey your Summons of course, as I suppose they did Governor Hunter's.

The Assembly here have granted no more than £5000 - which will but barely afford a Bounty, Provisions &c. for Three Companies, & after

the

the Example of your Assembly have evided the providing Bullocks &c.ª for transporting the Men raised here into Canada, concluding I suppose that as Governor Hunter made no such Application to this Government upon the former Expedition, these Things were provided either at the Expence of the Crown or of the Government of New York.

I am

Sir

Your most obt Humb Serv.t

Ed. Holmes

His Excell.y

Gov.r Clinton

20. June 1/11

Copy Gov. Thomas's Letter to

His Excell.y. Gov. Clinton

Sir

Philadelphia June 26th 1716

The Assembly of this Province sitting at the time I received your favour of the 16th Instant, I laid it before them, & recommended in the most pressing Terms, their enabling me to send Commissioners to assist at the appointed Treaty in Albany, for engaging the Indians of the Six Nations to take part in the present Expedition against Canada To which they answered, that it did not appear, the King had directed any application to them, but on the contrary had recommended that matter solely to the Governour of New York; besides their Religious Principles would not allow them to concern themselves in Military Enterprizes,

If I had any coercive power over the Indians inhabiting in or upon the Borders of Pennsylvania I would certainly exercise it, & send all their fighting men upon this important occasion; but it's well known, that neither you nor I have any such Power should the same success attend your Negotiation with the Six Nations, as attended Governour Hunter's, which I most earnestly wish, those upon Susquahannah River, & the Borders of Pennsylvania, being Tributaries to the Six Nations would obey your Summons of course, as I suppose

they

they did Governour Hunters.

The Assembly here have granted no more then £5,000 which will but barely afford a Bounty, Provisions &c.a for three Companies, & after the Example of your assembly have evaded the providing Batteaus &c.a for Transporting the Men raised here into Canada, concluding, I suppose, that as Governour Hunter made no such Application to this Government upon the former Expedition, these things were provided either at the Expence of the Crown, or of the Government of New York

I am

Sir

Your most Obe.t humb.e Serv.t

Geo. Thomas

28 June 1746

Gov. Gooch
to
warrt for £300 Sterl
with a premiss of payment
for Battoes &c

Sir—

As you intend for Albany the 20th of next month
I am in hopes, if by Presents you can bring over the six Nations to
declare for us, and join the Troops that are appointed to
Acadie with us there, I have ordered an Order from our Rec.
Gen.l on his Correspondent in London to pay your Excellency
£300 Ster.g which added to your own, and the Presents from
the other Governments with your Excellencys Address will
I hope prevail with them, for which so much depends
upon it; no Cost or Pains should be Spared.

I must beg the favour of you to provide such Boats for
the Virginians as you do for your own People, and it shall
be my Care to repay you. I am with great Esteem

Sir Yr most obed.t humble Serv.t

June 28th 1746.

Wm Shirley

A Record
Whereupon is Entered
the Order Directed
to be made Relative
to the Charter
Granted Unto
Stephen Hopkins
John Sanford Esqrs
and Others

At a meeting of the Court
of Trustees Holden at Newport
(Day of March 1746

Whereas in Obedience to Your Majesties
Royal Order and Directions Contained
in Your Majesties Letter to us Directed

Bearing Date the Third
Day of December
in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Seven Hundred
and Forty Five
Whereby We are Commanded
to Grant Unto the Three Natives
of the Indian Tongue and
Descent Named in the Said Letter
Their Freedom
and Liberty
to Return
to their Own Country
and Relations
and to Settle
and Reside
among Them
as Interpreters
for the Government
of this Colony
Appointed
to Treat in
Our Last Assembly and the Mohawks
have been Here in the Spring We come now
on the same Errand. That You May Wash
off your Tears with the Waters of Newport
That we may See one another Clearly
That we may Lay open our Hearts to one
another, and that we may make our
Lodging Place Clear
With the Belt of Wampum we Condole
your Grief, and Loss which you have had

for the Enemy that they now Encamped
have Encreased into Groupes

We have Intelligence that the Indians
now assembled of their People intended
that Season for Negotiating on the Belts of
Wampum to Recruit Strength from the
Cayugas, Senecas that Nation and
Shawanese, And that they would be
here Early in May keep Fast and
we to on one Side, we will keep firm and
fast to our Brother the hope that which
has happened to you will make you Easie
in the Covenant Chain, but that it may
remain firm and Lasting for ever

II
388
A
and
69
A

The Cayugas that came down with
the Onondagas and the
Brother Onas & Sister

We are glad to see you here in this
place appointed to meet with one another
We are sorry for the Loss you sustained
by the Enemy killing your People
a very great Many amongst
us dead and their Death has
not yet been Condoled so that we bid on
great Grief with Tears in our Eyes

of this man increasing dayly however it came to one Clarke and Cordall that great Villain Death with a Scythe stood ready and desired us to go out with them to get a Seconal from the Enemy in the great Village Town we had left

We accepted of the Offer but Longed for the great Chief we had left aside of us and then we keep it till the great Villain Death be Cordelled and the Tears wiped from our Eyes but we will go out when it become a proper time but we must not be hurried

We came down now with Albert Goodlyke to escort them safe home because the Times are dangerous and we shall go and a fighting when it is a proper time but we must not be hurried

II
390
A

[illegible] and gave God thanks
We hope God accepts our
Sacrifice and our people
Shall immediately
enter into the Land of Promise
continually sacrificing and
Worshipping the Lord God
Jesus Christ make Effectual
for the Love we have Amen

We have now Interpreted with several
gentlemen to Invite the Sioux and all
the Indians on this Island to meet
in Council on Sunday next
to Smoke the Pipe of Peace
II 391 to which they all Assented and to
engage with us altogether in the War
You are now with us here face to face
in the place appointed for us to treat together
We have told how our Settlement have been
destroyed and our people barbarously murdered
the Blood spilt cannot be wash off
but with the Enemy Blood. It is decreed
by God that nothing can stop it but Blood

You said yesterday that we were fallen
down and were lying on one side, we must
still keep hold of the Covenant Chain that is
now long since we fell down and have been
lying on one side and have all the while
been desiring and expecting you would

taken hold of the Chain to assist and help
to carry up any Persons that were the Guard of
one Nation to another that when the one is
fallen down the other will not help to raise
him up

Brethren We Desire that all the Six Nations
and all the Indians in Alliance with them
may take part and of the Covenant Chain
and that both of us together will Endeavour
to maintain and Strengthen it Whereunto
the Blood that is shed will make it fast
and weaken it

The Indians replied

That they were now from Home and some of their
People were gone to Canada they had not
Compleated Hostilities with their Enemies but
they would go Home with all Speed in Order
to do at the meeting expected to be at
Onondaga and there they would use
their Utmost Endeavours to persuade the
Six Nations & their Allies to Consent to be
in the War

II
391
A

Present
His Honour Lieutenant
Governour Clarke
Coll Schuyler
Coll Nicholls
Coll Cosby
Coll Van Dam
Coll Van Brugh
Livingston Esqr
Nicholas Bleecker
John Lansing Junr

At a meeting of the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs
at Albany the 25th day
of July 1746

Present
Lawrence Nicholson

At a meeting of the Comrs
of Indian Affairs the
19th of July 1746

Present,
Lieutenant Chambers
Nicholas Bleeker
Roger Gentse
John Depuyster
Jacob Lansingh
Cornelius Cuyler
John Lansingh Junr
Hendrick Hansen

Upon a Mohawk Indians
who had been at Canada with many other
Indians of the Six Nations being returned
& appeared before this Board and after bidding
him Welcome was asked what he went to do
II 394 do at Canada and what Observations he
had made there — Said

After he and his Company arrived at Conosa-
daga, and were introduced amongst the
Indians with their Usual Formalities
they told the French Indians they were
come to speak with them upon the
Invitation they had received from them
they Answered they had not Invited
them, but their Priest had sent a Message
to them without their Knowledge

Aaron Said he expected the French Indns
would speke to them first, but when they
perceived they would not — they told them
what was their Business

They were come to see what they
ought to do in this War for they were once an
Allyance with one another, that only
a Peace at Sea on the same Articles and
Treaty, and that not of one Nation but of all
the Six Nations together. They told them
they were ashamed that they had been so foolish
to like one another then did in former Times
that the same Dish ought not to serve one
another, that there were a Hatchet into
the two Kings of England and France
and that their Nations were to stand Neuter
Therefore they desired them to consider what
they were about for it might return on their
own Heads. That they must expect it would
oblige them to begin, and once the Fire
engage in Wars amongst themselves they
will never leave off but continue this War
while any of the Six Nations are alive. Upon
the whole Cayuga Indians made Peace
amongst them
selves and this they spoke three times
for decency they should return to their Houses
for they spake in name of all the Six Nations
Then they threw down a Belt and told them
they would say the same to all the Cachia-
wage's

II
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Next Day the 5 Indians answered
Brethren, It is all true you have said. We are in
Alliance with one another, the acknowledge
our Forefathers have been a Clear or Down Land

what you have said three times over we all hear but it cannot be helpd now for your father the King of England took away Victor and Jean and then and stable the Govr of Canada and the Bastile into our hands and we could not relieve it. for if we should still refuse to be killd then we should all be dead therefore we chose to die with them for the advantage carried us under the town

As soon as we received this discourse we proceeded to Cachnawage and on our way thither met with some Iroquois Indeans who had two belts which they had got from Sasquehannahs, which the Sasquehannahs got all green black. The Iroquois themselves had been out but got neither Scalps nor Beaver

When we came to Cachnawage the usual formalities was We intended to speak first but they prevented us and forbad us to speak for we will not hear you before the Governor has heard what you have to say & you must agree to him first We were altogether in one house They in one end and we in another end. We called to one of the French Indians and shewed them the Wampum we had received from the Governor and asked whether that was not the the Wampum they sent to invite us to speak

with them. They answered to that it was
[illegible] they had sent to let us know
[illegible] had entered into the War

Then (the) Governour we went to Montreal
where we were told the Governour would
in five days but we waited twenty five
days before he came and then it was
days more before we spoke with him
First we (spoke) the Death of several
great Men (who) according to (their) Custome
had required to (wipe) off their Tears with
a Belt and open and Declare with
what Hearts they (had) made Peace
II
395
A
(and) We are come once more to say what we
have so often said before, We were Deceived
you but (one) that much mischief is done
to our Children and the Path stopt. Therefore
we come to see if it cannot yet be Trod wide
and the Path kept open and clear, for if but
one of our people be Killed then the War
can never stop while one of us live, And
this is the last time we will treat about
Here they gave a Belt

The Governour answered next Day
I have heard what you say concerning the
Treaties between Me and You, You always
said that Oswego must remain and that the

Path must be kept open, on your Accot
I have let Sweego House Canada till now
Nevertheless I will do as I think proper for
the future

What you say of keeping the Path
open, that your Governour has stopt for
when I sent Ambassadors to Boston, they
were not suffered to go through, and were
not permitted to sell their own Goods
which was contrary to the Treaties
subsisting. These things will you make
ask them your Requests cannot be granted
I will hear no more on that subject, that
if you prevent by perswading your People to
Warr on, I will not suffer you to do it.
For you think to encroach on my Country
by Degrees, I tell you, You must withdraw
your People from thence for I am determined
to fight to the last, therefore
take away your People from Sandusky
that they be not killed there.

Upon the Govr of Canada's telling us this
we perceived nothing was to be done, so
we made ready and came away as fast
as we could. The Canadas took up their
Bundles and so the Govr they would
go by on the left hand see to get Warr
so they think they narrowly escaped

Hocon Day further That a Cochinawage Indean who was his servt and not inclined to enter into the War to Kill on private & That Henhead was full of Jarr Indeans and that an Expedition was intended ag^t Oldpany & that accordingly as they that is Hocon and his Company were gone on Thursday would set out with all speed That they were still expecting more Indeans but that none would be sent out a Yearly till the Expedition was ready

(Present

Wm Hogeboom
John Lansingh
Hendrick Ten Broeck
Nicholas Bleecker
Philip Schuyler
Peter Wynne
John Depeyster)

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs held at Albany the 4th day of July 1746

Present as before

Ordered that Hocon Day be sent for to attend this Board

Hocon Day being come before the Board was asked whether he had any thing further to say to the Board

He answered that he had nothing further to say but that he was ready to go to Canada with the Prisoners

Ordered that Hocon Day be acquainted that this Board will write to the Governor of Canada to desire that the Prisoners may be sent to Albany

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he answered that some Indians were for killing him, but the Casnawaja Indians prevented his Death & obtained his Releasement.

he was asked why one was kept a prisoner & the other let go

he answered that the one who gott free had a Bro^r among the French, who interceded for his Liberty.

he was asked if he saw any Trail of Indians going or coming from Crown point, he answered not any.

he was asked where the other Indians were gone, he sayd to protect a Farmers harvest on the Flats.

He was asked if he w^d go & range the woods as out Scouts with the white People he answered he was willing if his Brethren woud go

That he went of himself to Crown point & when he declared he woud go the People of the Country advised him to it.

If he thinks his Comrades will go a Scouting

Cadwallader Colden to Mrs. Colden

ALBANY July 29th 1746

My Dear

I wrote to you last week You must excuse me if my letters be shorter than you expect for there is something allmost every hour to take up my time because I find it necessary to think of more than what properly belongs to me. The Com^rs from Boston are ariv'd with whom we are obliged to be in frequent conference & we meet with more difficulties from the Indians than was expected & we are told of an Army of the Ennemy at Croun point. This place is very sickly with the Small Pox Mrs Rutherford has been unwell ever since I came but I hope is now better. The Indian Sachems are not yet come to Albany nor are we certain when they will arive. In short there is litle business done yet but a great deal to do Remember me affectionately to the Children. They all must excuse

my writing to them at this time I am in perfect good health & have as much spirit as ever I had in my youth I am

Your most affectionate
CADWALLADER COLDEN

I have receiv'd our son Alexanders of the 24th of July I hope he'l write as frequently as he can

[Indorsed]
To
Mrs COLDEN at
Coldengham
To be left at Newburgh with Mr Alexander Colden or To the care of Richard Nicholls Esq Post Master at New York
R-d 13 August 2nd

Aaron's Examination before ye Commissrs

Present
MYNDERT SCHUYLER
NICOLAES BLEEKER
REYER GERRITSE
JOHN DEPEYSTER
DIRK TENBROECK
CORNELIS CUYLER
JOHN LANSINGH JUNR
HENDK TEN EYCK

Att A Meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs the 19th of July 1746

Aaron a Mohawk Indian who had been at Canada with many other Indians of the Six Nations, being Returned Appeared before this board and After bidding him Wellcome was asked what he went to do at Canada and what observations he had made there Said after he and his Company Arrived at Canassadaga, and were Introduced amongst the Indians with their usual formalities They told the french Indians they were come to Speek with them upon the Invitation they had received from

them They Answered they had not Invited them, But their priest had Sent a message to them without their knowledge.

Aaron Said he Expected the french Indians would Speek to them first, but when they perceived they would not, They told what was their business That they were come to see what they meant to Engage in the War, for they were at peace and in Strict Alliance with one another not only as Allies but Brethren of the same flesh and Blood, and that none of one Nation but of all the Six nations together, They told them they were ashamed that they had been so foolish to shed one another's Blood in former times that the same body ought not to prey on it Self, That this was a war Entered into by the Two Kings of England and france and that their Nations were to Stand neuter, Therefore they desired them to Consider what they were about, for It might return on their own heads, For they must Expect It would oblidge them to begin and If once the Indians Engage in war amongst themselves they will never leave off but Continue the war while one of the six Nations are alive, Altho' the white people Should make peace Amongst themselves and this they repeated Three times, and desired they would return to their Sences for they Spoake in name of all the Six Nations Then they threw down a Belt and Told them they would say the same to all the Caghnawages.

Next day the french Indians Answered

Brethren

It is All true you have said, we are in Alliance with one another, we acknowledge our forefathers have been asleep or drunk and what you have said three times over is All True, But It Cannot be helped now, For your Father the King of England took Cape Breton last year and then our Father the Governour of Canada putt the Hatchet into our hands, and we Could not refuse It For if we Should sit still, till he be killed then we would all be dead men, so we Choose to die with him, for he has Always Carried us under his Arm.

As soon as we received this Answer we proceeded to Caghnawage and on our Way thither mett with some Orondax Indians who had Two Scalps which they had gott from some mahikanders which the Mahikanders had gott At Green Bush, The Orondax themselves had been out butt gott neither prisoners nor scalps. When we Came to Caghnawage and the usual formalities past We Intended to Speak first but they prevented us and forbid us to Speak Saying We will not hear you before the Governour has heard what you have to Say So you must Speak to him first.

We were altogether in One house They in one End and we in the other we Called to one of the french Indians and Shewed them the Wampum we had received from the gray head, and asked them whether that was not the Wampum they Sent to Invite us to Speak with them They Answered no, but it was the Wampum they had Sent to Lett us know they had Entered in the War. from Caghnawage we went to montreal where we were told the Governour would be in five days But we waited Twenty five days before he came and then it was Two days more before we spoake with him

First we Condoled the death of Severall great persons According to Custom, but we had resolved to Speak of no message sent to us, but only of our Old Treaties which we did with Eight Belts of Wampum we said we are Come once more to pay what we Have so often said before, we were here last year but since that much mischief is done to Our Brethren and the path Stopt, Therefore we come to See If It Cannot yet be laid aside, and the path kept open and Clear, for If Butt one of our people be killed then the War can never Stop while one of us Live, and this is the Last time we will Treat about it, here they gave a Belt.

The Governour Answered Next day

I have heard what you Say concerning the Treaties between me & you. You Always Said that Ossweego must remain and that the path must be kept open; on your

Account, I have let Osweego house remain till now, nevertheless I will do as I think proper for the future.

What you say of keeping the Path open, That your Governour has Stopt, for when I sent Ambassadors to Boston they were not suffered to go through, and were not permitted to sell their own Beaver which was Contrary to the Treaties Subsisting, there they sitt you may ask them, your Request cannot be granted I will hear no more on that Subject, what do you mean by Sending your people To Saratoga I will not Suffer you to do It, do you think to Encroach on my Country by degrees, I tell you, you must withdraw your people from thence, for I am determined to fight to the Last, Therefore take away your People from Saratoga that they be not killed there. Upon the Governour of Canada's telling us this we perceived nothing was to be done so we made ready and came away as fast as we could. The Orondax took up their Bundles and told the governour they would go Ly on the Rifts and see to gett Prisoners. So they think they narrowly Escaped.

Aaron Says further that a Caghnawage Indian who was friend and not Inclined to Enter into the War told him in private That Montreal Was Full of far Indians and That An Expedition was Intended against Albany, That as soon as they (That is Aaron and his Company) were gone An Army would Sett out with All Speed, That they were still Expecting More Indians, but That none would be sent out a scalping Till the Expedition was Ready

A True Copy Examined
and Compared by
JA. STEVENSON D S of Ind^{n} Aff^{rs}

From Peter Collinson

LOND^{n} Augt 3^{d} 1746

My Dear S^{r}

I was Delighted to read y^{rs} of 20th June Ult^{o} and hope in a few Days to Receive y^{r} packett wch I shall communi-

cate only to those that are able to comprehend your Scheme & I hope to give you their Sentiments

At the Surpriseing phenomenon of Electricity Engages the Vertuosi in All Europe I here Send you for the ℔sent what has been done in France & with us, I have marked those Experiments that I have felt & can vouch for the Facts—but there is a great Variety of others too Long to tell you in a Letter

Docr Mitchell Is here & finds great amendment—I heartyly wish Success may attend your Expedition Some Short accot of It will be very acceptable—By the Death of the King of Spain Wee hope for some favourable Turn in our publick affairs a Battle in Flanders is Dayly Expected which will ℔adventure Determine the Fate of Europe as to peace or Warr But Wee hope Good providence will Influene the First Which Wee all Desire—Our Legislator at ℔sent is very Busie in Doing Justice to the Rebel Lords & Commons by the takeing Secretary Many a Large Laid deep Designe is Discover'd to overthrow our present happy Establishment I with many others are much concern'd that Some provinces has Such poor Mercenary Creaturs appointed ovr them Govr Shirley is Deservedly Admired whose name will ever be Dear to posterity Mr Scroope is so much Engaged that I never could Learn his Sentiments yr Curious papers are under the perusal & Mr Rockcliff Merct who resided some Time ago in Philadelphia when I have them from Him My Lord Lonsdale is Desirous to peruse them who is a Nobleman of uncommon Genius & Devotes his Time to all Sorts of Natural Inquiries, your Tract of Gravity may not be unacceptable & to the Earl of Macclesfield & our president & to the Ingenious Mr Grayham as Vegitables happen in yr way gather Seeds by way of amusement I hope the French at least will not be behind hand in their Complements for yr Favors

After our Worthy friend Mr Alexander has perused the Electrical papers I have desired to oblige you with the perusal of them I am Truly yrs

P COLLINSON

[Indorsed]
For
Docr COLDEN
These.

[illegible] a Letter ordered, [illegible]

[illegible] dated Canajoharie 20th July 1756 signifying the
Coming of French and Indians coming from Canada
thereabouts

Ordered That Lieutenant and Twenty four Men
two Companys of Militia at Schohary be forthwith sent to
and protection of Mr Johnson in the Mohawks Country and
within the Mannabouts, and that Coll. Schuyler send the Cap
Captains of said Companys accordingly and that they pursue
follow Mr Johnsons Advice

Ordered. That Coll. Schuyler direct the Captain of Militia
Company to assist the Mohawks with all his Company
the Schoharie Mannabouts in Fortifying their Castle if they desire

Ordered That a Warrant issue for the Militia Regiment commanded
by Coll. Schuyler (except the Companys at Schohary & Mohawks
River) be forthwith called into the City of Albany and that those on
warning come in immediately and that they be in the City
on Tuesday at farthest to be mustered that Day by his Excellency

At a Council held at the Council Chamber
in the City of Albany the 27th July 1756

Present

His Excellency The Honble George Clinton

Wm Smith } Esqrs
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherfurd

His Excellency communicated a Letter he received this day
from General Webb dated at Fort Edward the 24th Instant
the Purport of the Massachusetts Regiment is as follows Viz

[illegible] signifying [illegible]
[illegible] from the Council
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Treaty [illegible] by his Excellency [illegible]
[illegible] of the Province of New York & the City of Albany on the
[illegible] last between the said Governor & Government of New York and
[illegible] of his Majesty's other Provinces and Colonies in North America
[illegible] from those Governments on the one part and the Six Nations of
[illegible] Inhabiting the Western & Northward of said Province of New York
[illegible] for renewing Friendship with the said Six Nations & particularly
[illegible] Measures to his Majesty's Interest and particularly for engaging
[illegible] Expedition for the Reduction of Canada

Knowye therefore that by and with the advice of the Council
of the said Province of the Majesty's do hereby constitute and
appoint Authorize and impower John Stuart Jacob Wendall Esquires
& Guy Johnson Esq. or any two of them Commissioners for and on behalf
of this Province to Appear at Albany or any other place where may hereby
shall be held, Hear and Receive in Conjunction with his Majesty's Commissioners
for New York & Commissioners from that Government by them with
Commissioners so to be appointed by or on behalf of his Majesty other Governments
to be held, Hear and Receive in Conjunction with his Majesty's Commissioners
for New York & Commissioners from that Government by them with
Commissioners so to be appointed by or on behalf of his Majesty other Governments
to be held, to Confer and treat with the said Indians of the
Six Nations touching & concerning the Government of New York & the
Province of Canada & with them and effectually to secure their Attachment to his
Majesty's Interest & to enter into a League offensive with them against
the Enemies of his Majesty & particularly to engage them to give effectual
assistance in the present Expedition against Canada: as also to hear & receive
any Propositions of New York to have Separate conferences with them
upon any matters that may require the same. And also for him
& in the name of the said John Stuart Jacob Wendall & Guy Johnson
Esquires or any two of them to treat with the said Six Nations
or any of New York and Commissioners as may be appointed
by or on behalf of his Majesty other Governments with the Commissioners
for New York and Commissioners from that Government by them with
Commissioners so to be appointed by or on behalf of his Majesty other Governments
to be held, to Confer and treat with the said Indians of the
Six Nations touching & concerning the Government of New York & the
Province of Canada & with them and effectually to secure their Attachment to his
Majesty's Interest & to enter into a League offensive with them against
the Enemies of his Majesty & particularly to engage them to give effectual
assistance in the present Expedition against Canada: as also to hear & receive
any Propositions of New York to have Separate conferences with them
upon any matters that may require the same. And also for him
& in the name of the said John Stuart Jacob Wendall & Guy Johnson
Esquires or any two of them to treat with the said Six Nations
or any of New York and Commissioners as may be appointed
by or on behalf of his Majesty other Governments with the Commissioners
for New York and Commissioners from that Governments

[illegible] Commissioners above named & their Successors
[illegible] Secretary of the Province & all the Records
[illegible] Papers & Writings of this Province & all the Matters
[illegible] Causes & Instructions & Things shall receive from Time
[illegible] Province. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the
[illegible] Province at Boston the Eighteenth Day
[illegible] the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George
[illegible] Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the
[illegible] Anno Domini 1716

William Harlay

By His Excellency's Command

Wm. Clarke Secty. July 29th 1716.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Commission

Jacob Wendall. Samuel Wells

Upon which His Excellency & the Council
[illegible] Council to meet with the above Commissioners at Salem & other
[illegible] Places they have or the Province shall think proper to direct
[illegible] Instructions of the Indians of this Province within
[illegible] His Excellency communicated to the Board
[illegible] Commissioners & Instructions by

Attest Wm. Clarke Secty

Whereupon the Commissioners appointed from the Province of the Massachusetts
[illegible] Commissioners appointed from the Province of New Hampshire
[illegible] the said Indians [illegible]
[illegible] said Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Treaty [illegible]
[illegible] Province [illegible]
[illegible] Province [illegible]
[illegible] Province [illegible]
[illegible] Province [illegible]

[illegible] Gentlemen Your most Obedt
Humble Servants
W. Shirley. P. Warren

At a Council held at his Excellency's Residence
at Col. Fredericks in Albany the 1st. August 1756

Present

His Excellency the Hons.ble George Clinton

The Hon.ble { Cadwallader Colden / Philip Livingston / John Chambers } Esqrs.

His Excellency communicated the Letters from the Commissioners [illegible]
[illegible] Letters and Intelligence and thereupon it was

The Report of the Council &
agreed to by the Commissrs from
the Massechusetts Bay
8th July 1746

XX 79

Albany 30th July 1716

His Excellency Governour Clinton having in Council directed Mrs. Cadwallader Colden Philip Lwingston & John Rutherfoord of his Majestys Council of this Province, in Order to meet with Mrs. Jacob Wendall & Samuel Wells Commissrs. from his Majestys Colony of the Massachusetts Bay; to Consider of the present disposition of the Indns in Alliance wth. His Majesty & to report to him their Opinion of the properest measures to be taken relating to them. We, after duly Considering the several informations of the present inclinations of the Indians, particularly those of the Six Nations, & the difficultys the Interpreter & those Gentlemen accompanying him meets with in perswadeing them to come to Albany to meet the Governour, Are of opinion that His Excellency should send up Timothy Maggin, who, we are informed has very great Interest with the Oneydo's from which Nation the Interpreter has recived no satisfactory answer, & an absolute refusal from the Caijugas upon which Nation & the Tuscororas, we are informed the Oneydo Nation have very great influence; & give him such Instructions as His Excellency may think properest to induce them to Join us in the present Expedition against Canada, particularly to inform them that His Excellency Governour Shirley has sent Commrs. from Boston to meet & treat with them here; & that they will be obliged to return soon to Boston, to assist in forwarding the Army & Fleet that are to set out with all expedition in Order to go up St. Lawrence River to Attack Quebec, for which purpose many Ships are already arrived at Cape Breton & the whole Fleet expected every day & some Thousands of Land Forces ready at Louisbourg & several Thousands in New England ready to embark. And that many Soldiers are arrived at Albany & some thousands more expected speedily from Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania & new Jersey, which will be a Force so much superior to any in Canada, that the Indians need be under no apprehensions

of

of their Familys being in any danger of an Attack from our Enemys in their absence, but if they should still Suspect any danger, & if they chuse to bring their Familys down to Burnetsfield His Excellency will give Orders to provide for their defence & subsistence during the absence of their Warriours.

Which is humbly submitted to your Excellency by

Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servants

Cadwallader Colden

Ph: Livingston

John Ruthesfurd

Information of the State of Canada Taken at Albany

[Memoranda of Cadwallader Colden]

Aug. 1746

Mr Hansen was at Chambly in 1738 and at Montreal 1736
Mr J Cuyler at Quebec in the Winter 1726
The River as he is inform'd that the River never freezes fast at Quebec but the River full of Ice
At a 100 foot from the Wall of Quebec any vessel may ride the Water rise 8 or 9 foot upon the Wall & at low Water may fall 50 foot
In the Bay below the toun the tide leaves the bay dry sand & the Creek may be passed but within musket shot of the Toun
In the land the Creek is deep & Intrenchments on the South side of the Creek
It is impossible to land above Quebec on the Northside from Quebec to 12 leagues above it at a place called Platon the Banks being a high precipice
Vessels as big as the Albany sloops go up to Montreal of about 40 foot keel go up to Montreal & they have seen small vessels from the West Indies there
The Lake above Trois rivieres is shallow
They seldom sail in the night in loaded Vessels
A Loaded Vessel cannot by force of oars be carried up to Montreal without Wind
The strong stream is from Montreal to sorel 15 leagues sometimes a Vessel may be a Month from Quebec to Montreal
Montreal surrounded with a Wall & Bastions The Wall every where made thick with earth fill'd in upon the back of it No Ditch without the Wall
Twice as many men at Montreal than at Quebec
The length of Montreal 2200 paces towards the land & about a quarter of that on the opposite side
Not above 350 houses in Montreal
30 companies in Canada each of 30 or 28 & these are dispersed some of them in all the Indian County
The Island of Montreal full of People

About 150 men at La prairie the finest land in Canada
More people between Trois rivieres and Montreal than between Trois rivieres & Quebec
About 200 Cachnuaga 100 Kanessedaga & about 300 of other including wenaquuga
About 2 or 3000 men on the Island
Trois rivieres a small place not so big as Schenectady more people under the Gov^{t} of Montreal than in the Gov^{t} of Qubec
Mr Hanson thinks that the French & Indians may make 10000 men & he does not think they can make 15000
No settlement above 2 leagues from the River He computes that there are more men in the Province of New York than in all Canada
One privateer with 150 men may destroy all to Quebec
The mouth of the river at Crown point between 3 & 400 yds wide
An exceeding bad road between Chambly & La prairie 12 miles a bad road miry & full of roots of trees.

An intended speech to be made at our last conference wth ye Indians in August 1746

Brethren

It is at the desire of His Excellency Governour Clinton, whom our Father the King has appointed to represent him in this His Majesty's Colony of New York, That we the Com^{rs} of the Province of the Massachusets Bay are here at this time, and it is with his Consent that we speak to you now in this plan: We were very desirous to have join'd together, and that His Excellency should have spoken to you in our Name, as well as for himself and this People, as His Majesty's Governour here; but the Kings Service makes a longer stay necessary for the Governour, than is requisite for us, by which as he will have opportunity to speak to more of You, than he can now, so he will also be able to speak more fully about some Particulars, than he can at this time; We assure you, it is not because we have different tho'ts or Views; for we act in concert, and there is a perfect Harmony

between this Government & the Massachusetts Bay, which we represent,

We do therefore now express our great joy, that we see so many of our Antient and unfailing Friends & Brethren met together, and we heartily bid you welcome.

We do also, in behalf of his Majesty's good Subjects of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Ratify confirm & establish all former Treaties, covenants & engagments with You, for yourselves and for the Six united Nations, assuring You that we shall ever hold the same Sacred and inviolable and that we depend upon the same from you

A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

We meet you in this interview in consequence of our former Alliance & Covenants, to consult and mutually assist each other in carrying on an Expedition against the French our inveterate Enemies in Canada; This Enterprize our Gracious Father the King has engaged in, to deliver you & us his Children from the Murders and other Cruelties, Our Old and Constant Enemies the French in Canada, have always been bringing & endeavoring to bring upon us, You and we too, have at one time or other tasted deeply of their cruel & inhuman Dispositions, and we must expect always to do it, when it is any way in their Power, for it is their avowed and sworn principal to destroy all Hereticks, that is, all that use their Reason, will believe only the Truth, & reject and Despise Lyes & Ridiculous Falshoods, of which their Religion is in a great Measure made up. You and we are all Witnessess How glad we should have been to have lived in Peace with the eastern & Cagnawago Indians, but these our restless Enemies the French, never left till they constrained those Indians to do mischiefs & commit Murderous Cruelties upon us contrary to the most solemn Covenants ratify'd, Establisht & Sealed by Belts of Wampum in the most Publick manner, & with all other the most Sacred & binding Ceremonies possible Our Gracious Father the King has determined, by the help

of God, to deliver you and us from these French: this Thorn in our sides, & he calls for your help as well as ours, & particularly expresses his Confidence & Expectations of your whole weight in this Expedition; Think of your Country which the French have ravag'd & plundred, Remember your Fathers whom these Merciless Enemies Murdered at Mount Royal in cold Blood, and put to the most exquisite Torments. Our Father the King feels our Soverings for us, and can no longer bear them, but is resolved to revenge our Wrongs; Let us not be wanting to our selves: let us consider the prospect we have of Success, a great Number of Ships and Forces already arrived and waiting at Cape Breton, a much greater Number of both hourly expected from England, where we have certain advice they lay ready for Sealing above two Months ago: The united force of this Government of New York, The Jerseys Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia by Land: The Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island by Sea, Each Single Government except two, superior in Number to all Canada; & taken together at least twenty to one: and what are their Indians compared with you, & your Allies. Be the true Successors of your Fathers. Let their Bravery animate You, they never had an Enemy that rose against or abused you, but they made them repent, or destroyed them; The Blood of Your and our Father calls for Vengance: God has heard it and opened a Door, Let us follow providence and never leave till wee have brought the French in Canada to repentance & an incapacity to renew their Old Crimes, or have destroy'd them, God has owned our Kings righteous cause, The French King pretended great Friendship while the War was carrying on against Spain, but all at onct declared war, Yet our King has had great Success; He has taken a vast Number of the French Ships, ruined their Trade, broke their Merchants taken Cape Breton their Strongest Fortress in America, can starve Canada by keeping out all Supplies at his Pleasure, This Year the French pretended to invade great Britain & sent a Poor Beggar from

Rome a biggotted Papist to be our King, but what has become of this Project, the French are all taken Prisoners, The Poor Rebels cut to Pieces or in chains except a few miserable wretches that are Sculking about in Holes to avoid our Kings Son the Duke of Cumberland who beat and distroyed them.

Consider what you will get if you lie still & do nothing the French can neither supply You nor themselves but at the Pleasure of our King, a Number of the Kings Ships will be always about Cape Breton, these can easily stop the Mouth of Canada River, & no Supplies can come any other way, if it should be said, that the French King will take Cape Breton back again, any body may reply he must first look our Fleet in the Face, which he has not been able to do these fifty Years, nor have the French and Spaniards both together dared to do it all this War the French can do nothing against Cape Breton, but by a Superior Force at Sea, which they are very far from having Our Father the King treats you and us as his Subjects & his Children, & offers to fit us out with Arms Ammunition Clothing & every thing we want to be his Soldiers Let us like Men take up the Hatchet fight his Battles & Pray and not doubt but the God of Armies will be with us & prosper us. This is what you promist in the last Treaty as well as before. This is to Act like your selves, Men of Bravery & Honour.

A Belt with a Wampum Hatchet.

COPY OF HIS EXC^{Y} THE HON^{BLE} GEORGE CLINTON'S SPEECH TO THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS & RIVER INDIANS WITH THEIR ANSWERS THERETO. . . .

Propositions made by his Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Esqr Captain General and Governour in Chief in an over the Province of New York &c.

At Albany the 19: Augt 1746

PRESENT

His Excellency
CADWALLAD^{R} COLDEN
PHILIP LIVINGSTON
JOHN RUTHERFORD
Esq^{rs} of the Council
The Commissioners from the Governm^{t} of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany
And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency and the
Commissioners upon this occasion

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth

BRETHREN

I am glad to see so many of our Ancient Friends here & I heartily bid you wellcome.

Three Strings of Wampum

I have call'd you to this place for two great ends, in which the Province of the Massachusets Bay have sent Commissioners to concur with me who are here present.

The first is to renew the Covenant Chain with You, and I now by this Belt in your Father the King of Great Britains Name, in behalf of all his Majestys Subjects in North America, renew & confirm the Covenant Chain,

54

in Gov. Clinton's Lett. Dec. 9. 1746.

A

TREATY,

BETWEEN

HIS EXCELLENCY

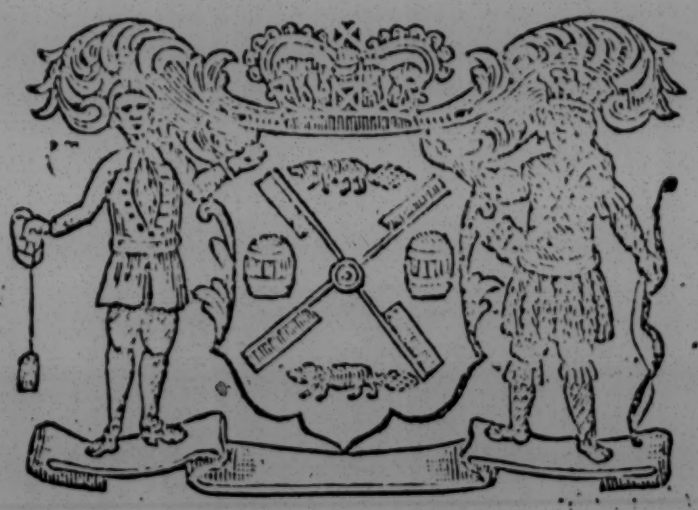
The Honourable GEORGE CLINTON,

Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York, *and the Territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majeſty's Fleet.*

AND

The Six United *Indian* Nations, and other *Indian* Nations, depending on the PROVINCE of *NEW-YORK.*

Held at *ALBANY* in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, 1746.



NEW-YORK:
Printed and Sold by *James Parker* at the New-Printing Office in Beaver-Street, 1746.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

A TREATY *between His Excellency the Governor of the Province of* New-York, *and the* Six Nations, *and other* Indian *Nations, depending on ſaid Province.*

IT is well known in the Province of *New-York*, that the *Six Nations* of *Indians* depending in this Province, (called *Iroquois* by the *French*) had lately on ſeveral Occaſions, appear'd diſſatisfied and wavering in their Fidelity to the *Britiſh* Crown. No doubt, this was principally occaſion'd by the Artifices of the *French* of *Canada*, who had conſtantly Emiſſaries among them: But at the ſame Time there is Reaſon to think, the ſuſpicious Behaviour of theſe Nations, in Favour of their once inveterate Enemy the *French*, could not have arriv'd to the Pitch it did, otherwiſe than by ſome Neglects or Miſconduct of thoſe who were entruſted by the Government of *New-York* with the Management of the *Indian* Affairs.

His Excellency the Governor of *New-York*, having received his Majeſty's Commands, to engage the *Indian* Nations depending on his Government, to join in the Expedition then intended againſt *Canada*, and to make them the uſual Preſents on that Occaſion; and being ſenſible of the great Uſe theſe *Nations* may be to the Succeſs of this Enterprize, and likewiſe of the Difficulties that probably might attend his Endeavours at this Time, was deſirous to have had the Aſſiſtance of as many of the Members of his Majeſty's Council as the Circumſtances of Affairs would permit; but they all declined to give their Attendance, except Mr. *Colden* and Mr. *Livingſton*. His Excellency was therefore obliged to act with the ſmalleſt Number of Members, which by his Majeſty's Commiſſion can form a Council, *viz.* Three; the above two Gentlemen and Capt. *Rutherford*, who was then at his Poſt in *Albany*.

As ſoon as his Excellency received his Majeſty's Commands, he diſpatched from *Albany* ſuch Perſons as, by the beſt Information he could receive, had Influence among the *Six Nations*, to invite them ſeverally to meet him at *Albany*, on the 20*th* of *July*. His Excellency arrived at *Albany* the 21*ſt* of *July*, where having heard, that, beſides the Small-Pox, (which his Excellency never had) many were ſick of a contagious malignant Fever, he continued on board the Sloop which carried him up, to conſider where to lodge with the leaſt Danger to his Perſon from the Infection of theſe Diſtempers; and the next Morning reſolved to go into the Fort. He was received at his Landing with the uſual Marks of Reſpect from the Corporation, the Independent Companies of regular Troops then in the Place, and the Militia, under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Fort and Town.

In the Afternoon of the ſame Day on which his Excellency came on Shore, three *Indians*, *viz.* Two *Onandagos* and an *Oneydo*, brought two *French* Scalps and preſented to his Excellency: At which Time the Leader of the Party made a formal Speech to the following Purpoſe: 'That having had 'repeated Accounts of the Miſchief done by the *French*, and of the frequent 'Murders committed by them, and that the *Mohawks*, notwithſtanding of 'their Profeſſions of Friendſhip, ſuffered this Bloodſhed to remain unrevenged,

'his

'his Heart could bear it no longer; he thereupon reſolved to open for his 'Brethren the Path to Revenge: That theſe two Scalps which he now preſented 'were taken at Noon Day in Sight of the *French* Fort at *Crown Point*.' His Excellency told him how well he took this ſpecial Mark of his Fidelity, and aſſured him, that he would not only now reward him and his Companions, by particular Preſents, but would always remember this Act of Friendſhip. They had already received the Reward given by the Act of Aſſembly. His Excellency gave each of them four *Spaniſh* Dollars; to the Leader a fine laced Coat and Hat, and a Silver Breaſt-Plate; and to each of the others a Stroud Blanket and lac'd Hat.

Theſe *Indians* told us, that they lay ſeveral Days among the Buſhes, from whence they could ſee every Man that came out of the Fort-Gate. They endeavoured for ſome time to take a Priſoner, but obſerving that none went to ſuch a Diſtance from the Fort that they could hope to carry him off, they reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity for a Scalp: Two Soldiers coming out of the Fort, after the Chapel Bell had rung about Noon, one of the *Indians*, by their Leader's Order, fired with Swan Shot upon them while they were near to each other. It is a conſtant Rule among theſe ſculking Parties, never to fire without Orders from their Leader. One of the *French* Men was killed upon the Spot, the other wounded and fled immediately towards the Fort Gate, the *Indian* who had fired, purſu'd, and with his Hatchet brought him down within a hundred Steps of the Fort Gate; and, tho' the *French* in the Fort ruſhed out at the Gate, he took his Scalp off; the others had ſcalped the Man that was firſt killed, and then they all fled. The *French* in their Hurry had run out without their Arms, and upon recollecting themſelves return'd to Arm, which facilitated the Eſcape of the *Indians*.

His Excellency being informed, that the Leader of this Party was deſirous to be diſtinguiſhed by his Excellency's giving him a new Name, and that the Name --------, which in the Language of the *Six Nations* ſignifies the *Path-opener*, would be moſt acceptable to him; his Excellency honour'd him with that Title; which he accepted very thankfully, and ſeem'd exceedingly pleaſed with it: Whereupon he ſaid, that the other two *Indians* having aſſociated with a *Mehikander*, or River *Indian*, were reſolved to go out againſt the Enemy: But as he thought he might be more uſeful by ſtaying, to aſſiſt at the enſuing Treaty, he was reſolved to remain here. He added, that in Caſe the Interpreter, and others ſent to invite the *Six Nations* to meet here, fail'd in any Part, he would go among the *Six Nations*, and doubted not to bring many by his Influence, who otherwiſe might ſtay.

In a Day or too after, ſix of ſeven *Indians*, who had been ſent out by the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs to *Crown-Point*, to take Priſoners and gain Intelligence, returned and ſaid, That they had gone to that Place, and that in Sight of it they had ſeparated, with Deſign thereby to ſurprize any Stragler that might have come out of the Fort: That while they were thus ſeparated, two of their Number were ſuddenly ſurrounded and taken by the Enemy: One of theſe two, after having been detained three or four Days, join'd the others at *Saraghtoga*. He ſaid, that he had been threatned with Death by the *Adirondax* (a); but that the *Cahnuagas* (b) interpos'd, and by their Interceſſion

(a) A Nation of *Indians* living in *Canada*, who have always been firm Friends to the *French*, and formerly were at War with the *Six Nations*.

(b) A Number of *Indians* originally of the *Five Nations*, and deſerters from them, now ſettled near *Montreal*, by whom the illicit Trade between *Albany* and *Montreal* was carried on: They are well acquainted with the Country about *Albany*.

Interceſſion he was ſet at Liberty; and ſome of the *Cahnuagas* conducted him through *Lac Sacrement*. He reported, that there was a great Number of Men, *French* and *Indians*, at *Crown-Point*. The other Priſoner, an *Onondaga*, conſented to remain with the *French*, and was ſent to *Canada*.

Soon after this, ſixteen *Mohawk* Indians came to the Town, who had been ſent out, from the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle by Mr. *Johnſon*, to gain Intelligence near *Crown-Point*, and to take Priſoners. They reported, that they had diſcovered ſo great a Number of *French* and *Indians* at *Crown-Point*, that they had no Hopes of being able to bring off any Priſoners, and thought it adviſeable to return ſpeedily and inform of the great Danger they thought this Place was in. His Excellency invited them to go thither again, in order to deſcry the Motions of the Enemy: And as a farther Encouragement to them, to either Scalp or take Priſoners, he offered every Perſon of ſaid Party that ſhould take a Scalp or Priſoner, a Piece of Stroud, and a Suit of laced Cloaths, beſides the Bounty; but they, being frightned with the Apprehenſions of Danger, declined going back, and ſaid, they muſt return Home and acquaint their Friends and Relations with what they had heard and ſeen. Several other *Indians* likewiſe alarmed the *Mohawks*, by telling them that the *French* had a great Force at *Crown-Point*, and that they would certainly attack either *Albany* or *Schenectade*, or the Settlements on the *Mohawks* River, or perhaps ſeveral Places at the ſame Time.

Mr. *Johnſon*, and the commanding Officer of the Garriſon of regular Troops in the *Mohawks* Country, by their Letters to his Excellency, confirm'd theſe Reports; and added, the *Mohawks* had entertain'd Apprehenſions of the *French* Force at *Crown Point*, which was like to have a bad Effect. On this his Excellency wrote to Mr. *Johnſon*, that all theſe Stories of the *French* Force at *Crown Point*, were only Artifices of the *French* to intimidate the *Indians*, or to amuſe them, with Deſign to fruſtrate the Treaty which he intended to have with them; and that he was to aſſure the *Indians*, that they could be in no Danger from the *French*: However, that they might ſee that he would omit nothing which they think neceſſary for their Security, he had ordered a Lieutenant of Militia with Thirty Men to reinforce the lower Caſtle, and had likewiſe ordered the Captain of Militia near the upper Caſtle, to aſſiſt the *Indians* there in fortifying their Caſtle, and to hold himſelf in Readineſs to ſupport them on any Emergency.

One *John Colan*, a *French* Man, who ſome Years ſince had removed from *Canada*, and ſettled and married at *Schenectade*, and who has ſince that Time lived in good Reputation there, was ſent by Major *Glen*, to inform his Excellency, that one *Aaron*, a noted *Mohawk* Sachem, who with ſeveral others of the *Six Nations*, had been laſt Spring in *Canada* to treat with the Governor there, did then entertain two *Cahnuaga* Indians. This Man, *John Colan*, acquainted his Excellency, that having diſcovered the *Cahnuaga* Indians, he told them he was a *French* Man, and was deſirous of returning to his own Country, on which they began preſently to propoſe to him Methods for his Eſcape; at which Time, this *Aaron* coming near them, he expreſs'd his Fears of being diſcovered by him. They anſwered, that he need not fear *Aaron*, for he was their Friend, and deſigned to go with them. As they propoſed to him to eſcape privately by himſelf, and to meet them at a Place they named, he told them of his Fears, in that Caſe, of meeting with the *French* Indians while he was alone. They anſwered, that if he dreſs'd himſelf like an *Indian*, the *French* Indians would do him noHurt, without firſt

calling to him; upon which, if he ſtopp'd and call'd out *Maria*, the *French* Indians would be ſo far from hurting him, that they would immediately come up to him and take him by the Hand. From this, and ſeveral other Incidents, which it would be tedious to relate, his Excellency was convinced of ſome ſecret Underſtanding between the *Six Nations* and the *Cahnuagas*, or *French* Indians: And that, however any Party of our *Indians* might be induced to fall upon the *French*, they would not at that Time moleſt the *French* Indians, nor prevent the Miſchiefs which the Inhabitants received from their ſculking Parties.

For this Reaſon, his Excellency endeavoured to ſend out again the Company of Rangers, which had formerly been employed againſt the ſculking *Indians*: But, as the Aſſembly had made no Proviſion for this Expence, they refuſed to go, unleſs he gave his perſonal Bond for their Pay, at *Three Shillings* a Day for each private Man, beſides their Proviſion; and would not be ſatisfied with the Promiſes that he, by the Advice of Council, made them of recommending their Service to the General Aſſembly, and the Aſſurances he gave them of their being rewarded as they deſired.

On their continuing obſtinate, his Excellency was of Opinion, that no conſiderable Service could be expected from Men, who were moved by no other Principle but that of exceſſive Wages: And he had Reaſon afterwards to be confirmed in this Opinion, when Capt. *Langdon*, and afterwards Capt. *Thebout*, voluntarily went with their Companies of the new levied Troops to ſcour the Woods, and took ſome of theſe *Albany* Men with them as Guides, who whenever they apprehended themſelves in Danger, by the Diſcovery of recent Tracts, ſome one or other of them could not be kept from firing their Guns, or making ſome Noiſe, by which the *French* Indians, if any were near them, muſt know how to avoid them. Some *Indians*, who were likewiſe ſent out in Company with theſe Men, complained in like Manner.

The publick Interpreter, whom the Governor (as before obſerved) had ſent with others, to invite the *Six Nations* to meet him at *Albany*, wrote to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, That they met with great Difficulties and Obſtructions from the *Sachems*, who had been lately at *Canada*: That the *Oneydoes* refuſed to give any Anſwer, tho' they had ſtayed there thirteen Days endeavouring to perſuade them; and that the *Cayugas* had abſolutely refuſed to meet the Governor. On which his Excellency deſired to be informed by the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs, whether they knew of any Perſon of Influence or Intereſt with the *Indians*, and fit to be ſent among them on this Occaſion. They anſwered, that they knew of none; and that the *Indians* were in a very bad Diſpoſition, and much under the Influence of the *French*.

About this time his Excellency being informed, that the Interpreter, and others ſent with him, had neglected to ſend proper Invitations to the *Indians* living on the Branches of *Suſquehannah* River; and that Capt. *Vroman*, of *Scohary*, was a proper Perſon to be ſent to thoſe *Indians*; he ſent him, in Company with Capt. *Staats*, with a Belt of *Wampum* to invite them.

While the *Indian* Affairs appear'd in this diſcouraging State, an Account came to Town, that about Twenty young *Chickeſaws* were come to the *Senekas*, to deſire them to ſhew them the Way to *Canada*. The *Chickeſaws* had always been Enemies to the *French*: A Party of about Five Hundred Men had four Years ſince been ſent out againſt them from *Canada*, who were ſo entirely routed by the *Chickeſaws* that few returned. Theſe young

Chickeſaws

Chickeſaws told the *Senekas*, that the *French* of *Canada* had about four Years ſince made them a Viſit, and were ſo kind to leave them four Hundred Guns, which were now wore out; and, ſince the *French* had not thought fit to bring them any more Guns, they were reſolved to go to *Canada* to fetch new Ones; and promiſed, that if the *Senekas* would ſhew them the Way, they would go Home and return with four Hundred ſtout Fellows. Some other *Indian* Nations who lived to the Weſtward, diſcovering their Averſion to the *French* at the ſame Time, theſe Incidents aſſiſted the Governor's Meſſengers in bringing more *Indians* to *Albany* than they expected, when they wrote to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs.

While the Interpreter was at the more diſtant *Indian* Caſtles, Mr. *William Johnſon* was indefatigable among the *Mohawks*; he dreſſed himſelf after the *Indian* Manner, made frequent Dances, according to their Cuſtom when they excite to War, and uſed all the Means he could think of, at a conſiderable Expence, (which his Excellency had promiſed to repay him) in order to engage them heartily in the War againſt *Canada*. Tho' he ſucceeded, beyond what any Man in *Albany* thought could be done, yet ſeveral of the *Sachems* (in the *Conajohary*, or upper *Mohawk* Caſtle, chiefly) refuſed to engage in the War; but inſiſted, that as this War was entred into between the *Engliſh* and *French*, in which they had no Intereſt, they ought to remain Neuter. The *Engliſh* and *French* they ſaid, could at any Time make Peace; but if they ſhould enter into the War, *Indians* could not make up the Quarrel among themſelves, otherwiſe than by the Deſtruction of one or the other. The *French* could have no Hopes of engaging the *Six Nations* on their Side againſt the *Engliſh*, and therefore wiſely play'd this Game of endeavouring to make them ſtand Neuter, which they could enforce by ſtrong political Arguments, of which the *Indians* were ſenſible enough. *It is your Intereſt*, the *French* Emiſſaries ſaid, *not to ſuffer either the* French *or the* Engliſh *to be abſolute Maſters; for in that Caſe you muſt become Slaves to the one or the other.* From this politic View chiefly, the Interpreter met with ſo much Oppoſition every where: Tho' it is not to be doubted, but that at the ſame Time, the *French* had gain'd ſome particular *Sachems* entirely into their Intereſt; however many were prevailed on to come to *Albany*, to hear what the Governor of *New-York* had to ſay to them; tho' ſeveral Sachems ſtaid behind. When they of the more diſtant Nations came along with the Interpreter to the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, and found that Mr. *Johnſon* had already engaged many of the young Men there to join the Army againſt *Canada*, the others blamed the *Mohawks*; telling them with ſome Warmth, That they had been very raſh in engaging ſo far. 'They 'ought, *the others ſaid*, to have conſidered that they, the *Mohawks*, were 'the ſmalleſt in Number of any of the *Six Nations*, and ought not to have 'proceeded to ſo great a Length, without the previous Conſent of the others.' To this the *Mohawks* anſwered, *It is true, we are leſs conſiderable as to Number, than any of the other Nations; but our Hearts are truly* Engliſh, *and all of us are Men (a); ſo that, if our Force be put to the Trial, perhaps it will be found greater than you imagine.* Theſe Diſputes, however, continued ſo far, that the *Mohawks* and the other *Five Nations*, could not go in Company to *Albany*; the *Mohawks* marched on one ſide of the River, while the other Nations went on the other Side. [*There are two Roads from the* Mohawks *Caſtle to* Schenectada, *one on each Side of the* Mohawks *River.*]

When

(a) The *Six Nations* reckon all other Indian Nations, Women, in compariſon to themſelves.

When the *Indians* came near the Town of *Albany*, on the 8*th* of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Johnſon* put himſelf at the Head of the *Mohawks*, dreſſed and painted after the Manner of an *Indian* War Captain; and the *Indians* who followed him, were likewiſe dreſſed and painted, as is uſual with them when they ſet out in War. The *Indians* ſaluted the Governor as they paſſed the Forr, by a running Fire; which his Excellency ordered to be anſwered by a Diſcharge of ſome Cannon from the Fort: He afterwards received the Sachems in the Fort Hall, bid them Wellcome, and treated them with a Glaſs of Wine.

As, by all Accounts, the Diſpoſition of the *Six Nations* ſeemed at this Time leſs in Favour of the *Britiſh* Intereſt than was to be wiſhed; his Excellency thought it neceſſary to have frequent Conferences, in private, with the principal Sachems of each *Nation*; ſometimes ſeparately and ſingly, at other Times with ſome of each Nation jointly. There were only two of the *Mohawk* Sachems (beſides *Aaron* before mentioned, who left the Caſtle at this Time) that could not be prevailed on by Mr. *Johnſon*, to declare themſelves for entering into the War againſt *Canada*: They were both of the *Conajohary* or Upper-Caſtle, and one of them the Head of the Tribe called the *Tortoiſe*; (which, tho' not ſo numerous as that of the *Bear*, yet is looked on as the Firſt in Rank or Dignity;) and, as he had been with the Governor of *Canada* laſt Spring, it was thought to be of ſome Conſequence to gain him. Mr *Colden*, above Twenty Years ſince, had the Complement of being received into that Caſtle; and, about Seven Years ſince (the laſt Time he had been with the *Mohawks*) had contracted ſome more particular Acquaintance with theſe two Sachems: He invited them to a private Conference, at which the Reverend Mr. *Barclay* aſſiſted as Interpreter; they met him, and brought five more with them: After this Conference theſe Sachems appear'd as hearty as any of the others. He that was Head of the Tribe call'd the *Tortoiſe*, ſaid, 'His Uncle had been the chief War Captain 'among the *Mohawks*: That his Uncle had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf 'in their Wars againſt the *French*, and he was reſolved to ſhew himſelf not 'unworthy of his Anceſtors, nor of his Uncle's Name, which he had 'obtained after his Death.'

After the principal Sachems had, at theſe Conferences, been brought to a good Diſpoſition, his Excellency adviſed with the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, on what may be proper to be ſaid to the *Six Nations* in the Publick Speech, which he now propoſed to make to them. Col. *Wendell* and Mr. *Wells* had arrived from *Boſton* about the End of *July*, and ſoon after they came to Town, his Excellency ordered the Gentlemen of the Council to communicate to them all the Information which had been received, with reſpect to the *Indian* Affairs: And they had frequent Conferences together from Time to Time, as Occaſion required: It was likewiſe thought proper to communicate, what his Excellency iutended to ſay to ſome of the Sachems of each Nation, who were thought moſt hearty in the *Britiſh* Intereſt; who ſaid, that it was well conceiv'd as could have been done, had they themſelves adviſed upon the Subject; only as it had been adviſed to obſerve in the firſt Draught, That ſome of his Majeſty's Subjects had been inſtigated by the *French* to riſe in Rebellion againſt the King; that they had been defeated by one of the King's Sons; that theſe poor People were now utterly ruined, and had nothing left but to bewail their Folly in the Miſery that was brought upon them, by ſuffering themſelves to be deluded by the fair Promiſes of the *French*; they ſaid, that

they

they did not underſtand the Affairs on the other Side of the Sea, nor did they trouble their Heads about them; and as they had no Method of retaining what is ſpoke to them but by their Memories, they were afraid that this might perplex their Memories, and make them leſs attentive to what is properly their Buſineſs; and adviſed, that it ſhould be left out; which accordingly was done.

Another Difficulty remained; the publick Interpreter had been taken dangerouſly ill in his Return to *Albany*, and was at this Time confined to his Bed. Tho' ſeveral were employed, who had Knowledge ſufficient in the Language of the *Six Nations*, to make themſelves be underſtood, and to underſtand what was ſpoke to them; yet none of them were ſo much Maſters of the Language, as to ſpeak with that Propriety and Diſtinctneſs that is expected, and uſual on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion. It was thought therefore proper, to make one of the Sachems underſtand the Speech, by the Aſſiſtance of the common Interpreters, that he might be able to deliver it Paragraph by Paragraph, as it ſhould be ſpoke. At firſt a *Mohawk* Sachem was pitched upon; but the Sachems themſelves told us, That for ſome time paſt a kind of Party-Diviſion among the *Six Nations* had ſubſiſted: That the *Mohawks*, *Onandagas* and *Senekas*, form'd one Party; and the *Oneydoes*, *Tuſcaroras* and *Cayugas*, the other: That, as the *Mohawks* might be ſuſpected to be more partial to the *Engliſh*, it would be of more Uſe to employ one of the other Party; and an *Oneydo* Sachem was propoſed for that Purpoſe. This Man was eaſily enough made to underſtand the Speech, and he repeated it ſeveral Times over in private, and was inſtructed where to make the proper Stops. After the Speech was delivered, ſome of the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and other Perſons preſent at the Delivery, who underſtood both Languages, acknowledged, that this *Indian* had acquitted himſelf of his Truſt faithfully, and had delivered the Senſe of the Speech clearly and diſtinctly.

While theſe laſt Preparations were making, his Excellency was taken ill of a Fever, which occaſioned ſome further Delay; and as his Excellency did not recover ſo ſoon as was wiſhed, the Sachems were told, that his Excellency being unwilling to detain them without Neceſſity, would, if they deſired it, direct Mr. *Colden* to ſpeak to them in his Name, what he deſigned to ſay. They anſwered, that they would be well pleaſed to hear it from Mr. *Colden*'s Mouth.

At *ALBANY* the *Twenty Ninth* of *Auguſt*, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Honourable { CADWALLADER COLDEN, PHILIP LLVINGSTON, JOHN RUTHERFORD, } Eſqrs. Of his Majeſty's Council for the Province of *New-York*.

The Commiſſioners from the Government of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

The Commiſſioners of the Province of *New-York* for *Indian* Affairs.

The Mayor and Corporation of *Albany*. The Officers of the Independent Companies, and of the new Levies then at *Albany*. Several Gentlemen of the Province of *New-York*: And Strangers.

Mr. Colden *introduced the Speech as follows*:

HIS Excellency our Governor having been taken ill, and as yet not ſo well recovered as that he can ſafely come abroad; has ordered me (being the next Perſon to him in the Adminiſtration) to ſpeak to you in his Name, which I ſhall do in the ſame Words which he deſigned to have ſpoke, had he not been prevented by Sickneſs.

Brethren,

" I AM glad to ſee ſo many of our ancient Friends here, and heartily bid
" you Wellcome. [*Gave three Strings of Wampum.*]

" I have call'd you to this Place for two great Ends; in which the Province
" of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay* have ſent Commiſſioners to concur with me; who
" are here preſent.

" The *Firſt* is, to renew the Covenant Chain with you; and I now by
" this Belt, in your Father the King of *Great-Britain*'s Name, in Behalf of
" his Majeſty's Subjects in *North-America*, renew and confirm the Covenant
" Chain, and all former Treaties and Engagements entered into with you.
" This Chain has from the Beginning, remained ſo firm and ſtrong, that it
" has never once broke or ſlipt ſince it was firſt made; and we, on our Parts,
" ſhall endeavour that it remain ſo, unſhaken, as long as the Sun and Moon
" ſhall endure. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, Laſt Fall I told you, that his Majeſty's Subjects in this Country
" had, the Summer before, lain ſtill, without attempting any thing againſt
" the *French* Settlements: But that the *French* had by Surprize, attacked
" and deſtroyed a ſmall Place near *Cape-Breton*, belonging to us.

" That they afterwards laid Siege to *Annapolis-Royal*, and were beat off.

" I likewiſe told you, That the Governor of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, in
" Conjunction with *Connecticut* and *New-Hampſhire*; had, in Revenge to
" theſe Injuries, ſent an Army againſt *Louiſburg*, on the Iſland of *Cape-Breton*;
" that the Army was joined by a Number of his Majeſty's Ships of War, under
" the Command of your Friend Admiral *Warren*.

" I told you, that the Town of *Louiſburg*, which is the Strongeſt the
" *French* have in *America*, was reduced by this Force; and that the *French*
" there, had ſurrendered themſelves and their Country to the *Engliſh*.

" I likewiſe told you, how we in this Part of the Country, had lain ſtill;
" hoping that the *French* in *Canada*, would either be quiet, or carry on
" the War in a manly Manner, and after the Manner of Chriſtians. And
" to induce them thereto, a Meſſage had been ſent from this Place to the
" Governor of *Canada*, to tell him, That if he ſhould revive the inhuman
" Cuſtom of murdering private People, by ſculking *Indians*, that the ſeveral
" Governors of his Majeſty's Colonies, together with you our Brethren of
" the *Six Nations*, would join and make Repriſals on them in the like
" Manner; at which time you publickly declared, that if any of his Majeſty's
" Subjects, in any Part of his Governments, ſhould be killed by any *Indians*;
" you would immediately join in the War againſt them, and the *French*.

" And laſt Fall, when I delivered the Hatchet into your Hands, you told
" me, and confirm'd it with a Belt, That you would ſend ſome of your People
" (who were then ready) to *Canada*, to demand Satisfaction; and that if
" Satisfaction was refuſed, you would uſe the Hatchet againſt them, whenever
" I ſhould order it.

" And you further promiſed, That if the Enemy ſhould commit any
" further Hoſtilities, you would then (upon my Commands) immediately
" make Uſe of the Hatchet.

" I need not tell you, how far the *French* have been from giving Satisfaction;
" on the Contrary, you are well acquainted with the cruel and barbarous
" Murders that have been committed, ſince that Time, by the *French*
" *Indians* at *Saraghtoga*, and in the Neighbourhoods of this Place, and
" on the Frontiers of *New-England*; as you have not hitherto fulfilled your

" Promiſes,

" Promiſes, I ſuſpect that they did not come from your Hearts: I therefore,
" by this Belt, demand an immediate Performance of your Promiſes, to ſhew
" that they come from the Bottom of your Hearts; as all the Promiſes I
" make come from mine, and ever ſhall. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, I now come to the *Second* and principal Deſign of our preſent
" Meeting, in which I hope and expect to find you hearty, and united in
" your Councils and Opinions. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" The King your Father, having been informed of the unmanly Murders
" committed on the Frontiers of *New-England*, and of this Province; is
" reſolved to ſubdue the Country of *Canada*, and thereby put an End to all
" the miſchievous Deſigns of the *French* in theſe Parts. And for this Purpoſe,
" he has ordered his Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania*, and
" *New-Jerſey*, to join their Forces to the Forces of this Province, to attack
" *Canada* by Land: They are all now upon their March, and you will ſoon
" ſee them here.

" At the ſame Time the Forces of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, *Connecticut*,
" *Rhode-Iſland*, and *New-Hampſhire*, are to go in Ships to *Cape-Breton*, and
" there join with his Majeſty's Ships of War, and a great Army of experienc'd
" Soldiers from *Great-Britain*.

" Many Ships of War are already arrived there, and ſome Thouſand of
" Soldiers; many more Ships and Soldiers are following; and I expect every
" Hour to hear of their Arrival; after which the Attack upon *Canada* will
" be made an all Sides, both by Sea and Land.

" You may perceive the King has ordered a Strength ſufficient to ſubdue
" *Canada*; but at the ſame Time, the King your Father expects and orders
" you his Children, to join with your whole Force in this Enterprize; and
" thereby gives the *Six Nations* a glorious Opportunity of eſtabliſhing their
" Fame and Renown over all the *Indian* Nations in *America*, in the Conqueſt
" of your inveterate Enemies the *French*; who, however they may diſſemble
" and profeſs Friendſhip, can never forget the Slaughter which your Fathers
" made of them; and for that Purpoſe, careſs thoſe Nations who have
" always been your inveterate Enemies, and who deſire nothing ſo much as
" to ſee theName of the *Six Nations* become obliterate, and forgot for ever.
[*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, The *French*, on all Occaſions, ſhew, that they act againſt
" your Brethren the *Engliſh*, like Men that know they dare not look them in
" the Face in Day-Light; and therefore, like Thieves, ſteal upon poor
" People, who do not expect them in the Night, and conſequently are not
" prepared for them: Your Brethren in their Revenge, have acted like Men
" of Courage; they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour, but boldly
" attempted the Reduction of *Louiſburg*, the ſtrongeſt Town the *French*
" had in *America*; in the Fortifying of which they had ſpent above Twenty
" Years: It was ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls and Forts, in which they
" had planted their largeſt Cannon in every Place, where they thought the
" *Engliſh* could come near them; notwithſtanding of all theſe Precautions
" and Advantages, they were forced to ſubmit to the *Engliſh* Valour.

" You muſt have heard from your Fathers, and I doubt not ſeveral of
" your old Men ſtill remember, what the *French* did at *Onondaga*; how
" they ſurprized your Country-Men at *Cadarackui*; how they invaded the
" *Senekas*, and what Miſchiefs they did to the *Mohawks*; how many of

" your

" your Country-Men ſuffered by the Fire at *Montreal*. Before they entered " upon theſe cruel and miſchievous Deſigns, they ſent Prieſts among you to " delude you, and lull you a Sleep, while they were preparing to knock you " in the Head; and I hear they are attempting to do the ſame now.

[*Gave a Belt.*]

" I need not put you in Mind what Revenge your Fathers took for theſe " Injuries, when they put all the Iſland of *Montreal*, and a great Part of " *Canada*, to Fire and Sword; can you think that the *French* forget this? " No, they have the Ax privately in their Hands againſt you, and uſe theſe " deceitful Arts, by which only they have been able to gain Advantage over " you, that by your truſting to them, they may at ſome time or other, at one " Blow, remove from the Face of the Earth, the Remembrance of a People " that have ſo often put them to Shame and Flight.

" If your Fathers could now riſe out of their Graves, how would their " Hearts leap with Joy to ſee this Day; when ſo glorious an Opportunity is " put into their Hands to revenge all the Injuries their Country has received " from the *French*, and be never more expoſed to their Treachery and " Deceit. I make no doubt you are the true Sons of ſuch renowned and " brave Anceſtors, animated with the ſame Spirit for your Country's Glory, " and in Revenge of the Injuries your Fathers received, uncapable of being " deluded by the flattering Speeches of them, who always have been, and " always muſt be, in their Hearts, your Enemies, and who deſire nothing " more, than the Deſtruction of your Nations.

" I therefore invite you, *Brethren*, by this Belt, to join with us, and to " ſhare with us, in the Honour of the Conqueſt of our, and your deceitful " Enemies; and that you not only join all the Force of the *Six Nations* with " us, but likewiſe invite all the Nations depending on you, to take a Share " in this glorious Enterprize: And I will furniſh your fighting Men with " Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary for " the War; and in their Abſence, take Care of their Wives and Children.

[*Gave the War Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, You have ſeen how daring and inſulting on you, as well as us, " the *French* Indians have been, in cruelly murdering ſeveral of our People " ſince you have come to this Place; and therefore, for the many Reaſons " now laid before you, I make no doubt but your Anſwer will clearly " manifeſt your Duty to the King your Father, and your Love to your " Brethren; and by this Belt I do aſſure you, that our Intent is, to live and " die together. [*Gave a Belt of Friendſhip.*]

At every Stop where a Belt was given, one of the Sachems call'd out *Yo-hay*, to which all the reſt anſwered in a Sound which cannot be expreſſed in our Letters, but ſeem'd to conſiſt of two Words remarkably diſtinguiſhed in the Cadence; it ſeem'd to this purpoſe, *Do you hear?* the Sachem calls: The Anſwer is, We attend and remember, or underſtand; or it is a Kind of Applaudit our Interpreters could not explain. And at the Cloſe of the Speech, one Sachem of each Nation calls out ſeverally the *Yo-hay*, to which the others of the ſame Nation anſwer ſeverally. But when the War-Belt was thrown down, they gave the War-Shout. We expected but Six of theſe Applaudits, according to the Number of the *Six Nations*; but eight were diſtinctly delivered, by which we underſtood ſome other Nations were united with them on this Occaſion.

After

After the Speech was delivered, the Sachems of the ſeveral Nations had Conferences together; and ſome time being ſpent in deliberating, they acquainted his Excellency, 'That they had agreed upon their Anſwer, which 'they were ready to give whenever he would appoint a Time to receive it;' and he named the next Day.

Accordingly on the 23*d* of *Auguſt*, His EXCELLENCY being preſent; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners from *Boſton*; the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Corporation of *Albany*; and many Gentlemen, as at the Time when his Excellency's Speech was delivered,

An *Onondaga* Sachem, who had formerly been Speaker for the *Six Nations* on ſeveral Publick Occaſions, roſe up and ſpoke: What he ſaid was publickly interpreted, in the Hearing of ſeveral who underſtood the *Indian* Language well, as follows:

Brethren of *New-York*, and of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

WE the Six Nations *are now aſſembled together as one Man, and we take in the* Meſſeſagues *for the Seventh Nation; and what is now to be ſpoken by one Mouth, are the joint and ſincere Thoughts of every Heart.*

We are pleas'd that you follow the Steps of our Fore-Fathers, in wiping off the ſorrowful Tears from our Eyes, by which the Sotppage of our Throats are opened, and the bloody Bed waſh'd clean. [Gave three Strings of Wampum.]

Brethren, *The firſt Time we met together, we only ſaluted each other by ſhaking of Hands; we afterwards made a Covenant Chain of Silver, which we mutually have held faſt to this Day; ſhould it now ſlip from either of our Hands, it would prove Deſtruction to both Sides, ſince our Enemies have drawn the Sword.* [Gave a Belt.]

Brother of *New-York*; *Laſt Year you gave us the Hatchet to be made Uſe of againſt your Enemies, (the* French, *which we accepted) and promiſed to make uſe of it if they ſhould commit any farther Hoſtilities upon the* Engliſh, *which they have now done by deſtroying* Saraghtoga, *and ſhedding a great deal of Blood: Hitherto we have made no uſe of the Hatchet; but as you now call upon us, we are ready, and do declare from the Bottom of our Hearts, that we will from this Day, make uſe of it againſt the* French, *and their Children,* (meaning their *Indians.*)

[*N. B.* The Queſtion was aſked them by his Excellency, Whether by the Words *their Children*, they meant all the *Indians* in Alliance with the *French?* to which they anſwered, *Yes.*]

[At the End of the foregoing Paragraph, the Speaker threw down a War-Belt of Wampum on the Ground, it being the *Indian* Cuſtom to deliver War-Belts, or make Declaration of War in this Manner: This he did with a remarkable Shew of Indignation, intending thereby to expreſs their Reſentment againſt the *French* and their Allies, and their Zeal for the *Engliſh.*] [Gave a Belt.]

Brother of *New-York*; *According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us, we are firmly united together from this Time, to act as having one Heart; the* Meſſeſagues *are in the ſame Manner joined and united with us, likewiſe the Southern Nations bordering upon us; and we hope that you, and the other*

Governors on the Continent, will be in the ſame Manner joined and united together. [Gave a Belt.]

[They repeated over his Excellency's Speech in Relation to the Conqueſt of *Cape-Breton*; and added, *We hope that our Fleet and Army will be alſo Victorious in the preſent Expedition againſt* Canada; *for the* French *are a miſchievous People.* [*Gave a Belt.*]

As to your Suſpicions of our admitting French *Prieſts among us, they are become groundleſs, ſince we have now declared War againſt them: The admitting of Prieſts, would only tend to lull us aſleep to our Deſtruction; ſhould any now dare to come, we know no Uſe for them but to roaſt them. The Thoughts of the Treatment we formerly received from the* French, *thro' the Means of their Prieſts, and which you now ſeaſonably have brought to our Remembrance, makes our Blood to boil.*

Brother of *New-York*; *This is the ſecond Time you have put the Hatchet into our Hands, which we accept, and are ready to go upon Service. You may ſee that we have but a Handful of fighting Men here at preſent; however, ſome of them from each Nation ſhall be left behind us to follow your Orders.*

When we return to our reſpective Caſtles, we ſhall ſend down a great Number of our Warriors, and of thoſe of the Nations in Alliance with us, as ſoon as poſſible.

This we aſſure you of from the Truth and Sincerity of our Hearts; and we receive, and ſhall preſerve this large Belt, [holding it up at the ſame Time] *which you have now given us, as a War-Hatchet.*

Brethren, *This is the Belt of Union with which we are to go Hand in Hand to the Gate of our Enemies, and by it we declare our Intention to conquer or dye in the Common Cauſe.*

There is a Nation call'd the Meſſeſagues, *whoſe Delegates are here preſent: They conſiſt of five Caſtles, containing Eight Hundred Men, who are all determined and do agree to join us, in this Common Cauſe, againſt our Enemies the* French, *and their* Indians; *and we hope you, and the Commiſſioners from* Boſton, *will uſe them in ſuch a Manner that they will go home content and ſatisfied.* [Gave a Belt of Union, in which the Figures of ſeveral Perſons join'd Hand in Hand, was wrought.

The Perſon who interpreted, returned the *Yo-hay* at the End of every Paragraph, and having done the ſame at the time they declared War, it occaſion'd Laughter among them; upon which, obſerving his Miſtake, he began the War-Shout, in which all the *Indians* joined.

The *Meſſeſagues* are a Nation of *Indians* living near the Place called *De Troit*, by the *French*, and ſituate between Lake *Erie* and the *Huron* Lake.

After the Speaker had finiſhed, his Excellency told them by the Interpreter, that the King their Father had ordered him to make them a Preſent on this Occaſion; and that the Government of *Virginia* had on the ſame Occaſion ſent them a Preſent. The Commiſſioners from *Boſton* at the ſame time told them, that they had a Preſent from their Government; and as they were ſoon to return Home, deſired the *Six Nations* to come to their Lodgings to receive it; on which the *Indians* deſired his Excellency to delay his Preſent to next Day, and they immediately went to receive their Preſents from the Commiſſioners of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

The

The next Day, the Preſents from the King being expoſed on one Part, and thoſe from *Virginia* ſeparately near them, it was agreed by the People of *Albany*, who had ſeen many publick Preſents given to the *Six Nations* on Treaties with them, that this was the moſt Valuable ever given. His Excellency on the giving the Preſents, ſaid ;

Brethren,

" YOU here ſee a Token of the Regard the King your Father has for you; " and there is a Token of the Friendſhip of the Government of " *Virginia* : But on this Occaſion I cannot forbear taking Notice to you, " that ſome of your People being at *Canada*, when the News of the Reduction " of *Cape-Breton* came there, and when the *French* expected that *Quebec* " would be immediately attacked in Conſequence of it ; ſeveral of them " joined with the *French*, and promiſed them Aſſiſtance. This occaſion'd " ſome Uneaſineſs to your Brethren, being contrary to the Faith of your " Nations, as well as to your Brethren's Expectations ; however, you may " now, by performing the Promiſes you Yeſterday made in the moſt ſolemn " Manner, remove all Suſpicions; and for ever ſecure the Friendſhip of your " Brethren, which hitherto has from the Beginning, remain'd unviolated " on their Parts. The Goods now before you, are Preſents to the *Six* " *Nations* ; and, as we have received the *Meſſeſagues* into the Covenant " between you and us, I expect that they ſhall ſhare with you. Beſides theſe " general Preſents now made to your Nations, I have prepared proper " Cloathing for your War-Captains, and the Warriors who ſhall go under " their Command ; together with Arms, Ammunition and Proviſions, which " ſhall be delivered to the ſeveral Parties at the Time they ſhall go out on " Service."

What his Excellency ſaid having been interpreted by a *Mohawk* Sachem, the Sachem added of his own Head, *You now ſee how you are here treated, really like Brethren ; the Governor of* Canada *does not treat his* Indians *ſo ; they are ſet on like his Dogs, and they run on without Thought or Conſideration : You ſee what a noble Preſent is made to you ; if the Governor of* Canada *ſhould ſeize all the Goods in that Country, it would not be in his Power to make ſuch a Preſent.*

The *Onondaga* Sachem, Speaker of the *Six Nations*, immediately replied,

Brethren of *New-York, New-England*, and *Virginia* ;

WE heard, and obſerve well, what you now and formerly ſpoke to us ; and we beg no mention may hereafter be made of what paſſed laſt Fall, ſince we are now heartily enter'd into the War with you, and have promiſed as many fighting Men from each Caſtle as can be ſpared ; and likewiſe to engage as great Numbers of every Nation in Alliance with us, as we can, to join immediately with us in the War againſt the French, *and the Nations who adhere to them.*

Brethren of *New-York, New-England*, and *Virginia*,

You muſt not ſuſpect that it proceeds from any Backwardneſs in us, that a greater Number of our People do not at this Inſtant join with you ; the Reaſon is, our Caſtles have but few fighting Men in them, many are now abroad, ſome hunting and trading with far diſtant Nations, and others out fighting againſt our Enemies ; all theſe we ſhall recall home as ſoon as poſſible, in order to enter with all our Force, into the War againſt your and our common Enemy.

Brother, *We have no more to ſay at this Time, but only to tell you, we are ſorry that we can ſo little ſhew our Hearts by the Preſents we now offer ; our*

hunting

hunting has been ſo very poor, that we cannot make you Preſents ſuitable to our Inclinations.

The *Mohawks* added ſeparately: *We have been employed all Summer in your Service as Out-ſcouts, to gain Intelligence, or in ſome Manner or other, and thereby kept from hunting: We have no Furrs to offer you, but we here preſent our Perſons, to ſerve you wherever you ſhall command.*

That Day was ſpent in dividing the Preſents among themſelves. We were told, That theſe Preſents were divided into eight equal Parts, of which they gave two to the *Meſſeſague* Deputies.

The next Day the War-Kettle was ſet over the Fire, and towards Evening the *Indians* in his Excellency's Preſence, where many Gentlemen attended him, began the War-Dance, and continued it till late in the Night: They were painted as when they go to War. The Dance is a ſlow and ſolemn Motion, accompanied with a pathetick Song. The *Indians* in their Turns perform this ſingly; but it is not eaſy to deſcribe the Particularities of it.

His Excellency call'd ſeveral of the chief Sachems who had been uſeful in the Treaty, to him in private, and gave them Preſents ſeverally; neither did he forget the *Meſſeſague* Deputies: He had a particular Conference with one of them in private, the other was ſick of the Small-Pox. At this Conference this Deputy aſſur'd his Excellency of the good Inclinations of his Nation to the *Engliſh*, and their Averſion to the *French*; he ſaid, 'That many of the 'Nations to the Weſtward of them, diſliked the *French*;' and as an Inſtance of it, he told, 'That the *French* lately having preſſed a neighbouring Nation 'to take up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*, they received it; but made Uſe 'of it againſt the *French* themſelves, and kill'd all the *French* then with 'them, being Sixty in Number, with the Loſs of only one Man of their 'own Nation.' His Excellency made him handſom Preſents, and gave him a Belt to carry to his Nation, with an Invitation to join in the War againſt the *French*; the *Meſſeſague* received them with a Profeſſion of the moſt ſincere and hearty Friendſhip, and that he made no doubt of bringing two, three, or four Hundred Men of his Nation to ſerve this Fall againſt the *French*. He added, 'That he and ſeveral of his Relations would immediately 'uſe their beſt Endeavours with ſeveral other Nations to the Weſtward of 'them, who were numerous, to join againſt the *French*; in which, *he ſaid*, 'he had great Hopes of Succeſs, becauſe they were diſſatisfied with the '*French*.

His Excellency took all poſſible Care of the Sick *Meſſeſague*, had him brought into a Houſe, and ordered him to be attended by two Phyſicians; but the poor Man had the Misfortune to dye, after he had been above a Fortnight ill. When he found himſelf near his End, he ſent to the Governor, to deſire him as his laſt Requeſt, that his Excellency would ſend the firſt *French* Scalp that ſhould be taken, to his Mother; and when he was told that his Excellency had promiſed it, he ſhew'd a Contentedneſs and Reſignation to Death. This Misfortune was increaſed by the Death of the other *Meſſeſague* Deputy likewiſe, who was taken ill in his Way home, and died. The *Six Nations* took Care of their Wives and Children, who had come with them; and it was not doubted but that they, and all the Preſents given them, would be ſafely conveyed to their own Homes.

Having

Having ſo far given an Account of what paſſed with the *Six Nations*, it may be proper next to relate the Treaty with the *Mehikanders* or *River Indians*, *viz.* The ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* living at ſeveral Places on each Side of *Hudſon*'s River.

On his Excellency's Arrival at *Albany*, having found that there had been a Neglect in ſending for the *Eſopus* and *Miniſſink* Indians, he ſent Orders for them to be invited. The *Mehikanders* being convened the 21*ſt*, His Excellency directed Mr. *Colden* to ſpeak to them in his Name and Words; which Mr. *Colden* did; the other Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners from *Boſton*; the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and ſeveral other Gentlemen being preſent; in the Words following:

Children,

" I AM glad to meet you at this Time, as do likewiſe the Commiſſioners " from the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, who are now come hither to concur with " me upon the preſent Occaſion; and I take this Opportunity to renew the " ancient Covenant Chain with you; in Behalf of this and all his Majeſty's " Governments in *America*, which you know has always been kept bright " and clean, without any of the leaſt Stain or Ruſt; and which by this Belt " I ſtrengthen. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Children*, My meeting you here, beſides renewing the Covenant Chain; " is with Intention that you ſhould join your Force with ours, by taking up " the Hatchet againſt our and your common Enemies the *French*, and their " *Indians*; who have in a very unmanly Manner, by ſculking Parties, " murder'd, in cold Blood, many of your Brethren in this and the Province " of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

" This Behaviour lays us under a Neceſſity of mking Repriſals on them in " like Manner, in which I make no doubt of your Aſſiſtance; and we are " reſolved to take a thorough Revenge of our and your perpetual Enemies; " by reducing the Country of *Canada*, that it may not be in the Power of " theſe perfidious, deceitful and cruel People, to do you or us any Injury for " the future: For which Purpoſe all the neighbouring Colonies, together " with many Ships of War and Soldiers from *Great-Britain*, are reſolved to " unite their Force, and to attack *Canada* in all Parts, both by Sea and Land; " and I make no doubt, you will on this Occaſion ſhew your ſelves dutiful " Children, in joining heartily with us and the *Six Nations*, in this glorious " Enterprize; by which you will not only gain Honour and Renown, but " alſo Safety and Proſperity to your Selves, your Wives, and Children forever " afterwards: And for which End I will furniſh your fighting Men with " Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary " for the War. [*Gave a War-Belt.*]

On the 26*th* they gave their Anſwer; which was interpreted in the following Words; (The ſame Perſons being Preſent that were when the Governor's Speech was delivered to them.)

Father;

WE are glad to ſee you; and we are come to renew the Covenant Chain, and make it faſt and bright as ever; and free from Ruſt; and as a Token thereof we give you this Belt. [Gave a Belt.]

Father, *You have told us what Miſchief the* French *have done, and what Murders upon the Chriſtians they have committed; therefore we declare from*

our

our Hearts, and not from our Lips only, that as you have ordered us to shed the Enemies Blood in Return for what they have done, we are resolved to live and die with you in the Common Cause.

When you Christians are at War, you make Peace with one another; but it is not so with us; therefore we depend upon you to take Care of us; in Confidence of which, we now take up the Hatchet, and will make Use of it against the French, *and their* Indians. [Gave a Belt with a Hatchet.]

After their Answer they began the War-Dance, and his Excellency ordered a considerable Present in Goods to be publickly given them. None of these are suspected to be under *French* Influence.

As there was no Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet, and no Plan of Operations agreed on in Case the Fleet did not arrive, the Supporting of about Seven Hundred *Indians* was a great Expence to his Excellency, for which he had no Allowance from the Province of *New-York*; or for any other Charge attending this Treaty: And as many of the *Indians*, (above Twenty) had got the Small-Pox, it being impracticable to prevent their going into Town, or conversing with the Town's People, and the *Indians* becoming uneasy by reason of the Sickness of many, and Death of some; his Excellency thought it most prudent to dismiss them as soon as possible from this Place, and to give Orders to Mr. *Johnson*, to send out several Parties from *Schenectade*, or his own Settlement near the lower *Mohawk* Castle, to harass the *French* Settlements in *Canada*; and for that Purpose delivered to him Cloathing, Arms and Ammunition, to be given to the fighting Men, as his Excellency had promised them whenever they entered on Service, and impowered him to furnish them with Provisions and whatever Necessaries they should want.

Before they went, his Excellency sent to them, to desire them to leave their Sick, with a Promise to take all Care possible of them; and that he would order Physicians to attend them. They were very sensible of this Kindness, and acknowledged it; but not above two or three could be prevailed to stay, who were so ill that they could not be removed: All possible Care was taken of the other Sick, in the Waggons which carried them to *Schenectade*.

On the 26*th* of *September* the Capts. *Staats* and *Vromen* brought the *Indians* living on the Branches of the *Susquehannah* River; they came in the *Indian* Order, marching in a single Line one after the other, and as they passed the Fort, saluted by a running Fire along the Line; which Salute the Governor ordered to be returned by a Discharge of some Cannon from the Fort.

On Monday the 8*th* of the same Month his Excellency spoke to them, telling them the Substance of what he had ordered to be said to the *Six Nations*, and their Answer; and as this has been set forth at Length before, it is needless to repeat what was then said. The Reason of his Excellency's speaking to them in this Manner, was, because these Nations living on the *Susquehannah* River and its Branches, are known to be Dependents on the *Six Nations*.

The next Day they gave their Answer; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Corporation of *Albany*; the Officers of the four Independent Companies; and several Officers of the new Levies, and other Gentlemen being present, as they were when his Excellency spoke to the *Indians*: Their Answer was publickly interpreted as follows;

Brother

Brother of *New-York*,

WE live at Ohguagn ; *what News you send to the* Six Nations *is not truely reported to us, nor what the Governor of* Canada *sends to them* ; *we have not been priſcely taken Notick of, nor timely acquainted with your Deſign to treat with the* Six Nations, *till near the Time that your Interview with them was over, otherwiſe we ſhould have readily come along with them, to hear what our Brother had to propoſe to us ; and if we had received earlier Notice, a much larger Number of our fighting Men would have come along with us ! Our Settlements are ſcattering, and ſome of them at a great Diſtance from others, and many of our Men are from Home a hunting ; we have, however ſent the Belt of Invitation forward to thoſe who live at a greater Diſtance, that they may be able at the Time appointed to come and join us in the War, as by your Belt we were deſired.*

Brother, *You Yeſterday inform'd us of what you had ſaid to the* Six Nations, *and their Anſwer ; we are grieved that the* Six Nations *have not already made uſe of the Hatchet, but have hitherto kept it by them, and have not ſent out their young Men to revenge the Murders which have been committed by the Enemy.*

We are reſolved to make uſe of the Hatchet againſt the French, to revenge the Injuries done to you and your People, our Brethren.

We have received at Times very different Kind of News from the Six Nations, *ſometimes it ſeem'd as if the* French *would be Maſters ; but it cannot be ſo, they are a deceitful People, and cannot be truſted ; they make fair Promiſes, and have no Intention to perform them ; they flatter themſelves with Hopes to be Maſters, but they ſhall be diſappointed ; for we ſhall keep the Hatchet firmly in our Hands, and are reſolved to make Uſe of it.*

We know ſeveral Roads that lead to Canada ; *we want to ſee the Hatchet that we may take it up.*

Upon which his Excellency threw down a Hanger ; which the Speaker took up and began the War-Dance, and ſeveral others danced the ſame after him.

After which they deſired his Excellency to take Care of them, as he had promiſed.

His Excellency returned them Thanks for their ſo readily taking up the Hatchet ; he ſaid, that he would preſently ſet the War-Kettle over the Fire, and provide them with every Thing neceſſary for the War. His Excellency gave them a handſome Preſent in Publick for their Nations in general, and private Preſents to their principal Sachems ; one of which promiſed, that after his return Home, he would go round all the *Indian* Settlements, to invite them into the War againſt the *French*, and their *Indians* ; and that he did not doubt to be able to bring Six Hundred Men from the *Indian* Settlements on the *Suſquehannah* River and its Branches, to march at any Time and to any Place his Excellency ſhall appoint, in order to join the Forces intended againſt *Canada* ; in the mean Time they would cauſe a Party of their Men to go out with his Men to ſcour the Woods, and clear them of the *French* ſculking *Indians*.

About this Time a Serjeant of Capt. *Livingſton's* Company was ſurprized and kill'd by a ſculking Party of *French* Indians : In a few Minutes after the Account of this came to his Excellency, who happened to be Dining at that Time in Capt. *Wrexall's* Tent, fourteen of the *Suſquehannah* Indians were obſerv'd running paſt the Tent, in order to croſs the River, and meet the *French* Indians ; which his Excellency obſerving, and being apprehenſive that they might meet with ſome of the Parties of the new Levies that were gone

gone out for the ſame Purpoſe, and that they might be in Danger of being attacked through Miſtake; he aſk'd if any of the Guard which then attended, would voluntarily go along with the *Indians*? Two Men offered themſelves; who went with one who underſtood the *Indian* Language, in order to prevent Miſtakes. Happy it was that this Precaution was taken; for Capt. *Fanning* with a great Part of his Company, having gone out with the ſame Intention of intercepting the *French* Indians, he diſcovered this Party of our *Indians*, and taking them to be *French* Indians, he kept his Men under the Cover of ſome Buſhes, with their Arms ready to fire, expecting the nearer Approach of the *Indians*; when one of the Chriſtians, who were with them, obſerving Capt. *Fanning*'s Men, call'd out, and came up to Capt. *Fanning* when his Men were ready to fire. None of the Parties that went out were able to diſcover any of the Enemy.

His Excellency afterwards ſent out ſixteen of theſe *Indians*, and cloathed them for that Purpoſe, together with about ſixty Men detached from the Companies levied in the County of *Albany*, in order to ſcour the Woods, and to advance as far as the Lakes to gain Intelligence, by taking Priſoners or otherwiſe. While this Party was out, ſome of the *Indians* fell ſick, and the others being apprehenſive of the ſame Misfortune, they return'd, after having been but a few Days in the Woods. His Excellency then perceiving the Uneaſineſs the *Indians* were under from the Apprehenſions of Sickneſs, found it neceſſary to diſmiſs them all, on their Promiſe to return, whenever his Excellency ſhall order, with all the Force they ſhall be able to collect; and which, they ſaid, as before obſerved, might amount to Six Hundred Men. The Number of *Indians* that came at this Time from the *Suſquehannah* River, conſiſted only of about Sixty fighting Men, beſides old Men, Women and Children: More had come near to *Albany*, but having there heard of the Small-Pox and Sickneſs that was at *Albany*, and that many of the *Six Nations* had catched the Infection, and ſeveral of them dead, they returned back.

After the *Six Nations* left *Albany*, many of them were taken ſick on their Way home, before they reached the *Mohawk* Caſtles, and a conſiderable Number of the briſkeſt young Men of the *Mohawks*, died. This retarded the Execution of the Order given to Mr. *Johnſon*, to ſend out Parties to haraſs the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, tho' he uſed all the Means in his Power to effect it. While he was preſſing them to this Purpoſe, one of the Sachems who had promiſed to head a Party from the *Canajohary* Caſtle, ſaid, *You ſeem to think that we are Brutes, that we have no Senſe of the Loſs of our deareſt Relations, and ſome of them the braveſt Men we had in our Nation: You muſt allow us Time to bewail our Misfortune.*

About ten Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, a Party of upwards of Seventy Men, conſiſting of ſome of each Nation, went againſt *Canada*: Some Chriſtians were of the Party to aſſiſt and direct, and to be Witneſſes of the Behaviour of the *Indians*. They were to avoid all the Lakes, and the uſual Roads and Paſſes to *Canada*, and were to go through the Woods over Mountains, that are ſeldom paſſed, to prevent the Enemies diſcovering of them: But after theſe had been out, Capt. *Butler*'s Son, to whom the chief Direction of this Party was committed, was taken ill of the Small-Pox, and five of the *Indians* were obliged to return to carry him Home. Another ſmall Party was ſent out to take Priſoners and gain Intelligence at *Crown-Point*: At the Writing of this it is not known what Succeſs they have had.

When

When the *Six Nations* had come as far as the Lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, in their return Home, they were met by about ſix Men of their own Nations, who delivered a Meſſage from *Canada*, which had been brought by the *Indian* who was taken by the *French* at *Crown Point* and carried to *Canada*. The Meſſage was interpreted in the following Words: "The Governor of "*Canada* had called the *Cahnuaga* Indians to him, and then complain'd to "them, that ſome of the *Six Nations*, his Children, had kill'd ſome of his "People; You all know, *he ſaid*, that I am not haſty or paſſionate, but "will rather bear a great Deal than ſhew Reſentment; wherefore I am "reſolved to paſs this over; but in the mean Time I muſt deſire you to go "among the *Six Nations*, to find out the Reaſon of this Proceeding, and "to tell them, that if any Thing like it happen again, I will make them "ſmart: You may, nevertheleſs, aſſure my Children *(a)* of the *Six Nations*, "that I love and eſteem them equally with the *Cahnuagas* or *Shawendadies*, "*(b)* being of the ſame Blood. And to convince them of my Love, I now "ſend back to them one of their People that was taken at *Crown Point*, "without eating his Fleſh. And now, *Cahnuagas*, my Children, I would not "have you ſpill any more Blood from *Albany*, upwards; for I begin to pity "their Weakneſs; but turn your Arms towards *New-England*, againſt your "moſt inveterate Enemies, there is the Place for you to gain Honour now."

The *Cahnuagas* gave the following Anſwer to the Governor of *Canada*: Father, *You are in the Wrong, to deſire us to go among the* Six Nations *for Intelligence, or with Menaces; for ſuch will only ſtir them up, and bring them and all their Allies (who are very numerous) upon you, to deſtroy you at once. We know they are not to be bullied by your Words or ours; wherefore*, Father, *we muſt leave you to go through this Work by yourſelf.*

After having, as above, related what had paſſed between them and the Governor of *Canada*, they ſent the following Meſſage from themſelves:

Brethren of the Six Nations, "We hear the Governor of *New-York* has "invited you to meet him; we intreat you not to mind any thing he ſhall "ſay, in order to ſet you againſt us; for if you do, you, as well as we, muſt "all dye. Wherefore, *Brethren*, we conjure you by all the Ties of "Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, to inform us of any Deſign that is "plotting againſt us; and that, when any ſuch Thing ſhall be diſcovered, "you will ſend an Expreſs to *Cadarackui*, *(c)* where our Fire always burns.

"*Brethren*, We ſhall be glad to ſee you next Spring at *Cahnuaga*, to hold "a Council together, where you ſhall be as ſafe and wellcome as ever.

"*Brethren*, The Governor our Father, being informed, that your Governor "is raiſing Men to come againſt *Canada*, deſires us to tell you, that he has "*One Thouſand eight hundred* Men at *Crown Point*, ready to give them "Battle; in which Number the Men of eight Caſtles of the *Utawawas* "are included.

"*Brethren*, Be not angry at our deſtroying *Saraghtoga* laſt Fall; Col. "*Schuyler* dar'd us to it, by ſaying he wiſhed to ſee a *French* Army there: "We gratified him in his Wiſh."

A *Cahnuaga* Indian was ſent along with the Priſoner that was reſtored; but when he came near the Settlements of the *Six Nations*, his Heart fail'd him, and he ſent the Priſoner forward by himſelf with the Meſſage.

The

(a) The Governor of *Canada* calls the *Six Nations*, (and all the *Indian* Nations depending on him) *Children*, as the Governor of *New-York* calls them Brethren.

(b) Another Settlement of Deſerters from the *Six Nations*, and dwelling near *Montreal*.

(c) A *French* Fort oppoſite to *Oſwego*, and the Eaſt End of *Cadarackui* Lake, or Lake *Frontenac*.

The Readineſs with which the *Six Nations* communicated this Meſſage, and the Slight they in all Appearance put upon it, is ſome Proof of their Sincerity in the Promiſes they made to his Excellency; neither from any Thing which has happened can it be ſhewn, that they were not ſincere. On the Contrary, it appears by Mr. *Johnſon*'s Letter to his Excellency, of the 21*ſt* of *October*, That ſeveral Parties are now out againſt the *French*; and that Mr. *Johnſon* having received Orders from Col. *Roberts*, to ſend as many *Indians* as poſſible to join the Army; all the *Mohawks*, even their old Men, were fitted out and ready; and having ſent to the Upper Caſtles at the ſame Time, they appeared ſo hearty, that there would not have remained above three old Men in any of the next Caſtles: And that Col. *Roberts* afterwards contradicting theſe Orders, they had appeared very uneaſy on their being ſtopt. It was not expected, that they would enter into the War without us, or by themſelves, neither are they a People of ſo little Thought as to give any Reaſon to expect it from them.

When the Companies rais'd in *Pennſylvania* arriv'd at *Albany*, his Excellency was informed by their Captains, that Mr. *Thomas*, Governor of that Province, had ſent *Conrad Weiſer*, their publick Interpreter, among the *Suſquehannah* Indians; and that they expected his Arrival at this Place in a little Time, with, at leaſt, three hundred *Indians*. The Treaties with the *Indians*, which Mr. *Thomas* has publiſhed, gave great Hopes of the Succeſs that Interpreter would have; and thereby increaſed the Diſappointment, when Mr. *Weiſer* arrived a few Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, and did not bring one *Indian* with him.

His Excellency Governor *Clinton*, had perhaps more Difficulties to ſtruggle with on this Occaſion, than any Governor of *New-York* had at any Time: The *Six Nations* had on ſeveral Occaſions given Grounds of Miſtruſt; the Governor of *Canada* was attempting all the Means in his Power to divert their Affections from us; the People of the County of *Albany* had for ſome time paſt, entertain'd a Diſſatisfaction in the Conduct of the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Commiſſioners themſelves were divided in their Sentiments, and ſeveral of them refuſed to attend their Meetings; and they confeſs'd to his Excellency, that they had loſt all Influence on the *Indians*; Mr. *Gooch* having declined the Command of the Forces at *Albany*, his Excellency was forced likewiſe to undertake a new and great Care, which he in no Manner expected when he left the City of *New-York*, and which from many Incidents, was attended with many Difficulties. If theſe Things be duly conſidered, and the Dangers his Perſon was in from the Infection of two different Diſeaſes, which at that Time raged in the City of *Albany*, of which great Numbers died during his Reſidence there of near three Months; none can doubt of his hearty Zeal for the Succeſs of an Affair, in which the Safety and Proſperity of all the Colonies in North *America*, were immediately concerned.

But as every one may not be ſufficiently apprized of what Conſequence the *Six Nations* being hearty, is of to the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, it may be proper to obſerve, That tho' a Number of *Indians* to march with the Army, which was intended to attack *Canada*, would be of great Uſe in diſcovering and defeating the Ambuſhes of the Enemy's *Indians*, while they were every Day to be guarded againſt by the Forces which were to march by Land, and would by their Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, terribly haraſs them, and keep them from joining their Forces into any great Body to oppoſe the Deſign; theſe are not the moſt conſiderable Advantages may be gain'd from the Affection

of

of the *Six Nations* at this Time, or any Time of War; for if the inland Extent of the Colonies from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia* be conſidered, and at the ſame Time the numerous *Indian* Nations on the Continent of *America*, who may by the Artifices of the *French* be induced to make Incurſions every where; and the cruel Methods by which the *Indians* make Incurſions in ſmall Parties from the vaſt Foreſt which every where covers the Continent, and which in many Places is impenetrable; it muſt evidently appear, that tho' the *Engliſh* Colonies be of much ſuperior Force, to the *French* in Numbers of Men, yet their Number would not be ſufficient to protect their Frontiers from the Incurſions of the *Indians* in every Place: And, that while their Forces muſt in this Caſe be divided and ſcattered all over their Frontiers, it may be in the Power of the *French* in *Canada*, to invade with Succeſs any Part of the *Engliſh* Colonies. On the other Hand, if a proper Attempt were to be made by the northern Colonies alone, without the Aſſiſtance of their Mother Country, but with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, it would in all Appearance be ſufficient to reduce *Canada*; for if the *Indian* Nations can be perſwaded to join heartily, (as from what is above related ſeems probable they may) it will be impoſſible for the Inhabitants of *Canada* to defend themſelves from the Incurſions of theſe numerous *Indian* Nations, and from a Body of regular Troops at the ſame Time. As the *French* are very ſenſible of theſe Advantages to be gain'd from the Friendſhip of the *Indian* Nations, they neglect no Means in their Power to procure them: And it is to be hoped, that the nothern Colonies will be no leſs aſſidious in a Matter on which their Well-being at leaſt depends.

Some People wiſh, that the *Indians* may remain Neuter, and think it adviſeable to purſue Meaſures for that Purpoſe, by which many horrid Barbarities would be prevented. No doubt this is to be wiſhed; but can the *Engliſh* Colonies by any Means be aſſured, that the *French* will be ſincere in preſerving ſuch a Neutrality? And if they be not ſincere, we ſhall more certainly expoſe ourſelves to all theſe Calamities, than we are now by *Indians* being engaged on both Sides. The *Six Nations* are by their natural Inclinations diſpoſed to War-like Enterprizes: They never have been at Peace with all their Neighbours ſince they were known to Chriſtians. The Reputation they have gain'd among all the *Indian* Nations in North *America*, gives them an Influence in the Councils of every Nation. It may then be eaſy for the *French* to turn this Diſpoſition to War in the *Six Nations*, againſt us, and by their Influence draw all the *Indian* Nations in North *America* upon us. The Genius of the *Six Nations* will not ſuffer them to remain inactive while their Neighbours are at War.

In the laſt Place, it may not be improper to obſerve at this Time, that tho' the Colonies to the Southward (and the Inhabitants of the Parts of the northern Colonies, which are leſs expoſed to the Incurſions of *Indians*) think themſelves little concern'd in Intereſt, or in the Conſequences of the preſent War; yet if they would conſider that the northern Colonies are really their Frontier, and that they defend the others from all the Calamities of a moſt barbarous War; the ſouthern Colonies muſt think that any Contribution of Men and Money, which is expected from them, is an eaſy Purchaſe of the Freedom from ſuch Calamities to which their Brethren are ſubjected; and that while they can follow their Occupations at Eaſe, they are much better enabled to ſupport the Expence of a War than the northern Colonies are, where the Inhabitants are every Day in Danger of their Lives from a cruel Enemy, while at their daily and innocent Labours. If the ſouthern Colonies neglect to keep the War at a Diſtance from them, they may at an improper Time, become ſenſible of the Evils their Brethren ſuffer, and of their own Folly at the ſame Time.

Rec.d Febr.y 4.th
Laid before the Board
1746 7.

A

TREATY,

BETWEEN

HIS EXCELLENCY

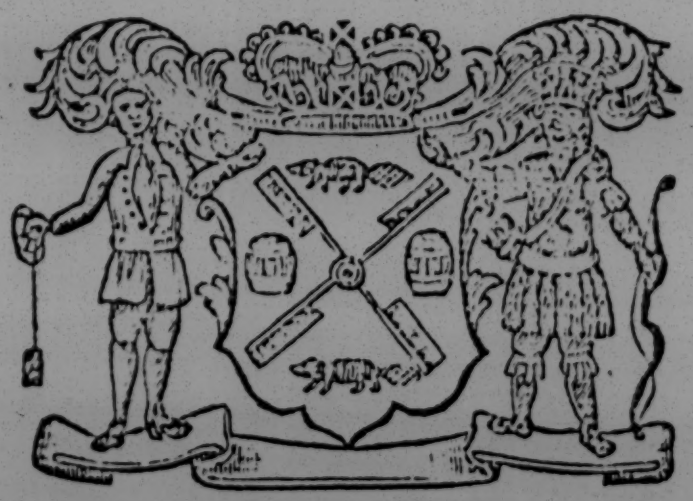
The Honourable GEORGE CLINTON,

Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York, *and the Territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majeſty's Fleet.*

AND

The Six United *Indian* Nations, and other *Indian* Nations, depending on the PROVINCE of *NEW-YORK.*

Held at *ALBANY* in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, 1746.



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52

A TREATY *between His Excellency the Governor of the Province of* New-York, *and the* Six Nations, *and other* Indian *Nations, depending on ſaid Province.*

IT is well known in the Province of *New-York*, that the *Six Nations* of *Indians* depending in this Province, (called *Iroquois* by the *French*) had lately on ſeveral Occaſions, appear'd diſſatisfied and wavering in their Fidelity to the *Britiſh* Crown. No doubt, this was principally occaſion'd by the Artifices of the *French* of *Canada*, who had conſtantly Emiſſaries among them: But at the ſame Time there is Reaſon to think, the ſuſpicious Behaviour of theſe Nations, in Favour of their once inveterate Enemy the *French*, could not have arriv'd to the Pitch it did, otherwiſe than by ſome Neglects or Miſconduct of thoſe who were entruſted by the Government of *New-York* with the Management of the *Indian* Affairs.

His Excellency the Governor of *New-York*, having received his Majeſty's Commands, to engage the *Indian* Nations depending on his Government, to join in the Expedition then intended againſt *Canada*, and to make them the uſual Preſents on that Occaſion; and being ſenſible of the great Uſe theſe *Nations* may be to the Succeſs of this Enterprize, and likewiſe of the Difficulties that probably might attend his Endeavours at this Time, was deſirous to have had the Aſſiſtance of as many of the Members of his Majeſty's Council as the Circumſtances of Affairs would permit; but they all declined to give their Attendance, except Mr. *Colden* and Mr. *Livingſton*. His Excellency was therefore obliged to act with the ſmalleſt Number of Members, which by his Majeſty's Commiſſion can form a Council, *viz.* Three; the above two Gentlemen and Capt. *Rutherford*, who was then at his Poſt in *Albany*.

As ſoon as his Excellency received his Majeſty's Commands, he diſpatched from *Albany* ſuch Perſons as, by the beſt Information he could receive, had Influence among the *Six Nations*, to invite them ſeverally to meet him at *Albany*, on the 20*th* of *July*. His Excellency arrived at *Albany* the 21*ſt* of *July*, where having heard, that, beſides the Small-Pox, (which his Excellency never had) many were ſick of a contagious malignant Fever, he continued on board the Sloop which carried him up, to conſider where to lodge with the leaſt Danger to his Perſon from the Infection of theſe Diſtempers; and the next Morning reſolved to go into the Fort. He was received at his Landing with the uſual Marks of Reſpect from the Corporation, the Independent Companies of regular Troops then in the Place, and the Militia, under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Fort and Town.

In the Afternoon of the ſame Day on which his Excellency came on Shore, three *Indians*, *viz.* Two *Onandagos* and an *Oneydo*, brought two *French* Scalps and preſented to his Excellency: At which Time the Leader of the Party made a formal Speech to the following Purpoſe: 'That having had 'repeated Accounts of the Miſchief done by the *French*, and of the frequent 'Murders committed by them, and that the *Mohawks*, notwithſtanding of 'their Profeſſions of Friendſhip, ſuffered this Bloodſhed to remain unrevenged,

'his

'his Heart could bear it no longer; he thereupon reſolved to open for his 'Brethren the Path to Revenge: That theſe two Scalps which he now preſented 'were taken at Noon Day in Sight of the *French* Fort at *Crown Point*.' His Excellency told him how well he took this ſpecial Mark of his Fidelity, and aſſured him, that he would not only now reward him and his Companions, by particular Preſents, but would always remember this Act of Friendſhip. They had already received the Reward given by the Act of Aſſembly. His Excellency gave each of them four *Spaniſh* Dollars; to the Leader a fine laced Coat and Hat, and a Silver Breaſt-Plate; and to each of the others a Stroud Blanket and lac'd Hat.

Theſe *Indians* told us, that they lay ſeveral Days among the Buſhes, from whence they could ſee every Man that came out of the Fort-Gate. They endeavoured for ſome time to take a Priſoner, but obſerving that none went to ſuch a Diſtance from the Fort that they could hope to carry him off, they reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity for a Scalp: Two Soldiers coming out of the Fort, after the Chapel Bell had rung about Noon, one of the *Indians*, by their Leader's Order, fired with Swan Shot upon them while they were near to each other. It is a conſtant Rule among theſe ſculking Parties, never to fire without Orders from their Leader. One of the *French* Men was killed upon the Spot, the other wounded and fled immediately towards the Fort Gate, the *Indian* who had fired, purſu'd, and with his Hatchet brought him down within a hundred Steps of the Fort Gate; and, tho' the *French* in the Fort ruſhed out at the Gate, he took his Scalp off; the others had ſcalped the Man that was firſt killed, and then they all fled. The *French* in their Hurry had run out without their Arms, and upon recollecting themſelves return'd to Arm, which facilitated the Eſcape of the *Indians*.

His Excellency being informed, that the Leader of this Party was deſirous to be diſtinguiſhed by his Excellency's giving him a new Name, and that the Name --------, which in the Language of the *Six Nations* ſignifies the *Path-opener*, would be moſt acceptable to him; his Excellency honour'd him with that Title; which he accepted very thankfully, and ſeem'd exceedingly pleaſed with it: Whereupon he ſaid, that the other two *Indians* having aſſociated with a *Mehikander*, or River *Indian*, were reſolved to go out againſt the Enemy: But as he thought he might be more uſeful by ſtaying, to aſſiſt at the enſuing Treaty, he was reſolved to remain here. He added, that in Caſe the Interpreter, and others ſent to invite the *Six Nations* to meet here, fail'd in any Part, he would go among the *Six Nations*, and doubted not to bring many by his Influence, who otherwiſe might ſtay.

In a Day or too after, ſix of ſeven *Indians*, who had been ſent out by the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs to *Crown-Point*, to take Priſoners and gain Intelligence, returned and ſaid, That they had gone to that Place, and that in Sight of it they had ſeparated, with Deſign thereby to ſurprize any Stragler that might have come out of the Fort: That while they were thus ſeparated, two of their Number were ſuddenly ſurrounded and taken by the Enemy: One of theſe two, after having been detained three or four Days, join'd the others at *Saraghtoga*. He ſaid, that he had been threatned with Death by the *Adirondax* (a); but that the *Cahnuagas* (b) interpos'd, and by their Interceſſion

(a) A Nation of *Indians* living in *Canada*, who have always been firm Friends to the *French*, and formerly were at War with the *Six Nations*.

(b) A Number of *Indians* originally of the *Five Nations*, and deſerters from them, now ſettled near *Montreal*, by whom the illicit Trade between *Albany* and *Montreal* was carried on: They are well acquainted with the Country about *Albany*.

Interceſſion he was ſet at Liberty; and ſome of the *Cahnuagas* conducted him through *Lac Sacrement*. He reported, that there was a great Number of Men, *French* and *Indians*, at *Crown-Point*. The other Priſoner, an *Onondaga*, conſented to remain with the *French*, and was ſent to *Canada*.

Soon after this, ſixteen *Mohawk* Indians came to the Town, who had been ſent out, from the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle by Mr. *Johnſon*, to gain Intelligence near *Crown-Point*, and to take Priſoners. They reported, that they had diſcovered ſo great a Number of *French* and *Indians* at *Crown-Point*, that they had no Hopes of being able to bring off any Priſoners, and thought it adviſeable to return ſpeedily and inform of the great Danger they thought this Place was in. His Excellency invited them to go thither again, in order to deſcry the Motions of the Enemy: And as a farther Encouragement to them, to either Scalp or take Priſoners, he offered every Perſon of ſaid Party that ſhould take a Scalp or Priſoner, a Piece of Stroud, and a Suit of laced Cloaths, beſides the Bounty; but they, being frightned with the Apprehenſions of Danger, declined going back, and ſaid, they muſt return Home and acquaint their Friends and Relations with what they had heard and ſeen. Several other *Indians* likewiſe alarmed the *Mohawks*, by telling them that the *French* had a great Force at *Crown-Point*, and that they would certainly attack either *Albany* or *Schenectade*, or the Settlements on the *Mohawks* River, or perhaps ſeveral Places at the ſame Time.

Mr. *Johnſon*, and the commanding Officer of the Garriſon of regular Troops in the *Mohawks* Country, by their Letters to his Excellency, confirm'd theſe Reports; and added, the *Mohawks* had entertain'd Apprehenſions of the *French* Force at *Crown Point*, which was like to have a bad Effect. On this his Excellency wrote to Mr. *Johnſon*, that all theſe Stories of the *French* Force at *Crown Point*, were only Artifices of the *French* to intimidate the *Indians*, or to amuſe them, with Deſign to fruſtrate the Treaty which he intended to have with them; and that he was to aſſure the *Indians*, that they could be in no Danger from the *French*: However, that they might ſee that he would omit nothing which they think neceſſary for their Security, he had ordered a Lieutenant of Militia with Thirty Men to reinforce the lower Caſtle, and had likewiſe ordered the Captain of Militia near the upper Caſtle, to aſſiſt the *Indians* there in fortifying their Caſtle, and to hold himſelf in Readineſs to ſupport them on any Emergency.

One *John Colan*, a *French* Man, who ſome Years ſince had removed from *Canada*, and ſettled and married at *Schenectade*, and who has ſince that Time lived in good Reputation there, was ſent by Major *Glen*, to inform his Excellency, that one *Aaron*, a noted *Mohawk* Sachem, who with ſeveral others of the *Six Nations*, had been laſt Spring in *Canada* to treat with the Governor there, did then entertain two *Cahnuaga* Indians. This Man, *John Colan*, acquainted his Excellency, that having diſcovered the *Cahnuaga* Indians, he told them he was a *French* Man, and was deſirous of returning to his own Country, on which they began preſently to propoſe to him Methods for his Eſcape; at which Time, this *Aaron* coming near them, he expreſs'd his Fears of being diſcovered by him. They anſwered, that he need not fear *Aaron*, for he was their Friend, and deſigned to go with them. As they propoſed to him to eſcape privately by himſelf, and to meet them at a Place they named, he told them of his Fears, in that Caſe, of meeting with the *French* Indians while he was alone. They anſwered, that if he dreſs'd himſelf like an *Indian*, the *French* Indians would do him no Hurt, without firſt

calling to him; upon which, if he ſtopp'd and call'd out *Maria*, the *French* Indians would be ſo far from hurting him, that they would immediately come up to him and take him by the Hand. From this, and ſeveral other Incidents, which it would be tedious to relate, his Excellency was convinced of ſome ſecret Underſtanding between the *Six Nations* and the *Cahnuagas*, or *French* Indians: And that, however any Party of our *Indians* might be induced to fall upon the *French*, they would not at that Time moleſt the *French* Indians, nor prevent the Miſchiefs which the Inhabitants received from their ſculking Parties.

For this Reaſon, his Excellency endeavoured to ſend out again the Company of Rangers, which had formerly been employed againſt the ſculking *Indians*: But, as the Aſſembly had made no Proviſion for this Expence, they refuſed to go, unleſs he gave his perſonal Bond for their Pay, at *Three Shillings* a Day for each private Man, beſides their Proviſion; and would not be ſatisfied with the Promiſes that he, by the Advice of Council, made them of recommending their Service to the General Aſſembly, and the Aſſurances he gave them of their being rewarded as they deſired.

On their continuing obſtinate, his Excellency was of Opinion, that no conſiderable Service could be expected from Men, who were moved by no other Principle but that of exceſſive Wages: And he had Reaſon afterwards to be confirmed in this Opinion, when Capt. *Langdon*, and afterwards Capt. *Thebout*, voluntarily went with their Companies of the new levied Troops to ſcour the Woods, and took ſome of theſe *Albany* Men with them as Guides, who whenever they apprehended themſelves in Danger, by the Diſcovery of recent Tracts, ſome one or other of them could not be kept from firing their Guns, or making ſome Noiſe, by which the *French* Indians, if any were near them, muſt know how to avoid them. Some *Indians*, who were likewiſe ſent out in Company with theſe Men, complained in like Manner.

The publick Interpreter, whom the Governor (as before obſerved) had ſent with others, to invite the *Six Nations* to meet him at *Albany*, wrote to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, That they met with great Difficulties and Obſtructions from the *Sachems*, who had been lately at *Canada*: That the *Oneydoes* refuſed to give any Anſwer, tho' they had ſtayed there thirteen Days endeavouring to perſuade them; and that the *Cayugas* had abſolutely refuſed to meet the Governor. On which his Excellency deſired to be informed by the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs, whether they knew of any Perſon of Influence or Intereſt with the *Indians*, and fit to be ſent among them on this Occaſion. They anſwered, that they knew of none; and that the *Indians* were in a very bad Diſpoſition, and much under the Influence of the *French*.

About this time his Excellency being informed, that the Interpreter, and others ſent with him, had neglected to ſend proper Invitations to the *Indians* living on the Branches of *Suſquehannah* River; and that Capt. *Vroman*, of *Scohary*, was a proper Perſon to be ſent to thoſe *Indians*; he ſent him, in Company with Capt. *Staats*, with a Belt of *Wampum* to invite them.

While the *Indian* Affairs appear'd in this diſcouraging State, an Account came to Town, that about Twenty young *Chickeſaws* were come to the *Senekas*, to deſire them to ſhew them the Way to *Canada*. The *Chickeſaws* had always been Enemies to the *French*: A Party of about Five Hundred Men had four Years ſince been ſent out againſt them from *Canada*, who were ſo entirely routed by the *Chickeſaws* that few returned. Theſe young

Chickeſaws

Chickeſaws told the *Senekas*, that the *French* of *Canada* had about four Years ſince made them a Viſit, and were ſo kind to leave them four Hundred Guns, which were now wore out; and, ſince the *French* had not thought fit to bring them any more Guns, they were reſolved to go to *Canada* to fetch new Ones; and promiſed, that if the *Senekas* would ſhew them the Way, they would go Home and return with four Hundred ſtout Fellows. Some other *Indian* Nations who lived to the Weſtward, diſcovering their Averſion to the *French* at the ſame Time, theſe Incidents aſſiſted the Governor's Meſſengers in bringing more *Indians* to *Albany* than they expected, when they wrote to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs.

While the Interpreter was at the more diſtant *Indian* Caſtles, Mr. *William Johnſon* was indefatigable among the *Mohawks*; he dreſſed himſelf after the *Indian* Manner, made frequent Dances, according to their Cuſtom when they excite to War, and uſed all the Means he could think of, at a conſiderable Expence, (which his Excellency had promiſed to repay him) in order to engage them heartily in the War againſt *Canada*. Tho' he ſucceeded, beyond what any Man in *Albany* thought could be done, yet ſeveral of the *Sachems* (in the *Conajohary*, or upper *Mohawk* Caſtle, chiefly) refuſed to engage in the War; but inſiſted, that as this War was entred into between the *Engliſh* and *French*, in which they had no Intereſt, they ought to remain Neuter. The *Engliſh* and *French* they ſaid, could at any Time make Peace; but if they ſhould enter into the War, *Indians* could not make up the Quarrel among themſelves, otherwiſe than by the Deſtruction of one or the other. The *French* could have no Hopes of engaging the *Six Nations* on their Side againſt the *Engliſh*, and therefore wiſely play'd this Game of endeavouring to make them ſtand Neuter, which they could enforce by ſtrong political Arguments, of which the *Indians* were ſenſible enough. *It is your Intereſt*, the *French* Emiſſaries ſaid, *not to ſuffer either the* French *or the* Engliſh *to be abſolute Maſters; for in that Caſe you muſt become Slaves to the one or the other.* From this politic View chiefly, the Interpreter met with ſo much Oppoſition every where: Tho' it is not to be doubted, but that at the ſame Time, the *French* had gain'd ſome particular *Sachems* entirely into their Intereſt; however many were prevailed on to come to *Albany*, to hear what the Governor of *New-York* had to ſay to them; tho' ſeveral Sachems ſtaid behind. When they of the more diſtant Nations came along with the Interpreter to the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, and found that Mr. *Johnſon* had already engaged many of the young Men there to join the Army againſt *Canada*, the others blamed the *Mohawks*; telling them with ſome Warmth, That they had been very raſh in engaging ſo far. 'They 'ought, *the others ſaid*, to have conſidered that they, the *Mohawks*, were 'the ſmalleſt in Number of any of the *Six Nations*, and ought not to have 'proceeded to ſo great a Length, without the previous Conſent of the others.' To this the *Mohawks* anſwered, *It is true, we are leſs conſiderable as to Number, than any of the other Nations; but our Hearts are truly* Engliſh, *and all of us are Men (a); ſo that, if our Force be put to the Trial, perhaps it will be found greater than you imagine.* Theſe Diſputes, however, continued ſo far, that the *Mohawks* and the other *Five Nations*, could not go in Company to *Albany*; the *Mohawks* marched on one ſide of the River, while the other Nations went on the other Side. [*There are two Roads from the* Mohawks *Caſtle to* Schenectada, *one on each Side of the* Mohawks *River.*]

When

(a) The *Six Nations* reckon all other Indian Nations, Women, in compariſon to themſelves.

When the *Indians* came near the Town of *Albany*, on the 8*th* of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Johnſon* put himſelf at the Head of the *Mohawks*, dreſſed and painted after the Manner of an *Indian* War Captain; and the *Indians* who followed him, were likewiſe dreſſed and painted, as is uſual with them when they ſet out in War. The *Indians* ſaluted the Governor as they paſſed the Fort, by a running Fire; which his Excellency ordered to be anſwered by a Diſcharge of ſome Cannon from the Fort: He afterwards received the Sachems in the Fort Hall, bid them Wellcome, and treated them with a Glaſs of Wine.

As, by all Accounts, the Diſpoſition of the *Six Nations* ſeemed at this Time leſs in Favour of the *Britiſh* Intereſt than was to be wiſhed; his Excellency thought it neceſſary to have frequent Conferences, in private, with the principal Sachems of each *Nation*; ſometimes ſeparately and ſingly, at other Times with ſome of each Nation jointly. There were only two of the *Mohawk* Sachems (beſides *Aaron* before mentioned, who left the Caſtle at this Time) that could not be prevailed on by Mr. *Johnſon*, to declare themſelves for entering into the War againſt *Canada*: They were both of the *Conajohary* or Upper-Caſtle, and one of them the Head of the Tribe called the *Tortoiſe*; (which, tho' not ſo numerous as that of the *Bear*, yet is looked on as the Firſt in Rank or Dignity;) and, as he had been with the Governor of *Canada* laſt Spring, it was thought to be of ſome Conſequence to gain him. Mr *Colden*, above Twenty Years ſince, had the Complement of being received into that Caſtle; and, about Seven Years ſince (the laſt Time he had been with the *Mohawks*) had contracted ſome more particular Acquaintance with theſe two Sachems: He invited them to a private Conference, at which the Reverend Mr. *Barclay* aſſiſted as Interpreter; they met him, and brought five more with them: After this Conference theſe Sachems appear'd as hearty as any of the others. He that was Head of the Tribe call'd the *Tortoiſe*, ſaid, 'His Uncle had been the chief War Captain 'among the *Mohawks*: That his Uncle had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf 'in their Wars againſt the *French*, and he was reſolved to ſhew himſelf not 'unworthy of his Anceſtors, nor of his Uncle's Name, which he had 'obtained after his Death.'

After the principal Sachems had, at theſe Conferences, been brought to a good Diſpoſition, his Excellency adviſed with the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, on what may be proper to be ſaid to the *Six Nations* in the Publick Speech, which he now propoſed to make to them. Col. *Wendell* and Mr. *Wells* had arrived from *Boſton* about the End of *July*, and ſoon after they came to Town, his Excellency ordered the Gentlemen of the Council to communicate to them all the Information which had been received, with reſpect to the *Indian* Affairs: And they had frequent Conferences together from Time to Time, as Occaſion required: It was likewiſe thought proper to communicate, what his Excellency intended to ſay to ſome of the Sachems of each Nation, who were thought moſt hearty in the *Britiſh* Intereſt; who ſaid, that it was well conceiv'd as could have been done, had they themſelves adviſed upon the Subject; only as it had been adviſed to obſerve in the firſt Draught, That ſome of his Majeſty's Subjects had been inſtigated by the *French* to riſe in Rebellion againſt the King; that they had been defeated by one of the King's Sons; that theſe poor People were now utterly ruined, and had nothing left but to bewail their Folly in the Miſery that was brought upon them, by ſuffering themſelves to be deluded by the fair Promiſes of the *French*; they ſaid, that

they

they did not understand the Affairs on the other Side of the Sea, nor did they trouble their Heads about them; and as they had no Method of retaining what is spoke to them but by their Memories, they were afraid that this might perplex their Memories, and make them less attentive to what is properly their Business; and advised, that it should be left out; which accordingly was done.

Another Difficulty remained; the publick Interpreter had been taken dangerously ill in his Return to *Albany*, and was at this Time confined to his Bed. Tho' several were employed, who had Knowledge sufficient in the Language of the *Six Nations*, to make themselves be understood, and to understand what was spoke to them; yet none of them were so much Masters of the Language, as to speak with that Propriety and Distinctness that is expected, and usual on so solemn an Occasion. It was thought therefore proper, to make one of the Sachems understand the Speech, by the Assistance of the common Interpreters, that he might be able to deliver it Paragraph by Paragraph, as it should be spoke. At first a *Mohawk* Sachem was pitched upon; but the Sachems themselves told us, That for some time past a kind of Party-Division among the *Six Nations* had subsisted: That the *Mohawks*, *Onandagas* and *Senekas*, form'd one Party; and the *Oneydoes*, *Tuscaroras* and *Cayugas*, the other: That, as the *Mohawks* might be suspected to be more partial to the *English*, it would be of more Use to employ one of the other Party; and an *Oneydo* Sachem was proposed for that Purpose. This Man was easily enough made to understand the Speech, and he repeated it several Times over in private, and was instructed where to make the proper Stops. After the Speech was delivered, some of the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, and other Persons present at the Delivery, who understood both Languages, acknowledged, that this *Indian* had acquitted himself of his Trust faithfully, and had delivered the Sense of the Speech clearly and distinctly.

While these last Preparations were making, his Excellency was taken ill of a Fever, which occasioned some further Delay; and as his Excellency did not recover so soon as was wished, the Sachems, were told, that his Excellency being unwilling to detain them without Necessity, would, if they desired it, direct Mr. *Colden* to speak to them in his Name, what he designed to say. They answered, that they would be well pleased to hear it from Mr. *Colden*'s Mouth.

At *ALBANY* the ~~Twenty-Ninth~~ *Nineteenth* of *August*, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Honourable { CADWALLADER COLDEN, / PHILIP LIVINGSTON, / JOHN RUTHERFORD, } Esqrs. Of his Majesty's Council for the Province of *New-York*.

The Commissioners from the Government of the *Massachusets-Bay*.

The Commissioners of the Province of *New-York* for *Indian* Affairs.

The Mayor and Corporation of *Albany*. The Officers of the Independent Companies, and of the new Levies then at *Albany*. Several Gentlemen of the Province of *New-York*: And Strangers.

Mr. Colden introduced the Speech as follows:

HIS Excellency our Governor having been taken ill, and as yet not so well recovered as that he can safely come abroad; has ordered me (being the next Person to him in the Administration) to speak to you in his Name, which I shall do in the same Words which he designed to have spoke, had he not been prevented by Sickness.

Brethren,

" I AM glad to ſee ſo many of our ancient Friends here, and heartily bid " you Welcome. [*Gave three Strings of Wampum.*]

" I have call'd you to this Place for two great Ends; in which the Province " of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay* have ſent Commiſſioners to concur with me; who " are here preſent.

" The *Firſt* is, to renew the Covenant Chain with you; and I now by " this Belt, in your Father the King of *Great-Britain*'s Name, in Behalf of " his Majeſty's Subjects in *North-America*, renew and confirm the Covenant " Chain, and all former Treaties and Engagements entered into with you. " This Chain has from the Beginning, remained ſo firm and ſtrong, that it " has never once broke or ſlipt ſince it was firſt made; and we, on our Parts, " ſhall endeavour that it remain ſo, unſhaken, as long as the Sun and Moon " ſhall endure. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, Laſt Fall I told you, that his Majeſty's Subjects in this Country " had, the Summer before, lain ſtill, without attempting any thing againſt " the *French* Settlements: But that the *French* had by Surprize, attacked " and deſtroyed a ſmall Place near *Cape-Breton*, belonging to us.

" That they afterwards laid Siege to *Annapolis-Royal*, and were beat off.

" I likewiſe told you, That the Governor of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, in " Conjunction with *Connecticut* and *New-Hampſhire*; had, in Revenge to " theſe Injuries, ſent an Army againſt *Louiſburg*, on the Iſland of *Cape-Breton*; " that the Army was joined by a Number of his Majeſty's Ships of War, under " the Command of your Friend Admiral *Warren*.

" I told you, that the Town of *Louiſburg*, which is the Strongeſt the " *French* have in *America*, was reduced by this Force; and that the *French* " there, had ſurrendered themſelves and their Country to the *Engliſh*.

" I likewiſe told you, how we in this Part of the Country, had lain ſtill; " hoping that the *French* in *Canada*, would either be quiet, or carry on " the War in a manly Manner, and after the Manner of Chriſtians. And " to induce them thereto, a Meſſage had been ſent from this Place to the " Governor of *Canada*," to tell him, That if he ſhould revive the inhuman " Cuſtom of murdering private People, by ſculking *Indians*, that the ſeveral " Governors of his Majeſty's Colonies, together with you our Brethren of " the *Six Nations*, would join and make Repriſals on them in the like " Manner; at which time you publickly declared, that if any of his Majeſty's " Subjects, in any Part of his Governments, ſhould be killed by any *Indians*; " you would immediately join in the War againſt them, and the *French*.

" And laſt Fall, when I delivered the Hatchet into your Hands, you told " me, and confirm'd it with a Belt, That you would ſend ſome of your People " (who were then ready) to *Canada*, to demand Satisfaction; and that if " Satisfaction was refuſed, you would uſe the Hatchet againſt them, whenever " I ſhould order it.

" And you further promiſed, That if the Enemy ſhould commit any " further Hoſtilities, you would then (upon my Commands) immediately " make Uſe of the Hatchet.

" I need not tell you, how far the *French* have been from giving Satisfaction; " on the Contrary, you are well acquainted with the cruel and barbarous " Murders that have been committed, ſince that Time, by the *French-Indians* at *Saraghtoga*, and in the Neighbourhoods of this Place, and " on the Frontiers of *New-England*; as you have not hitherto fulfilled your

" Promiſes, I ſuſpect that they did not come from your Hearts: I therefore,
" by this Belt, demand an immediate Performance of your Promiſes, to ſhew
" that they come from the Bottom of your Hearts; as all the Promiſes I
" make come from mine, and ever ſhall. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, I now come to the *Second* and principal Deſign of our preſent
" Meeting, in which I hope and expect to find you hearty, and united in
" your Councils and Opinions. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" The King your Father, having been informed of the unmanly Murders
" committed on the Frontiers of *New-England*, and of this Province; is
" reſolved to ſubdue the Country of *Canada*, and thereby put an End to all
" the miſchievous Deſigns of the *French* in theſe Parts. And for this Purpoſe,
" he has ordered his Governors of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Pennſylvania*, and
" *New-Jerſey*, to join their Forces to the Forces of this Province, to attack
" *Canada* by Land: They are all now upon their March, and you will ſoon
" ſee them here.

" At the ſame Time the Forces of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, *Connecticut*,
" *Rhode-Iſland*, and *New-Hampſhire*, are to go in Ships to *Cape-Breton*, and
" there join with his Majeſty's Ships of War, and a great Army of experienc'd
" Soldiers from *Great-Britain*.

" Many Ships of War are already arrived there, and ſome Thouſand of
" Soldiers; many more Ships and Soldiers are following; and I expect every
" Hour to hear of their Arrival; after which the Attack upon *Canada* will
" be made an all Sides, both by Sea and Land.

" You may perceive the King has ordered a Strength ſufficient to ſubdue
" *Canada*; but at the ſame Time, the King your Father expects and orders
" you his Children, to join with your whole Force in this Enterprize; and
" thereby gives the *Six Nations* a glorious Opportunity of eſtabliſhing their
" Fame and Renown over all the *Indian* Nations in *America*, in the Conqueſt
" of your inveterate Enemies the *French*; who, however they may diſſemble
" and profeſs Friendſhip, can never forget the Slaughter which your Fathers
" made of them; and for that Purpoſe, careſs thoſe Nations who have
" always been your inveterate Enemies, and who deſire nothing ſo much as
" to ſee the Name of the *Six Nations* become obliterate, and forgot for ever.
[*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, The *French*, on all Occaſions, ſhew, that they act againſt
" your Brethren the *Engliſh*, like Men that know they dare not look them in
" the Face in Day-Light; and therefore, like Thieves, ſteal upon poor
" People, who do not expect them in the Night, and conſequently are not
" prepared for them: Your Brethren in their Revenge, have acted like Men
" of Courage; they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour, but boldly
" attempted the Reduction of *Louiſburg*, the ſtrongeſt Town the *French*
" had in *America*; in the Fortifying of which they had ſpent above Twenty
" Years: It was ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls and Forts, in which they
" had planted their largeſt Cannon in every Place, where they thought the
" *Engliſh* could come near them; notwithſtanding of all theſe Precautions
" and Advantages, they were forced to ſubmit to the *Engliſh* Valour.

" You muſt have heard from your Fathers, and I doubt not ſeveral of
" your old Men ſtill remember, what the *French* did at *Onondaga*; how
" they ſurprized your Country-Men at *Cadarackui*; how they invaded the
" *Senekas*, and what Miſchiefs they did to the *Mohawks*; how many of

" your

" your Country-Men ſuffered by the Fire at *Montreal*. Before they entered " upon theſe cruel and miſchievous Deſigns, they ſent Prieſts among you to " delude you, and lull you a Sleep, while they were preparing to knock you " in the Head ; and I hear they are attempting to do the ſame now.

[*Gave a Belt.*]

" I need not put you in Mind what Revenge your Fathers took for theſe " Injuries, when they put all the Iſland of *Montreal*, and a great Part of " *Canada*, to Fire and Sword ; can you think that the *French* forget this ? " No, they have the Ax privately in their Hands againſt you, and uſe theſe " deceitful Arts, by which only they have been able to gain Advantage over " you, that by your truſting to them, they may at ſome time or other, at one " Blow, remove from the Face of the Earth, the Remembrance of a People " that have ſo often put them to Shame and Flight.

" If your Fathers could now riſe out of their Graves, how would their " Hearts leap with Joy to ſee this Day ; when ſo glorious an Opportunity is " put into their Hands to revenge all the Injuries their Country has received " from the *French*, and be never more expoſed to their Treachery and " Deceit. I make no doubt you are the true Sons of ſuch renowned and " brave Anceſtors, animated with the ſame Spirit for your Country's Glory, " and in Revenge of the Injuries your Fathers received, uncapable of being " deluded by the flattering Speeches of them, who always have been, and " always muſt be, in their Hearts, your Enemies, and who deſire nothing " more, than the Deſtruction of your Nations.

" I therefore invite you, *Brethren*, by this Belt, to join with us, and to " ſhare with us, in the Honour of the Conqueſt of our, and your deceitful " Enemies ; and that you not only join all the Force of the *Six Nations* with " us, but likewiſe invite all the Nations depending on you, to take a Share " in this glorious Enterprize : And I will furniſh your fighting Men with " Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary for " the War ; and in their Abſence, take Care of their Wives and Children.

[*Gave the War Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, You have ſeen how daring and inſulting on you, as well as us, " the *French* Indians have been, in cruelly murdering ſeveral of our People " ſince you have come to this Place ; and therefore, for the many Reaſons " now laid before you, I make no doubt but your Anſwer will clearly " manifeſt your Duty to the King your Father, and your Love to your " Brethren ; and by this Belt I do aſſure you, that our Intent is, to live and " die together. [*Gave a Belt of Friendſhip.*]

At every Stop where a Belt was given, one of the Sachems call'd out *Yo-hay*, to which all the reſt anſwered in a Sound which cannot be expreſſed in our Letters, but ſeem'd to conſiſt of two Words remarkably diſtinguiſhed in the Cadence ; it ſeem'd to this purpoſe, *Do you hear?* the Sachem calls : The Anſwer is, We attend and remember, or underſtand ; or it is a Kind of Applaudit our Interpreters could not explain. And at the Cloſe of the Speech, one Sachem of each Nation calls out ſeverally the *Yo-hay*, to which, the others of the ſame Nation anſwer ſeverally : But when the War-Belt was thrown down, they gave the War-Shout. We expected but Six of theſe Applaudits, according to the Number of the *Six Nations* ; but eight were diſtinctly delivered, by which we underſtood ſome other Nations were united with them on this Occaſion.

After

After the Speech was delivered, the Sachems of the ſeveral Nations had Conferences together; and ſome time being ſpent in deliberating, they acquainted his Excellency, 'That they had agreed upon their Anſwer, which 'they were ready to give whenever he would appoint a Time to receive it;' and he named the next Day.

Accordingly on the 23*d* of *Auguſt*, His EXCELLENCY being preſent; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners from *Boſton*; the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Corporation of *Albany*; and many Gentlemen, as at the Time when his Excellency's Speech was delivered,

An *Onondaga* Sachem, who had formerly been Speaker for the *Six Nations* on ſeveral Publick Occaſions, roſe up and ſpoke: What he ſaid was publickly interpreted, in the Hearing of ſeveral who underſtood the *Indian* Language well, as follows:

Brethren of *New-York*, and of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

WE the Six Nations *are now aſſembled together as one Man, and we take in the* Meſſeſagues *for the Seventh Nation; and what is now to be ſpoken by one Mouth, are the joint and ſincere Thoughts of every Heart.*

We are pleas'd that you follow the Steps of our Fore-Fathers, in wiping off the ſorrowful Tears from our Eyes, by which the Sotppage of our Throats are opened, and the bloody Bed waſh'd clean. [Gave three Strings of Wampum.]

Brethren, *The firſt Time we met together, we only ſaluted each other by ſhaking of Hands; we afterwards made a Covenant Chain of Silver, which we mutually have held faſt to this Day; ſhould it now ſlip from either of our Hands, it would prove Deſtruction to both Sides, ſince our Enemies have drawn the Sword.* [Gave a Belt.]

Brother of *New-York*; *Laſt Year you gave us the Hatchet to be made Uſe of againſt your Enemies, (the* French *which we accepted) and promiſed to make uſe of it if they ſhould commit any farther Hoſtilities upon the* Engliſh, *which they have now done by deſtroying* Saraghtoga, *and ſhedding a great deal of Blood: Hitherto we have made no uſe of the Hatchet; but as you now call upon us, we are ready, and do declare from the Bottom of our Hearts, that we will from this Day, make uſe of it againſt the* French, *and their Children,* (meaning their *Indians.*)

[*N. B.* The Queſtion was aſked them by his Excellency, Whether by the Words *their Children*, they meant all the *Indians* in Alliance with the *French?* to which they anſwered, *Yes.*]

[At the End of the foregoing Paragraph, the Speaker threw down a War-Belt of Wampum on the Ground, it being the *Indian* Cuſtom to deliver War-Belts, or make Declaration of War in this Manner: This he did with a remarkable Shew of Indignation, intending thereby to expreſs their Reſentment againſt the *French* and their Allies, and their Zeal for the *Engliſh.*] [Gave a Belt.]

Brother of *New-York*; *According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us, we are firmly united together from this Time, to act as having one Heart; the* Meſſeſagues *are in the ſame Manner joined and united with us, likewiſe the Southern Nations bordering upon us; and we hope that you, and the other*

Governors on the Continent, will be in the ſame Manner joined and united together. [Gave a Belt.]

[They repeated over his Excellency's Speech in Relation to the Conqueſt of *Cape-Breton*; and added, *We hope that our Fleet and Army will be alſo Victorious in the preſent Expedition againſt* Canada; *for the* French *are a miſchievous People.* [*Gave a Belt.*]

As to your Suſpicions of our admitting French *Prieſts among us, they are become groundleſs, ſince we have now declared War againſt them: The admitting of Prieſts, would only tend to lull us aſleep to our Deſtruction; ſhould any now dare to come, we know no Uſe for them but to roaſt them. The Thoughts of the Treatment we formerly received from the* French, *thro' the Means of their Prieſts, and which you now ſeaſonably have brought to our Remembrance, makes our Blood to boil.*

Brother of *New-York*; *This is the ſecond Time you have put the Hatchet into our Hands, which we accept, and are ready to go upon Service. You may ſee that we have but a Handful of fighting Men here at preſent; however, ſome of them from each Nation ſhall be left behind us to follow your Orders.*

When we return to our reſpective Caſtles, we ſhall ſend down a great Number of our Warriors, and of thoſe of the Nations in Alliance with us, as ſoon as poſſible.

This we aſſure you of from the Truth and Sincerity of our Hearts; and we receive, and ſhall preſerve this large Belt, [holding it up at the ſame Time] *which you have now given us, as a War-Hatchet.*

Brethren, *This is the Belt of Union with which we are to go Hand in Hand to the Gate of our Enemies, and by it we declare our Intention to conquer or dye in the Common Cauſe.*

There is a Nation call'd the Meſſeſagues, *whoſe Delegates are here preſent: They conſiſt of five Caſtles, containing Eight Hundred Men, who are all determined and do agree to join us, in this Common Cauſe, againſt our Enemies the* French, *and their* Indians; *and we hope you, and the Commiſſioners from* Boſton, *will uſe them in ſuch a Manner that they will go home content and ſatisfied.* [Gave a Belt of Union, in which the Figures of ſeveral Perſons join'd Hand in Hand, was wrought.

The Perſon who interpreted, returned the *Yo-hay* at the End of every Paragraph, and having done the ſame at the time they declared War, it occaſion'd Laughter among them; upon which, obſerving his Miſtake, he began the War-Shout, in which all the *Indians* joined.

The *Meſſeſagues* are a Nation of *Indians* living near the Place called *De Troit*, by the *French*, and ſituate between Lake *Erie* and the *Huron* Lake.

After the Speaker had finiſhed, his Excellency told them by the Interpreter, that the King their Father had ordered him to make them a Preſent on this Occaſion; and that the Government of *Virginia* had on the ſame Occaſion ſent them a Preſent. The Commiſſioners from *Boſton* at the ſame time told them, that they had a Preſent from their Government; and as they were ſoon to return Home, deſired the *Six Nations* to come to their Lodgings to receive it; on which the *Indians* deſired his Excellency to delay his Preſent to next Day, and they immediately went to receive their Preſents from the Commiſſioners of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay.*

The

The next Day, the Preſents from the King being expoſed on one Part, and thoſe from *Virginia* ſeparately near them', it was agreed by the People of *Albany*, who had ſeen many publick Preſents given to the *Six Nations* on Treaties with them, that this was the moſt Valuable ever given. His Excellency on the giving the Preſents, ſaid ;

Brethren,

" YOU here ſee a Token of the Regard the King your Father has for you ;
" and there is a Token of the Friendſhip of the Government of
" *Virginia* : But on this Occaſion I cannot forbear taking Notice to you,
" that ſome of your People being at *Canada*, when the News of the Reduction
" of *Cape-Breton* came there, and when the *French* expected that *Quebec*
" would be immediately attacked in Conſequence of it ; ſeveral of them
" joined with the *French*, and promiſed them Aſſiſtance. This occaſion'd
" ſome Uneaſineſs to your Brethren, being contrary to the Faith of your
" Nations, as well as to your Brethren's Expectations ; however, you may,
" now, by performing the Promiſes you Yeſterday made in the moſt ſolemn
" Manner, remove all Suſpicions; and for ever ſecure the Friendſhip of your
" Brethren, which hitherto has from the Beginning, remain'd unviolated
" on their Parts. The Goods now before you, are Preſents to the *Six*
" *Nations* ; and, as we have received the *Meſſeſagues* into the Covenant
" between you and us, I expect that they ſhall ſhare with you. Beſides theſe
" general Preſents now made to your Nations, I have prepared proper
" Cloathing for your War-Captains, and the Warriors who ſhall go under
" their Command ; together with Arms, Ammunition and Proviſions, which
" ſhall be delivered to the ſeveral Parties at the Time they ſhall go out on
" Service."

What his Excellency ſaid having been interpreted by a *Mohawk* Sachem, the Sachem added of his own Head, *You now ſee how you are here treated, really like Brethren ; the Governor of* Canada *does not treat his* Indians *ſo ; they are ſet on like his Dogs, and they run on without Thought or Conſideration : You ſee what a noble Preſent is made to you ; if the Governor of* Canada *ſhould ſeize all the Goods in that Country, it would not be in his Power to make ſuch a Preſent.*

The *Onondaga* Sachem, Speaker of the *Six Nations*, immediately replied,

Brethren of *New-York*, *New-England*, and *Virginia* ;

WE heard, and obſerve well, what you now and formerly ſpoke to us ; and we beg no mention may hereafter be made of what paſſed laſt Fall, ſince we are now heartily enter'd into the War with you, and have promiſed as many fighting Men from each Caſtle as can be ſpared ; and likewiſe to engage as great Numbers of every Nation in Alliance with us, as we can, to join immediately with us in the War againſt the French, *and the Nations who adhere to them.*

Brethren of *New-York*, *New-England*, and *Virginia*,

You muſt not ſuſpect that it proceeds from any Backwardneſs in us, that a greater Number of our People do not at this Inſtant join with you ; the Reaſon is, our Caſtles have but few fighting Men in them, many are now abroad, ſome hunting and trading with far diſtant Nations, and others out fighting againſt our Enemies ; all theſe we ſhall recall home as ſoon as poſſible, in order to enter with all our Force, into the War againſt your and our common Enemy.

Brother, *We have no more to ſay at this Time, but only to tell you, we are ſorry that we can ſo little ſhew our Hearts by the Preſents we now offer ; our*

hunting

hunting has been ſo very poor, that we cannot make you Preſents ſuitable to our Inclinations.

The *Mohawks* added ſeparately: *We have been employed all Summer in your Service as Out-ſcouts, to gain Intelligence, or in ſome Manner or other, and thereby kept from hunting: We have noFurrs to offer you, but we here preſent our Perſons, to ſerve you wherever you ſhall command.*

That Day was ſpent in dividing the Preſents among themſelves. We were told, That theſe Preſents were divided into eight equal Parts, of which they gave two to the *Meſſeſague* Deputies.

The next Day the War-Kettle was ſet over the Fire, and towards Evening the *Indians* in his Excellency's Preſence, where many Gentlemen attended him, began the War-Dance, and continued it till late in the Night: They were painted as when they go to War. The Dance is a ſlow and ſolemn Motion, accompanied with a pathetick Song. The *Indians* in their Turns perform this ſingly; but it is not eaſy to deſcribe the Particularities of it.

His Excellency call'd ſeveral of the chief Sachems who had been uſeful in the Treaty, to him in private, and gave them Preſents ſeverally; neither did he forget the *Meſſeſague* Deputies: He had a particular Conference with one of them in private, the other was ſick of the Small-Pox. At this Conference this Deputy aſſur'd his Excellency of the good Inclinations of his Nation to the *Engliſh*, and their Averſion to the *French*; he ſaid, 'That many of the 'Nations to the Weſtward of them, diſliked the *French*;' and as an Inſtance of it, he told, 'That the *French* lately having preſſed a neighbouring Nation 'to take up the Hatchet againſt the *Engliſh*, they received it; but made Uſe 'of it againſt the *French* themſelves, and kill'd all the *French* then with 'them, being Sixty in Number, with the Loſs of only one Man of their 'own Nation.' His Excellency made him handſom Preſents, and gave him a Belt to carry to his Nation, with an Invitation to join in the War againſt the *French*; the *Meſſeſague* received them with a Profeſſion of the moſt ſincere and hearty Friendſhip, and that he made no doubt of bringing two, three, or four Hundred Men of his Nation to ſerve this Fall againſt the *French*. He added, 'That he and ſeveral of his Relations would immediately 'uſe their beſt Endeavours with ſeveral other Nations to the Weſtward of 'them, who were numerous, to join againſt the *French*; in which, *he ſaid*, 'he had great Hopes of Succeſs, becauſe they were diſſatisfied with the '*French*.'

His Excellency took all poſſible Care of the Sick *Meſſeſague*, had him brought into a Houſe, and ordered him to be attended by two Phyſicians; but the poor Man had the Misfortune to dye, after he had been above a Fortnight ill. When he found himſelf near his End, he ſent to the Governor, to deſire him as his laſt Requeſt, that his Excellency would ſend the firſt *French* Scalp that ſhould be taken, to his Mother; and when he was told that his Excellency had promiſed it, he ſhew'd a Contentedneſs and Reſignation to Death. This Misfortune was increaſed by the Death of the other *Meſſeſague* Deputy likewiſe, who was taken ill in his Way home, and died. The *Six Nations* took Care of their Wives and Children, who had come with them; and it was not doubted but that they, and all the Preſents given them, would be ſafely conveyed to their own Homes.

Having

Having ſo far given an Account of what paſſed with the *Six Nations*, it may be proper next to relate the Treaty with the *Mehikanders* or *River Indians*, viz. The ſeveral Tribes of *Indians* living at ſeveral Places on each Side of *Hudſon*'s River.

On his Excellency's Arrival at *Albany*, having found that there had been a Neglect in ſending for the *Eſopus* and *Miniſſink* Indians, he ſent Orders for them to be invited. The *Mehikanders* being convened the 21*ſt*, His Excellency directed Mr. *Colden* to ſpeak to them in his Name and Words; which Mr. *Colden* did; the other Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners from *Boſton*; the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and ſeveral other Gentlemen being preſent; in the Words following:

Children,

"I AM glad to meet you at this Time, as are likewiſe the Commiſſioners "from the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, who are now come hither to concur with "me upon the preſent Occaſion; and I take this Opportunity to renew the "ancient Covenant Chain with you, in Behalf of this and all his Majeſty's "Governments in *America*, which you know has always been kept bright "and clean, without any of the leaſt Stain or Ruſt; and which by this Belt "I ſtrengthen. [*Gave a Belt.*]

"*Children*, My meeting you here, beſides renewing the Covenant Chain, "is with Intention that you ſhould join your Force with ours, by taking up "the Hatchet againſt our and your common Enemies the *French*, and their "*Indians*; who have in a very unmanly Manner, by ſculking Parties, "murder'd, in cold Blood, many of your Brethren in this and the Province "of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

"This Behaviour lays us under a Neceſſity of mking Repriſals on them in "like Manner; in which I make no doubt of your Aſſiſtance; and we are "reſolved to take a thorough Revenge of our and your perpetual Enemies; "by reducing the Country of *Canada*, that it may not be in the Power of "theſe perfidious, deceitful and cruel People, to do you or us any Injury for "the future: For which Purpoſe all the neighbouring Colonies, together "with many Ships of War and Soldiers from *Great-Britain*, are reſolved to "unite their Force, and to attack *Canada* in all Parts, both by Sea and Land; "and I make no doubt, you will on this Occaſion ſhew your ſelves dutiful "Children, in joining heartily with us and the *Six Nations*, in this glorious "Enterprize; by which you will not only gain Honour and Renown, but "alſo Safety and Proſperity to your Selves, your Wives, and Children forever "afterwards! And for which End I will furniſh your fighting Men with "Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary "for the War. [*Gave a War-Belt.*]

On the 26*th* they gave their Anſwer, which was interpreted in the following Words; (The ſame Perſons being Preſent that were when the Governor's Speech was delivered to them.)

Father,

WE are glad to ſee you; and we are come to renew the Covenant Chain, and make it faſt and bright as ever, and free from Ruſt; and as a Token thereof we give you this Belt. [Gave a Belt.]

Father, *You have told us what Miſchief the* French *have done, and what Murders upon the Chriſtians they have committed; therefore we declare from our*

our Hearts, and not from our Lips only, that as you have ordered us to shed the Enemies Blood in Return for what they have done, we are resolved to live and die with you in the Common Cause.

When you Christians are at War, you make Peace with one another; but it is not so with us; therefore we depend upon you to take Care of us; in Confidence of which, we now take up the Hatchet, and will make Use of it against the French, *and their* Indians. [Gave a Belt with a Hatchet.]

After their Answer they began the War-Dance, and his Excellency ordered a considerable Present in Goods to be publickly given them. None of these are suspected to be under *French* Influence.

As there was no Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet, and no Plan of Operations agreed on in Case the Fleet did not arrive, the Supporting of about Seven Hundred *Indians* was a great Expence to his Excellency, for which he had no Allowance from the Province of *New-York*; or for any other Charge attending this Treaty: And as many of the *Indians*, (above Twenty) had got the Small-Pox, it being impracticable to prevent their going into Town, or conversing with the Town's People, and the *Indians* becoming uneasy by reason of the Sickness of many, and Death of some; his Excellency thought it most prudent to dismiss them as soon as possible from this Place, and to give Orders to Mr. *Johnson*, to send out several Parties from *Schenectade*, or his own Settlement near the lower *Mohawk* Castle, to harass the *French* Settlements in *Canada*; and for that Purpose delivered to him Cloathing, Arms and Ammunition, to be given to the fighting Men, as his Excellency had promised them whenever they entered on Service, and impowered him to furnish them with Provisions and whatever Necessaries they should want.

Before they went, his Excellency sent to them, to desire them to leave their Sick, with a Promise to take all Care possible of them; and that he would order Physicians to attend them. They were very sensible of this Kindness, and acknowledged it; but not above two or three could be prevailed to stay, who were so ill that they could not be removed: All possible Care was taken of the other Sick, in the Waggons which carried them to *Schenectade*.

On the 26*th* of *September* the Capts. *Staats* and *Vromen* brought the *Indians* living on the Branches of the *Susquehannah* River; they came in the *Indian* Order, marching in a single Line one after the other, and as they passed the Fort, saluted by a running Fire along the Line; which Salute the Governor ordered to be returned by a Discharge of some Cannon from the Fort.

On Monday the 8*th* of the same Month his Excellency spoke to them, telling them the Substance of what he had ordered to be said to the *Six Nations*, and their Answer; and as this has been set forth at Length before, it is needless to repeat what was then said. The Reason of his Excellency's speaking to them in this Manner, was, because these Nations living on the *Susquehannah* River and its Branches, are known to be Dependents on the *Six Nations*.

The next Day they gave their Answer; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Corporation of *Albany*; the Officers of the four Independent Companies; and several Officers of the new Levies, and other Gentlemen being present, as they were when his Excellency spoke to the *Indians*: Their Answer was publickly interpreted as follows;

Brother

Brother of *New-York*,

WE live at Ohguago; what News you send to the Six Nations *is not truely reported to us, nor what the Governor of* Canada *sends to them; we have not been properly taken Notice of, nor timely acquainted with your Design to treat with the* Six Nations, *till near the Time that your Interview with them was over, otherwise we should have readily come along with them, to hear what our Brother had to propose to us; and if we had received earlier Notice, a much larger Number of our fighting Men would have come along with us: Our Settlements are scattering, and some of them at a great Distance from others, and many of our Men are from Home a hunting; we have, however sent the Belt of Invitation forward to those who live at a greater Distance, that they may be able at the Time appointed to come and join us in the War, as by your Belt we were desired.*

Brother, *You Yesterday inform'd us of what you had said to the* Six Nations, *and their Answer; we are grieved that the* Six Nations *have not already made use of the Hatchet, but have hitherto kept it by them, and have not sent out their young Men to revenge the Murders which have been committed by the Enemy.*

We are resolved to make use of the Hatchet against the French, to revenge the Injuries done to you and your People, our Brethren.

We have received at Times very different Kind of News from the Six Nations, *sometimes it seem'd as if the* French *would be Masters; but it cannot be so, they are a deceitful People, and cannot be trusted; they make fair Promises, and have no Intention to perform them; they flatter themselves with Hopes to be Masters, but they shall be disappointed; for we shall keep the Hatchet firmly in our Hands, and are resolved to make Use of it.*

We know several Roads that lead to Canada; *we want to see the Hatchet that we may take it up.*

Upon which his Excellency threw down a Hanger; which the Speaker took up and began the War-Dance, and several others danced the same after him.

After which they desired his Excellency to take Care of them, as he had promised.

His Excellency returned them Thanks for their so readily taking up the Hatchet; he said, that he would presently set the War-Kettle over the Fire, and provide them with every Thing necessary for the War. His Excellency gave them a handsome Present in Publick for their Nations in general, and private Presents to their principal Sachems; one of which promised, that after his return Home, he would go round all the *Indian* Settlements, to invite them into the War against the *French*, and their *Indians*; and that he did not doubt to be able to bring Six Hundred Men from the *Indian* Settlements on the *Susquehannah* River and its Branches, to march at any Time and to any Place his Excellency shall appoint, in order to join the Forces intended against *Canada*; in the mean Time they would cause a Party of their Men to go out with his Men to scour the Woods, and clear them of the *French* sculking *Indians*.

About this Time a Serjeant of Capt. *Livingston's* Company was surprized and kill'd by a sculking Party of *French* Indians: In a few Minutes after the Account of this came to his Excellency, who happened to be Dining at that Time in Capt. *Wrexall's* Tent, fourteen of the *Susquehannah* Indians were observ'd running past the Tent, in order to cross the River, and meet the *French* Indians; which his Excellency observing, and being apprehensive, that they might meet with some of the Parties of the new Levies that were

gone.

gone out for the ſame Purpoſe, and that they might be in Danger of being attacked through Miſtake; he aſk'd if any of the Guard which then attended, would voluntarily go along with the *Indians*? Two Men offered themſelves, who went with one who underſtood the *Indian* Language, in order to prevent Miſtakes. Happy it was that this Precaution was taken; for Capt. *Fanning* with a great Part of his Company, having gone out with the ſame Intention of intercepting the *French* Indians, he diſcovered this Party of our *Indians*, and taking them to be *French* Indians, he kept his Men under the Cover of ſome Buſhes, with their Arms ready to fire, expecting the nearer Approach of the *Indians*; when one of the Chriſtians, who were with them, obſerving Capt. *Fanning*'s Men, call'd out, and came up to Capt. *Fanning* when his Men were ready to fire. None of the Parties that went out were able to diſcover any of the Enemy.

His Excellency afterwards ſent out ſixteen of theſe *Indians*, and cloathed them for that Purpoſe, together with about ſixty Men detached from the Companies levied in the County of *Albany*, in order to ſcour the Woods, and to advance as far as the Lakes to gain Intelligence, by taking Priſoners or otherwiſe. While this Party was out, ſome of the *Indians* fell ſick, and the others being apprehenſive of the ſame Misfortune, they return'd, after having been but a few Days in the Woods. His Excellency then perceiving the Uneaſineſs the *Indians* were under from the Apprehenſions of Sickneſs, found it neceſſary to diſmiſs them all, on their Promiſe to return, whenever his Excellency ſhall order, with all the Force they ſhall be able to collect; and which, they ſaid, as before obſerved, might amount to Six Hundred Men. The Number of *Indians* that came at this Time from the *Suſquehannah* River, conſiſted only of about Sixty fighting Men, beſides old Men, Women and Children; More had come near to *Albany*, but having there heard of the Small-Pox and Sickneſs that was at *Albany*, and that many of the *Six Nations* had catched the Infection, and ſeveral of them dead, they returned back.

After the *Six Nations* left *Albany*, many of them were taken ſick on their Way home, before they reached the *Mohawk* Caſtles, and a conſiderable Number of the briſkeſt young Men of the *Mohawks*, died. This retarded the Execution of the Order given to Mr. *Johnſon*, to ſend out Parties to haraſs the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, tho' he uſed all the Means in his Power to effect it. While he was preſſing them to this Purpoſe, one of the Sachems who had promiſed to head a Party from the *Canajohary* Caſtle, ſaid, *You ſeem to think that we are Brutes, that we have no Senſe of the Loſs of our deareſt Relations, and ſome of them the braveſt Men we had in our Nation: You muſt allow us Time to bewail our Misfortune.*

About ten Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, a Party of upwards of Seventy Men, conſiſting of ſome of each Nation, went againſt *Canada*: Some Chriſtians were of the Party to aſſiſt and direct, and to be Witneſſes of the Behaviour of the *Indians*. They were to avoid all the Lakes, and the uſual Roads and Paſſes to *Canada*, and were to go through the Woods over Mountains, that are ſeldom paſſed, to prevent the Enemies diſcovering of them: But, after theſe had been out, Capt. *Butler*'s Son, to whom the chief Direction of this Party was committed, was taken ill of the Small-Pox, and five of the *Indians* were obliged to return to carry him Home. Another ſmall Party was ſent out to take Priſoners and gain Intelligence at *Crown-Point*. At the Writing of this it is not known what Succeſs they have had.

When

Which the *Six Nations* had come as far as the Lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, in their return Home, they were met by about ſix Men of their own Nations, who delivered a Meſſage from *Canada*, which had been brought by the *Indian* who was taken by the *French* at *Crown Point* and carried to *Canada*. The Meſſage was interpreted in the following Words: "The Governor of "*Canada* had called the *Cahnuaga* Indians to him, and then complain'd to "them, that ſome of the *Six Nations*, his Children, had kill'd ſome of his "People: You all know, *he ſaid*, that I am not haſty or paſſionate, but "will rather bear a great Deal than ſhew Reſentment; wherefore I am "reſolved to paſs this over; but in the mean Time I muſt deſire you to go "among the *Six Nations*, to find out the Reaſon of this Proceeding, and "to tell them, that if any Thing like it happen again, I will make them "ſmart: You may, nevertheleſs, aſſure my Children *(a)* of the *Six Nations*, "that I love and eſteem them equally with the *Cahnuagas* or *Shuwendadies*, "*(b)* being of the ſame Blood. And to convince them of my Love, I now "ſend back to them one of their People that was taken at *Crown Point*, "without eating his Fleſh. And now, *Cahnuagas*, my Children, I would not "have you ſpill any more Blood from *Albany*, upwards; for I begin to pity "their Weakneſs; but turn your Arms towards *New-England*, againſt your "moſt inveterate Enemies, there is the Place for you to gain Honour now."

The *Cahnuagas* gave the following Anſwer to the Governor of *Canada*: Father, *You are in the Wrong, to deſire us to go among the* Six Nations *for Intelligence, or with Menaces; for ſuch will only ſtir them up, and bring them and all their Allies (who are very numerous) upon you, to deſtroy you at once. We know they are not to be bullied by your Words or ours; wherefore*, Father, *we muſt leave you to go through this Work by yourſelf.*

After having, as above, related what had paſſed between them and the Governor of *Canada*, they ſent the following Meſſage from themſelves:

Brethren of the Six Nations, "We hear the Governor of *New-York* has "invited you to meet him; we intreat you not to mind any thing he ſhall "ſay, in order to ſet you againſt us; for if you do, you, as well as we, muſt "all dye. Wherefore, *Brethren*, we conjure you by all the Ties of "Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, to inform us of any Deſign that is "plotting againſt us; and that, when any ſuch Thing ſhall be diſcovered, "you will ſend an Expreſs to *Cadarackui*, *(c)* where our Fire always burns.

"*Brethren*, We ſhall be glad to ſee you next Spring at *Cahnuaga*, to hold "a Council together, where you ſhall be as ſafe and welcome as ever.

"*Brethren*, The Governor our Father, being informed, that your Governor "is raiſing Men to come againſt *Canada*, deſires us to tell you, that he has "*One Thouſand eight hundred* Men at *Crown Point*, ready to give them "Battle; in which Number the Men of eight Caſtles of the *Utawawas* "are included.

"*Brethren*, Be not angry at our deſtroying *Saraghtoga* laſt Fall; Col. "*Schuyler* dar'd us to it, by ſaying he wiſhed to ſee a *French* Army there: "We gratified him in his Wiſh."

A *Cahnuaga* Indian was ſent along with the Priſoner that was reſtored; but when he came near the Settlements of the *Six Nations*, his Heart fail'd him, and he ſent the Priſoner forward by himſelf with the Meſſage.

F The

(a) The Governor of *Canada* calls the *Six Nations*, (and all the *Indian* Nations depending on him) *Children*, as the Governor of *New-York* calls them Brethren.

(b) Another Settlement of Deſerters from the *Six Nations*, and dwelling near *Montreal*.

(c) A *French* Fort oppoſite to *Oſwego*, and the Eaſt End of *Cadarackui* Lake, or Lake *Frontenac*.

The Readineſs with which the *Six Nations* communicated this Meſſage, and the Slight they in all Appearance put upon it, is ſome Proof of their Sincerity in the Promiſes they made to his Excellency; neither from any Thing which has happened can it be ſhewn, that they were not ſincere. On the Contrary, it appears by Mr. *Johnſon*'s Letter to his Excellency, of the 21*ſt* of *October*, That ſeveral Parties are now out againſt the *French*; and that Mr. *Johnſon* having received Orders from Col. *Roberts*, to ſend as many *Indians* as poſſible to join the Army; all the *Mohawks*, even their old Men, were fitted out and ready; and having ſent to the Upper Caſtles at the ſame Time, they appeared ſo hearty, that there would not have remained above three old Men in any of the next Caſtles: And that Col. *Roberts* afterwards contradicting theſe Orders, they had appeared very uneaſy on their being ſtopt. It was not expected, that they would enter into the War without us, or by themſelves, neither are they a People of ſo little Thought as to give any Reaſon to expect it from them.

When the Companies rais'd in *Pennſylvania* arriv'd at *Albany*, his Excellency was informed by their Captains, that Mr. *Thomas*, Governor of that Province, had ſent *Conrad Weiſer*, their publick Interpreter, among the *Suſquehannah* Indians; and that they expected his Arrival at this Place in a little Time, with, at leaſt, three hundred *Indians*. The Treaties with the *Indians*, which Mr. *Thomas* has publiſhed, gave great Hopes of the Succeſs that Interpreter would have; and thereby increaſed the Diſappointment, when Mr. *Weiſer* arrived a few Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, and did not bring one *Indian* with him.

His Excellency Governor *Clinton*, had perhaps more Difficulties to ſtruggle with on this Occaſion, than any Governor of *New-York* had at any Time: The *Six Nations* had on ſeveral Occaſions given Grounds of Miſtruſt; the Governor of *Canada* was attempting all the Means in his Power to divert their Affections from us; the People of the County of *Albany* had for ſome time paſt, entertain'd a Diſſatisfaction in the Conduct of the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Commiſſioners themſelves were divided in their Sentiments, and ſeveral of them refuſed to attend their Meetings; and they confeſs'd to his Excellency, that they had loſt all Influence on the *Indians*; Mr. *Gooch* having declined the Command of the Forces at *Albany*, his Excellency was forced likewiſe to undertake a new and great Care, which he in no Manner expected when he left the City of *New-York*, and which from many Incidents, was attended with many Difficulties. If theſe Things be duly conſidered, and the Dangers his Perſon was in from the Infection of two different Diſeaſes, which at that Time raged in the City of *Albany*, of which great Numbers died during his Reſidence there of near three Months; none can doubt of his hearty Zeal for the Succeſs of an Affair, in which the Safety and Proſperity of all the Colonies in North *America*, were immediately concerned.

But as every one may not be ſufficiently apprized of what Conſequence the *Six Nations* being hearty, is of to the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, it may be proper to obſerve, That tho' a Number of *Indians* to march with the Army, which was intended to attack *Canada*, would be of great Uſe in diſcovering and defeating the Ambuſhes of the Enemy's *Indians*, while they were every Day to be guarded againſt by the Forces which were to march by Land, and would by their Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, terribly haraſs them, and keep them from joining their Forces into any great Body to oppoſe the Deſign; theſe are not the moſt conſiderable Advantages may be gain'd from the Affection

of

of the *Six Nations* at this Time, or any Time of War; for if the inland Extent of the Colonies from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia* be conſidered, and at the ſame Time the numerous *Indian* Nations on the Continent of *America*, who may by the Artifices of the *French* be induced to make Incurſions every where; and the cruel Methods by which the *Indians* make Incurſions in ſmall Parties from the vaſt Foreſt which every where covers the Continent, and which in many Places is impenetrable; it muſt evidently appear, that tho' the *Engliſh* Colonies be of much ſuperior Force to the *French* in Numbers of Men, yet their Number would not be ſufficient to protect their Frontiers from the Incurſions of the *Indians* in every Place: And, that while their Forces muſt in this Caſe be divided and ſcattered all over their Frontiers, it may be in the Power of the *French* in *Canada*, to invade with Succeſs any Part of the *Engliſh* Colonies. On the other Hand, if a proper Attempt were to be made by the northern Colonies alone, without the Aſſiſtance of their Mother Country, but with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, it would in all Appearance be ſufficient to reduce *Canada*; for if the *Indian* Nations can be perſwaded to join heartily, (as from what is above related ſeems probable they may) it will be impoſſible for the Inhabitants of *Canada* to defend themſelves from the Incurſions of theſe numerous *Indian* Nations, and from a Body of regular Troops at the ſame Time. As the *French* are very ſenſible of theſe Advantages to be gain'd from the Friendſhip of the *Indian* Nations, they neglect no Means in their Power to procure them: And it is to be hoped, that the nothern Colonies will be no leſs aſſidious in a Matter on which their Well-being at leaſt depends.

Some People wiſh, that the *Indians* may remain Neuter, and think it adviſeable to purſue Meaſures for that Purpoſe, by which many horrid Barbarities would be prevented. No doubt this is to be wiſhed; but can the *Engliſh* Colonies by any Means be aſſured, that the *French* will be ſincere in preſerving ſuch a Neutrality? And if they be not ſincere, we ſhall more certainly expoſe ourſelves to all theſe Calamities, than we are now by *Indians* being engaged on both Sides. The *Six Nations* are by their natural Inclinations diſpoſed to War-like Enterprizes: They never have been at Peace with all their Neighbours ſince they were known to Chriſtians. The Reputation they have gain'd among all the *Indian* Nations in North *America*, gives them an Influence in the Councils of every Nation. It may then be eaſy for the *French* to turn this Diſpoſition to War in the *Six Nations*, againſt us, and by their Influence, draw all the *Indian* Nations in North *America* upon us. The Genius of the *Six Nations* will not ſuffer them to remain inactive while their Neighbours are at War.

In the laſt Place, it may not be improper to obſerve at this Time, that tho' the Colonies to the Southward (and the Inhabitants of the Parts of the northern Colonies, which are leſs expoſed to the Incurſions of *Indians*) think themſelves little concern'd in Intereſt, or in the Conſequences of the preſent War; yet if they would conſider that the northern Colonies are really their Frontier, and that they defend the others from all the Calamities of a moſt barbarous War; the ſouthern Colonies muſt think, that any Contribution of Men and Money, which is expected from them, is an eaſy Purchaſe of the Freedom from ſuch Calamities to which their Brethren are ſubjected; and that while they can follow their Occupations at Eaſe, they are much better enabled to ſupport the Expence of a War than the northern Colonies are, where the Inhabitants are every Day in Danger of their Lives from a cruel Enemy, while at their daily and innocent Labours. If the ſoutlſern Colonies neglect to keep the War at a Diſtance from them, they may at an improper Time, become ſenſible of the Evils their Brethren ſuffer, and of their own Folly at the ſame Time.

The party of seventy Indians & whites did not go out in one body as was at first intended The Stratagem & other Incidents made it necessary to alter the measures at first purposed. One party of 30 Indians & 20 whites fall upon a French Settlement on the north side of St Lawrence river about 20 leagues above Montreal & brought down eight French prisoners one of them a Captain of Militia & seven Scalps. The other party of nine Indians went to the Caknuagas under pretence of entertaining the Mushalitto with them & were introduced to the Governour of Montreal under the same pretence, while they were at Montreal the News came of what the other party had done this assured the Governour that this could not be done by any of the six Nations, but by some of the other Indians & particularly by the Caknuagas that the Governour of New York had with their design was gain this intelligence the[n] acted, after they had done this they retired their parties so well that they received Letters from the Governour of Montreal & from other Considerable persons directed to the Commandant of the Fort St. Frederick (the Fort at Crown point) by which place they prepared to return home. In their way thither they surprised some French near a small Fort, they killed five brought one Prisoner away & one Scalp. They delivered the Letters & the Prisoner to the Commanding Officer at Albany & informed him of what they had seen & heard at Montreal

Wm Johnson

AL., 1750), "PAPERS RELATING TO AN ACT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK..., pp. 153-196.

A

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Honourable GEORGE CLINTON,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories thereon depending in AMERICA, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majeſty's Fleet.

AND

The Six United *Indian* Nations, and other *Indian* Nations, depending on the PROVINCE of *NEW-YORK*.

Held at *ALBANY* in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, 1746.

A TREATY *between his Excellency the Governor of the Province of* New-York, *and the* Six Nations, *and other* Indian *Nations, depending on ſaid Province.*

IT is well known in the Province of *New-York*, that the *Six Nations* of *Indians* depending on this Province, (called *Iroquois* by the *French*) had lately on ſeveral Occaſions, appear'd diſſatisfied and wavering in their Fidelity to the *Britiſh* Crown. No doubt, this was principally occaſion'd by the Artifices of the *French* of *Canada*, who had conſtantly Emiſſaries among them: But at the ſame Time there is Reaſon to think, the ſuſpicious Behaviour of theſe Nations, in Favour of their once inveterate Enemy the *French*, could not have ariv'd to the Pitch it did, otherwiſe than by ſome Neglects or Miſconduct of thoſe who were entruſted by the Government of *New-York* with the Management of the *Indian* Affairs.

His Excellency the Governor of *New-York*, having received his Majeſty's Commands, to engage the *Indian* Nations depending on his Government, to join in the Expedition then intended againſt *Canada*, and to make them the uſual Preſents on that Occaſion; and being ſenſible of the great Uſe theſe *Nations* might be to the Succeſs of this Enterprize, and likewiſe of the Difficulties that probably might attend his Endeavours at this Time, was deſirous to have had the Aſſiſtance of as many of the Members of his Majeſty's Council as the Circumſtances

of

of Affairs would permit; but they all declined to give their Attendance, except Mr. *Colden* and Mr. *Livingston*. His Excellency was therefore obliged to act with the ſmalleſt Number of Members, which by his Majeſty's Commiſſion can form a Council, *viz.* Three; the above two Gentlemen and Capt. *Rutherford*, who was then at his Poſt in *Albany*.

As ſoon as his Excellency received his Majeſty's Commands, he diſpatched from *Albany* ſuch Perſons as, by the beſt Information he could receive, had Influence among the *Six Nations*, to invite them ſeverally to meet him at *Albany*, on the 20th of *July*. His Excellency arriv'd at *Albany* the 21ſt of *July*, where having heard, that, beſides the Small-Pox, (which his Excellency never had) many were ſick of a contagious malignant Fever, he continued on board the Sloop which carried him up, to conſider where to lodge with the leaſt Danger to his Perſon from the Infection of theſe Diſtempers; and the next Morning reſolved to go into the Fort. He was received at his Landing with the uſual Marks of Reſpect from the Corporation, the independent Companies of regular Troops then in the Place, and the Militia, under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of the Fort and Town.

In the Afternoon of the ſame Day on which his Excellency came on ſhore, three *Indians*, *viz.* two *Onandagos* and an *Oneydo*, brought two *French* Scalps and preſented to his Excellency: At which Time the Leader of the Party made a formal Speech to the following Purpoſe: 'That having had repeated Accounts of the Miſchiefs done by the *French*, 'and of the frequent Murders committed by them, 'and that the *Mohawks*, notwithſtanding their 'Profeſſions of Friendſhip, ſuffered this Bloodſhed 'to remain unrevenged, his Heart could bear it 'no longer; he thereupon reſolved to open for his 'Brethren the Path to Revenge: That theſe two 'Scalps which he now preſented were taken at Noon-

'day

'day in ſight of the *French* Fort at *Crown Point*.' His Excellency told him how well he took this ſpecial Mark of his Fidelity, and aſſured him, that he would not only now reward him and his Companions, by particular Preſents, but would always remember this Act of Friendſhip. They had already received the Reward given by the Act of Aſſembly. His Excellency gave each of them four *Spaniſh* Dollars; to the Leader a fine laced Coat and Hat, and a ſilver Breaſt-Plate; and to each of the others a Stroud Blanket and lac'd Hat.

Theſe *Indians* told us, that they lay ſeveral Days among the Buſhes, from whence they could ſee every Man that came out of the Fort-Gate. They endeavoured for ſome time to take a Priſoner, but obſerving that none went to ſuch a Diſtance from the Fort that they could hope to carry him off, they reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity for a Scalp: Two Soldiers coming out of the Fort, after the Chapel Bell had rung about Noon, one of the *Indians*, by their Leader's Order, fired with Swan Shot upon them while they were near to each other. It is a conſtant Rule among theſe ſculking Parties, never to fire without Orders from their Leader. One of the *French* Men was killed upon the Spot, the other wounded, and fled immediately towards the Fort Gate, the *Indian* who had fired, purſu'd, and with his Hatchet brought him down within a hundred Steps of the Fort Gate; and, though the *French* in the Fort ruſhed out at the Gate, he took his Scalp off; the others had ſcalped the Man that was firſt killed, and then they all fled. The *French* in their Hurry had run out without their Arms, and upon recollecting themſelves return'd to arm, which facilitated the Eſcape of the *Indians*.

His Excellency being informed, that the Leader of this Party was deſirous to be diſtinguiſhed by his Excellency's giving him a new Name, and that a Name, which in the Language of the *Six Nations*

Nations signified the *Path-opener*, would be most acceptable to him; his Excellency honour'd him with that Title; which he accepted very thankfully, and seem'd exceedingly pleased with it: Whereupon he said, that the other two *Indians* having associated with a *Mehikander*, or *River Indian*, were resolved to go out against the Enemy: But as he thought he might be more useful by staying, to assist at the ensuing Treaty, he was resolved to remain here. He added, that in case the Interpreter, and others sent to invite the *Six Nations* to meet here, fail'd in any Part, he would go among the *Six Nations*, and doubted not to bring many by his Influence, who otherwise might stay.

In a Day or two after, six of seven *Indians*, who had been sent out by the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs to *Crown-Point*, to take Prisoners, and gain Intelligence, returned and said, That they had gone to that Place, and that in sight of it they had separated, with Design thereby to surprize any Stragler that might have come out of the Fort: That while they were thus separated, two of their Number were suddenly surrounded and taken by the Enemy: One of these two, after having been detained three or four Days, join'd the others at *Saraghtoga*. He said, that he had been threatened with death by the *Adirondacks* [a]; but that the *Cahnuagas* [b] interpos'd, and by their Intercession he was set at Liberty; and some of the *Cahnuagas* conducted him through *Lac Sacrement*. He reported, that there was a great Number of Men, *French* and *Indians*, at *Crown-Point*. The other Prisoner, an *Onondaga*, consented to remain with the *French*, and was sent to *Canada*.

Soon

[a] A Nation of *Indians* living in *Canada*, who have always been firm Friends to the *French*, and formerly were at War with the *Six Nations*.

[b] A Number of *Indians* originally of the *Five Nations*, and Deserters from them, now settled near *Montreal*, by whom the illicit Trade between *Albany* and *Montreal* was carried on: They are well acquainted with the Country about *Albany*.

Soon after this, ſixteen *Mohawk Indians* came to the Town, who had been ſent out from the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle by Mr. *Johnſon*, to gain Intelligence near *Crown-Point*, and to take Priſoners. They reported that they had diſcovered ſo great a Number of *French* and *Indians* at *Crown-Point*, that they had no Hopes of being able to bring off any Priſoners, and thought it adviſeable to return ſpeedily and inform of the great Danger they thought this Place was in. His Excellency invited them to go thither again, in order to deſcry the Motions of the Enemy: And as a farther Encouragement to them, to either Scalp or take Priſoners, he offered every Perſon of ſaid Party that ſhould take a Scalp or Priſoner, a Piece of Stroud, and a Suit of laced Clothes, beſides the Bounty; but they, being frightened with the Apprehenſions of Danger, declined going back, and ſaid, they muſt return Home and acquaint their Friends and Relations with what they had heard and ſeen. Several other *Indians* likewiſe alarmed the *Mohawks*, by telling them that the *French* had a great Force at *Crown-Point*, and that they would certainly attack either *Albany* or *Schenectade*, or the Settlements on the *Mohawks* River, or perhaps ſeveral Places at the ſame Time.

Mr. *Johnſon*, and the commanding Officer of the Garriſon of regular Troops in the *Mohawks* Country, by their Letters to his Excellency, confirm'd theſe Reports; and added, the *Mohawks* had entertain'd Apprehenſions of the *French* Force at *Crown-Point*, which was like to have a bad Effect. On this his Excellency wrote to Mr. *Johnſon*, that all theſe Stories of the *French* Force at *Crown-Point* were only Artifices of the *French* to intimidate the *Indians*, or to amuſe them, with Deſign to fruſtrate the Treaty which he intended to have with them; and that he was to aſſure the *Indians*, that they could be in no Danger from the *French*: However, that they might ſee that he would omit nothing which

which they might think neceſſary for their Security, he had ordered a Lieutenant of Militia, with thirty Men, to reinforce the lower Caſtle, and had likewiſe ordered the Captain of Militia near the upper Caſtle, to aſſiſt the *Indians* there in fortifying their Caſtle, and to hold himſelf in Readineſs to ſupport them on any Emergency.

One *John Colan*, a *Frenchman*, who ſome Years ſince had removed from *Canada*, and ſettled and married at *Schenectade*, and who has ſince that Time lived in good Reputation there, was ſent by Major *Glen* to inform his Excellency, that one *Aaron*, a noted *Mohawk* Sachem, who with ſeveral others of the *Six Nations*, had been laſt Spring in *Canada* to treat with the Governor there, did then entertain two *Cahnuaga Indians*. This Man, *John Colan*, acquainted his Excellency, that having diſcovered the *Cahnuaga Indians*, he told them he was a *Frenchman*, and was deſirous of returning to his own Country, on which they began preſently to propoſe to him Methods for his Eſcape; at which Time, this *Aaron* coming near them, he expreſs'd his Fears of being diſcovered by him. They anſwered, that he need not fear *Aaron*, for he was their Friend, and deſigned to go with them. As they propoſed to him to eſcape privately by himſelf, and to meet them at a Place they named, he told them of his Fears, in that Caſe, of meeting with the *French Indians* while he was alone. They anſwered, that if he dreſs'd himſelf like an *Indian*, the *French Indians* would do him no Hurt, without firſt calling to him; upon which, if he ſtopp'd and call'd out *Maria*, the *French Indians* would be ſo far from hurting him, that they would immediately come up to him and take him by the Hand. From this, and ſeveral other Incidents, which it would be tedious to relate, his Excellency was convinced of ſome ſecret Underſtanding between the *Six Nations* and the *Cahnuagas*, or *French Indians*: And that, however

any

any Party of our *Indians* might be induced to fall upon the *French*, they would not at that Time moleſt the *French Indians*, nor prevent the Miſchiefs which the Inhabitants received from their ſculking Parties.

For this Reaſon, his Excellency endeavoured to ſend out again the Company of Rangers, which had formerly been employed againſt the ſculking *Indians:* But, as the Aſſembly had made no Proviſion for this Expence, they refuſed to go, unleſs he gave his perſonal Bond for their Pay, at *three Shillings* a Day for each private Man, beſides their Proviſion; and would not be ſatisfied with the Promiſes that he, by the Advice of the Council, made them of recommending their Service to the General Aſſembly, and the Aſſurances he gave them of their being rewarded as they deſired.

On their continuing obſtinate, his Excellency was of Opinion, that no conſiderable Service could be expected from Men, who were moved by no other Principle but that of exceſſive Wages: And he had Reaſon afterwards to be confirmed in this Opinion, when Captain *Langdon*, and afterwards Captain *Thebout*, voluntarily went with their Companies of the new-levied Troops to ſcour the Woods, and took ſome of theſe *Albany* Men with them as Guides, who whenever they apprehended themſelves in Danger, by the Diſcovery of recent Tracts, ſome one or other of them could not be kept from firing their Guns, or making ſome Noiſe, by which the *French Indians*, if any were near them, muſt know how to avoid them. Some *Indians*, who were likewiſe ſent out in Company with theſe Men, complained in like Manner.

The publick Interpreter, whom the Governor (as before obſerved) had ſent with others, to invite the *Six Nations* to meet him at *Albany*, wrote to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, That they met with great Difficulties and Obſtructions from the *Sachems*, who had been lately at *Canada:* That

the *Oneydoes* refuſed to give any Anſwer, tho' they had ſtaid there thirteen Days endeavouring to perſuade them; and that the *Cayugas* had abſolutely refuſed to meet the Governor. On which his Excellency deſired to be informed by the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs, whether they knew of any Perſon of Influence or Intereſt with the *Indians*, and fit to be ſent among them on this Occaſion. They anſwered, that they knew of none; and that the *Indians* were in a very bad Diſpoſition, and much under the Influence of the *French*.

About this time his Excellency being informed, that the Interpreter, and others ſent with him, had neglected to ſend proper Invitations to the *Indians* living on the Branches of *Suſquehannah* River; and that Captain *Vroman*, of *Scohary*, was a proper Perſon to be ſent to thoſe *Indians*; he ſent him, in Company with Captain *Staats*, with a Belt of *Wampum* to invite them.

While the *Indian* Affairs appear'd in this diſcouraging State, an Account came to Town, that about twenty young *Chickeſaws* were come to the *Senekas*, to deſire them to ſhew them the Way to *Canada*. The *Chickeſaws* had always been Enemies to the *French*: A Party of about five hundred Men had, four Years before, been ſent out againſt them from *Canada*, who were ſo entirely routed by the *Chickeſaws*, that few returned. Theſe young *Chickeſaws* told the *Senekas*, that the *French* of *Canada* had, about four Years ſince, made them a Viſit, and were ſo kind to leave them four hundred Guns, which were now wore out; and, ſince the *French* had not thought fit to bring them any more Guns, they were reſolved to go to *Canada* to fetch new ones; and promiſed, that if the *Senekas* would ſhew them the Way, they would go Home and return with four hundred ſtout Fellows. Some other *Indian* Nations who lived to the Weſtward, diſcovering their Averſion to the *French* at the ſame

Time,

Time, these Incidents assisted the Governor's Messengers in bringing more *Indians* to *Albany* than they expected, when they wrote to the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs.

While the Interpreter was at the more distant *Indian* Castles, Mr. *William Johnson* was indefatigable among the *Mohawks*; he dressed himself after the *Indian* Manner, made frequent Dances, according to their Custom when they excite to War, and used all the Means he could think of, at a considerable Expence, (which his Excellency had promised to repay him) in order to engage them heartily in the War against *Canada*. Tho' he succeeded, beyond what any Man in *Albany* thought could be done, yet several of the *Sachems* (in the *Conajohary*, or upper *Mohawk* Castle, chiefly) refused to engage in the War; but insisted, that as this War was entred into between the *English* and *French*, in which they had no Interest, they ought to remain neuter. The *English* and *French*, they said, could at any Time make Peace; but if they should enter into the War, *Indians* could not make up the Quarrel among themselves, otherwise than by the Destruction of one or the other. The *French* could have no Hopes of engaging the *Six Nations* on their Side against the *English*, and therefore wisely play'd this Game of endeavouring to make them stand neuter, which they could enforce by strong political Arguments, of which the *Indians* were sensible enough. *It is your Interest*, the *French* Emissaries said, *not to suffer either the* French *or the* English *to be absolute Masters; for in that Case you must become Slaves to the one or the other.* From this politic View chiefly, the Interpreter met with so much Opposition every where: Tho' it is not to be doubted, but that at the same Time the *French* had gain'd some particular *Sachems* entirely into their Interest; however, many were prevailed on to come to *Albany*, to hear what the Governor of *New-York*

had to ſay to them; tho' ſeveral Sachems ſtaid behind. When they of the more diſtant Nations came along with the Interpreter to the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, and found that Mr. *Johnſon* had already engaged many of the young Men there to join the Army againſt *Canada*, the others blamed the *Mohawks*; telling them with ſome Warmth, That they had been very raſh in engaging ſo far. 'They ought, *the others ſaid*, to have conſidered 'that they, the *Mohawks*, were the ſmalleſt in 'Number of any of the *Six Nations*, and ought 'not to have proceeded to ſo great a Length, without the previous Conſent of the others.' To this the *Mohawks* anſwered, *It is true, we are leſs conſiderable as to Number, than any of the other Nations; but our Hearts are truly* Engliſh, *and all of us are Men*[a]; *ſo that, if our Force be put to the Trial, perhaps it will be found greater than you imagine.* Theſe Diſputes, however, continued ſo far, that the *Mohawks*, and the other *Five Nations*, could not go in Company to *Albany*; the *Mohawks* marched on one ſide of the River, while the other Nations went on the other ſide. [*There are two Roads from the* Mohawks *Caſtle to* Schenectada, *one on each ſide of the* Mohawks *River.*]

When the *Indians* came near the Town of *Albany*, on the 8th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Johnſon* put himſelf at the Head of the *Mohawks*, dreſſed and painted after the Manner of an *Indian* War-Captain; and the *Indians* who followed him, were likewiſe dreſſed and painted, as is uſual with them when they ſet out in War. The *Indians* ſaluted the Governor as they paſſed the Fort, by a running Fire; which his Excellency ordered to be anſwered by a Diſcharge of ſome Cannon from the Fort: He afterwards received the Sachems in the Fort-Hall, bid them Welcome, and treated them with a Glaſs of Wine.

As,

[a] The *Six Nations* reckon all other *Indian* Nations Women, in compariſon to themſelves.

As, by all Accounts, the Diſpoſition of the *Six Nations* ſeemed at this Time leſs in Favour of the *Britiſh* Intereſt than was to be wiſhed, his Excellency thought it neceſſary to have frequent Conferences, in private, with the principal Sachems of each *Nation*; ſometimes ſeparately and ſingly, at other Times with ſome of each Nation jointly. There were only two of the *Mohawks* Sachems (beſides *Aaron* before mentioned, who left the Caſtle at this Time) that could not be prevailed on by Mr. *Johnſon* to declare themſelves for entering into the War againſt *Canada*: They were both of the *Conajoharry* or Upper-Caſtle, and one of them the Head of the Tribe called the *Tortoiſe*; (which, tho' not ſo numerous as that of the *Bear*, yet is looked on as the firſt in Rank or Dignity;) and, as he had been with the Governor of *Canada* laſt Spring, it was thought to be of ſome Conſequence to gain him. Mr. *Colden*, above twenty Years ſince, had the Complement of being received into that Caſtle; and, about ſeven Years ſince (the laſt Time he had been with the *Mohawks*) had contracted ſome more particular Acquaintance with theſe two Sachems: He invited them to a private Conference, at which the Reverend Mr. *Barclay* aſſiſted as Interpreter; they met him, and brought five more with them: After this Conference theſe Sachems appear'd as hearty as any of the others. He that was Head of the Tribe call'd the *Tortoiſe*, ſaid, 'His Uncle 'had been the chief War-Captain among the *Mo-* 'hawks: That his Uncle had particularly diſtin- 'guiſhed himſelf in their Wars againſt the *French*, 'and he was reſolved to ſhew himſelf not unwor- 'thy of his Anceſtors, nor of his Uncle's Name, 'which he had obtained after his Death.'

After the principal Sachems had, at theſe Conferences, been brought to a good Diſpoſition, his Excellency adviſed with the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Commiſſioners from the *Maſſachuſets*

Bay, on what might be proper to be ſaid to the *Six Nations* in the publick Speech, which he now propoſed to make to them. Col. *Wendell* and Mr. *Wells* had arrived from *Boſton* about the End of *July*, and ſoon after they came to Town, his Excellency ordered the Gentlemen of the Council to communicate to them all the Information which had been received, with reſpect to the *Indian* Affairs: And they had frequent Conferences together from Time to Time, as Occaſion required: It was likewiſe thought proper to communicate, what his Excellency intended to ſay to ſome of the Sachems of each Nation, who were thought moſt hearty in the *Britiſh* Intereſt; who ſaid, that it was well conceiv'd as could have been done, had they themſelves adviſed upon the Subject; only as it had been adviſed to obſerve in the firſt Draught, That ſome of his Majeſty's Subjects had been inſtigated by the *French* to riſe in Rebellion againſt the King; that they had been defeated by one of the King's Sons; that theſe poor People were now utterly ruined, and had nothing left but to bewail their Folly in the Miſery that was brought upon them, by ſuffering themſelves to be deluded by the Promiſes of the *French*; they ſaid, that they did not underſtand the Affairs on the other Side of the Sea, nor did they trouble their Heads about them; and as they had no Method of retaining what is ſpoke to them but by their Memories, they were afraid that this might perplex their Memories, and make them leſs attentive to what was properly their Buſineſs; and adviſed, that it ſhould be left out; which accordingly was done.

Another Difficulty remained; the publick Interpreter had been taken dangerouſly ill in his Return to *Albany*, and was at this Time confined to his Bed. Tho' ſeveral were employed, who had Knowledge ſufficient in the Language of the *Six Nations*, to make themſelves be underſtood, and to underſtand

ſtand what was ſpoke to them; yet none of them were ſo much Maſters of the Language, as to ſpeak with that Propriety and Diſtinctneſs that is expected, and uſual on ſo ſolemn an Occaſion. It was thought therefore proper, to make one of the Sachems underſtand the Speech, by the Aſſiſtance of the common Interpreters, that he might be able to deliver it Paragraph by Paragraph, as it ſhould be ſpoke. At firſt a *Mohawk* Sachem was pitched upon; but the Sachems themſelves told us, That for ſome time paſt a kind of Party-Diviſion among the *Six Nations* had ſubſiſted: That the *Mohawks*, *Onandagas*, and *Senekas*, form'd one Party; and the *Oneydoes*, *Tuſcaroras*, and *Cayugas*, the other: That, as the *Mohawks* might be ſuſpected to be more partial to the *Engliſh*, it would be of more Uſe to employ one of the other Party; and an *Oneydo* Sachem was propoſed for that Purpoſe. This Man was eaſily enough made to underſtand the Speech, and he repeated it ſeveral Times over in private, and was inſtructed where to make the proper Stops. After the Speech was delivered, ſome of the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and other Perſons preſent at the Delivery, who underſtood both Languages, acknowledged, that this *Indian* had acquitted himſelf of his Truſt faithfully, and had delivered the Senſe of the Speech clearly and diſtinctly.

While theſe laſt Preparations were making, his Excellency was taken ill of a Fever, which occaſioned ſome further Delay; and as his Excellency did not recover ſo ſoon as was wiſhed, the Sachems were told, that his Excellency being unwilling to detain them without neceſſity, would, if they deſired it, direct Mr. *Colden* to ſpeak to them in his Name, what he deſigned to ſay. They anſwered, that they would be well pleaſed to hear it from Mr. *Colden*'s Mouth.

At *ALBANY* the Nineteenth of *Auguſt*, 1746.

PRESENT,

The Honble { CADWALLADER COLDEN, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JOHN RUTHERFORD, } Eſqrs; of his Majeſty's Council for the Province of *New-York*.

The Commiſſioners from the Government of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

The Commiſſioners of the Province of *New-York* for *Indian* Affairs.

The Mayor and Corporation of *Albany*. The Officers of the Independent Companies, and of the new Levies then at *Albany*. Several Gentlemen of the Province of *New-York*: And Strangers.

Mr. Colden *introduced the Speech as follows:*

HIS Excellency our Governor having been taken ill, and as yet not ſo well recovered as that he can ſafely come abroad; has ordered me (being the next Perſon to him in the Adminiſtration) to ſpeak to you in his Name, which I ſhall do in the ſame Words which he deſigned to have ſpoke, had he not been prevented by Sickneſs.

Brethren,

" I AM glad to ſee ſo many of our ancient Friends " here, and heartily bid you Welcome.

[*Gave three Strings of Wampum.*]

" I have call'd you to this Place for two great " Ends, in which the Province of the *Maſſachuſets-* " *Bay* have ſent Commiſſioners to concur with me, " who are here preſent.

" The *Firſt* is, to renew the Covenant-Chain " with you; and I now by this Belt, in your Fa- " ther the King of *Great-Britain*'s Name, in Behalf of

" of his Majeſty's Subjects in *North-America*, re-
" new and confirm the Covenant-Chain, and all
" former Treaties and Engagements entered into
" with you. This Chain has from the Beginning,
" remained ſo firm and ſtrong, that it has never
" once broke or ſlipt ſince it was firſt made; and
" we, on our Parts, ſhall endeavour that it remain
" ſo, unſhaken, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall
" endure. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, Laſt Fall I told you, that his Ma-
" jeſty's Subjects in this Country had, the Sum-
" mer before, lain ſtill, without attempting any
" thing againſt the *French* Settlements: But that
" the *French* had by Surprize, attacked and de-
" ſtroyed a ſmall Place near *Cape-Breton*, belong-
" ing to us.

" That they afterwards laid Siege to *Annapolis-*
" *Royal*, and were beat off.

" I likewiſe told you, That the Governor of the
" *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, in Conjunction with *Connecti-*
" *cut* and *New-Hampſhire*, had, in Revenge to
" theſe Injuries, ſent an Army againſt *Louiſburg*,
" on the Iſland of *Cape-Breton*; that the Army was
" joined by a Number of his Majeſty's Ships of
" War, under the Command of your Friend Ad-
" miral *Warren*.

" I told you, that the Town of *Louiſburg*, which
" is the ſtrongeſt the *French* have in *America*, was
" reduced by this Force; and that the *French*
" there had ſurrendered themſelves and their Coun-
" try to the *Engliſh*.

" I likewiſe told you, how we, in this Part of
" the Country, had lain ſtill, hoping that the
" *French* in *Canada*, would either be quiet, or carry
" on the War in a manly Manner, and after the
" Manner of Chriſtians. And to induce them
" thereto, a Meſſage had been ſent from this Place
" to the Governor of *Canada*, to tell him, That if
" he ſhould revive the inhuman Cuſtom of mur-
" dering

" dering private People, by ſculking *Indians*, that
" the ſeveral Governors of his Majeſty's Colonies,
" together with you our Brethren of the *Six Na-*
" *tions*, would join and make Repriſals on them
" in the like Manner; at which time you publickly
" declared, that if any of his Majeſty's Subjects,
" in any Part of his Governments, ſhould be killed
" by any *Indians*, you would immediately join in
" the War againſt them, and the *French*.

" And laſt Fall, when I delivered the Hatchet
" into your Hands, you told me, and confirm'd
" it with a Belt, That you would ſend ſome of
" your People (who were then ready) to *Canada*,
" to demand Satisfaction; and that if Satisfaction
" was refuſed, you would uſe the Hatchet againſt
" them, whenever I ſhould order it.

" And you further promiſed, That if the Ene-
" my ſhould commit any further Hoſtilities, you
" would then (upon my Commands) immediately
" make Uſe of the Hatchet.

" I need not tell you, how far the *French* have
" been from giving Satisfaction; on the contrary,
" you are well acquainted with the cruel and bar-
" barous Murders that have been committed, ſince
" that Time, by the *French Indians* at *Saraghtoga*,
" and in the Neighbourhoods of this Place, and
" on the Frontiers of *New-England*; as you have
" not hitherto fulfilled your Promiſes, I ſuſpect
" that they did not come from your Hearts: I
" therefore, by this Belt, demand an immediate
" Performance of your Promiſes, to ſhew that
" they come from the Bottom of your Hearts; as
" all the Promiſes I make come from mine, and
" ever ſhall. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, I now come to the *ſecond* and prin-
" cipal Deſign of our preſent Meeting, in which I
" hope and expect to find you hearty, and united
" in your Councils and Opinions. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" The

" The King your Father, having been informed " of the unmanly Murders committed on the Fron- " tiers of *New-England*, and of this Province, is " reſolved to ſubdue the Country of *Canada*, and " thereby put an End to all the miſchievous De- " ſigns of the *French* in theſe Parts. And for this " purpoſe, he has ordered his Governors of *Vir-* " *ginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſylvania*, and *New-Jerſey*, " to join their Forces to the Forces of this Pro- " vince, to attack *Canada* by Land: They are all " now upon their March, and you will ſoon ſee " them here.

" At the ſame Time the Forces of the *Maſſa-* " *chuſets-Bay*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *New-* " *Hampſhire*, are to go in Ships to *Cape-Breton*, " and there join with his Majeſty's Ships of War, " and a great Army of experienc'd Soldiers from " *Great-Britain*.

" Many Ships of War are already arrived there, " and ſome thouſand of Soldiers; many more Ships " and Soldiers are following; and I expect every " Hour to hear of their Arrival; after which the " Attack upon *Canada* will be made on all Sides, " both by Sea and Land.

" You may perceive the King has ordered a " Strength ſufficient to ſubdue *Canada*; but at the " ſame Time, the King your Father expects and orders " you his Children, to join with your whole Force " in this Enterprize; and thereby gives the *Six Na-* " *tions* a glorious Opportunity of eſtabliſhing their " Fame and Renown over all the *Indian* Nations " in *America*, in the Conqueſt of your inveterate " Enemies the *French*; who, however they may " diſſemble and profeſs Friendſhip, can never for- " get the Slaughter which your Fathers made of " them; and for that purpoſe, careſs thoſe Nations " who have always been your inveterate Enemies, " and who deſire nothing ſo much as to ſee the

" Name

" Name of the *Six Nations* become obliterate, and " forgot for ever. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, The *French*, on all Occaſions, ſhew, " that they act againſt your Brethren the *Engliſh*, " like Men that know they dare not look them in " the Face in Day-Light; and therefore, like " Thieves, ſteal upon poor People, who do not " expect them in the Night, and conſequently are " not prepared for them: Your Brethren in their " Revenge have acted like Men of Courage; they " do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour, but " boldly attempted the Reduction of *Louiſburg*, " the ſtrongeſt Town the *French* had in *America*, " in the fortifying of which they had ſpent above " twenty Years: It was ſurrounded with ſtrong " Walls and Forts, in which they had planted their " largeſt Cannon in every Place, where they thought " the *Engliſh* could come near them; notwithſtand- " ing of all theſe Precautions and Advantages, they " were forced to ſubmit to the *Engliſh* Valour.

" You muſt have heard from your Fathers, and " I doubt not ſeveral of your old Men ſtill remem- " ber what the *French* did at *Onondaga*; how they " ſurprized your Countrymen at *Cadarackui*; how " they invaded the *Senekas*, and what Miſchiefs " they did to the *Mohawks*; how many of your " Countrymen ſuffered by the Fire at *Montreal*. " Before they entered upon theſe cruel and miſ- " chievous Deſigns, they ſent Prieſts among you " to delude you, and lull you aſleep, while they " were preparing to knock you on the Head; and " I hear they are attempting to do the ſame now. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" I need not put you in mind what Revenge " your Fathers took for theſe Injuries, when they " put all the Iſland of *Montreal*, and a great Part " of *Canada*, to Fire and Sword; can you think " that the *French* forget this? No, they have the " Ax privately in their Hands againſt you, and

" uſe theſe deceitful Arts, by which only they have " been able to gain Advantage over you, that by " your truſting to them, they may at ſome time " or other, at one Blow, remove from the Face of " the Earth, the Remembrance of a People that " have ſo often put them to Shame and Flight.

" If your Fathers could now riſe out of their " Graves, how would their Hearts leap with Joy " to ſee this Day; when ſo glorious an Opportu- " nity is put into their Hands to revenge all the " Injuries their Country has received from the " *French*, and be never more expoſed to their " Treachery and Deceit. I make no doubt you " are the true Sons of ſuch renowned and brave " Anceſtors, animated with the ſame Spirit for " your Country's Glory, and in Revenge of the " Injuries your Fathers received, uncapable of be- " ing deluded by the flattering Speeches of them, " who always have been, and always muſt be, in " their Hearts, your Enemies, and who deſire no- " thing more, than the Deſtruction of your Na- " tions.

" I therefore invite you, *Brethren*, by this Belt, " to join with us, and to ſhare with us, in the Ho- " nour of the Conqueſt of our, and your deceit- " ful Enemies; and that you not only join all the " Force of the *Six Nations* with us, but likewiſe " invite all the Nations depending on you, to take " a Share in this glorious Enterprize: And I will " furniſh your fighting Men with Arms, Ammu- " nition, Cloathing, Proviſions, and every Thing " neceſſary for the War; and in their Abſence, " take Care of their Wives and Children.

[*Gave the War-Belt.*]

" *Brethren*, You have ſeen how daring and in- " ſulting on you, as well as us, the *French Indians* " have been, in cruelly murdering ſeveral of our " People, ſince you have come to this Place; and " therefore, for the many Reaſons now laid before

" you,

" you, I make no doubt but your Anſwer will " clearly manifeſt your Duty to the King your Fa- " ther, and your Love to your Brethren; and by " this Belt I do aſſure you, that our Intent is, to " live and die together." [*Gave a Belt of Friendſhip.*]

At every Stop where a Belt was given, one of the Sachems call'd out *Yo-hay*, to which all the reſt anſwered in a Sound which cannot be expreſſed in our Letters, but ſeem'd to conſiſt of two Words remarkably diſtinguiſhed in the Cadence; it ſeem'd to this purpoſe; the Sachem calls, *Do your hear?* The Anſwer is, We attend and remember, or underſtand; or elſe it is a Kind of Plaudit our Interpreters could not explain. At the Cloſe of the Speech, one Sachem of each Nation call'd out ſeverally the *Yo-hay*, to which the others of the ſame Nation anſwer'd ſeverally: But when the War-Belt was thrown down, they gave the War-Shout. We expected but ſix of theſe Plaudits, according to the Number of the *Six Nations*, but eight were diſtinctly delivered; by which we underſtood ſome other Nations were united with them on this Occaſion.

After the Speech was delivered, the Sachems of the ſeveral Nations had Conferences together; and ſome time being ſpent in deliberating, they acquainted his Excellency, ' That they had agreed upon ' their Anſwer, which they were ready to give ' whenever he would appoint a Time to receive it;' and he named the next Day.

Accordingly on the 23d of *Auguſt*, His EXCELLENCY being preſent; the Gentlemen of the Council; the Commiſſioners from *Boſton*; the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Corporation of *Albany*; and many Gentlemen, as at the Time when his Excellency's Speech was delivered,

An *Onondaga* Sachem, who had formerly been Speaker for the *Six Nations* on ſeveral publick Occaſions, roſe up and ſpoke: What he ſaid was publickly interpreted, in the Hearing of ſeveral who underſtood the *Indian* Language well, as follows:

Brethren of *New-York*, and of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

WE the Six Nations *are now aſſembled together as one Man, and we take in the* Meſſeſagues *for the ſeventh Nation*; *and what is now to be ſpoken by one Mouth, are the joint and ſincere Thoughts of every Heart.*

We are pleas'd that you follow the Steps of our Fore-fathers, in wiping off the ſorrowful Tears from our Eyes, by which the Stoppage of our Throats are opened, and the bloody Bed waſh'd clean.

[Gave three Strings of Wampum.]

Brethren, *The firſt Time we met together, we only ſaluted each other by ſhaking of Hands*; *we afterwards made a Covenant Chain of Silver, which we mutually have held faſt to this Day*; *ſhould it now ſlip from either of our Hands, it would prove Deſtruction to both Sides, ſince our Enemies have drawn the Sword.* [Gave a Belt.]

Brother of *New-York*; *Laſt Year you gave us the Hatchet to be made Uſe of againſt your Enemies, the* French, *which we accepted and promiſed to make uſe of it if they ſhould commit any farther Hoſtilities upon the* Engliſh, *which they have now done by deſtroying* Saraghtoga, *and ſhedding a great deal of Blood: Hitherto we have made no uſe of the Hatchet*; *but as you now call upon us, we are ready, and do declare from the Bottom of our Hearts, that we will from this Day, make uſe of it againſt the* French, *and their Children*, (meaning their *Indians.*)

[*N. B.* The Queſtion was aſked them by his Excellency, Whether by the Words *their Children*, they

they meant all the *Indians* in Alliance with the *French?* to which they answered, *Yes.*]

[At the End of the foregoing Paragraph, the Speaker threw down a War-Belt of Wampum on the Ground, it being the *Indian* Custom to deliver War-Belts, or make Declaration of War in this Manner: This he did with a remarkable Shew of Indignation, intending thereby to express their Resentment against the *French* and their Allies, and their Zeal for the *English.*] [*Gave a Belt.*]

Brother of *New-York*; *According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us, we are firmly united together from this Time, to act as having one Heart*; *the* Messesagues *are in the same Manner joined and united with us, likewise the Southern Nations bordering upon us*; *and we hope that you, and the other Governors on the Continent, will be in the same Manner joined and united together.* [Gave a Belt.]

[They repeated over his Excellency's Speech in Relation to the Conquest of *Cape-Breton*; and added, *We hope that our Fleet and Army will be also victorious in the present Expedition against* Canada; *for the* French *are a mischievous People.* [Gave a Belt.]

As to your Suspicions of our admitting French *Priests among us, they are become groundless, since we have now declared War against them: The admitting of Priests, would only tend to lull us asleep to our Destruction; should any now dare to come, we know no Use for them but to roast them. The Thoughts of the Treatment we formerly received from the* French, *thro' the Means of their Priests, and which you now seasonably have brought to our Remembrance, makes our Blood to boil.*

Brother of *New-York*; *This is the second Time you have put the Hatchet into our Hands, which we accept, and are ready to go upon Service. You may see that we have*

have but a Handful of fighting Men here at present; however, some of them from each Nation shall be left behind us to follow your Orders.

When we return to our respective Castles, we shall send down a great Number of our Warriors, and of those of the Nations in Alliance with us, as soon as possible.

This we assure you of from the Truth and Sincerity of our Hearts; and we receive, and shall preserve this large Belt, [holding it up at the same Time] *which you have now given us, as a War-Hatchet.*

Brethren, *This is the Belt of Union with which we are to go Hand in Hand to the Gate of our Enemies, and by it we declare our Intention to conquer or die in the common Cause.*

There is a Nation call'd the Messesagues, *whose Delegates are here present: They consist of five Castles, containing eight hundred Men, who are all determined, and do agree to join us, in this common Cause, against our Enemies the* French, *and their* Indians; *and we hope you, and the Commissioners from* Boston, *will use them in such a Manner that they will go home content and satisfied.*

[Gave a Belt of Union, in which the Figures of several Persons join'd Hand in Hand, was wrought.

The Person who interpreted, returned the *Yo-hah* at the End of every Paragraph, and having done the same at the Time they declared War, it occasioned Laughter among them; upon which, observing his Mistake, he began the War-Shout, in which all the *Indians* joined.

The *Messesagues* are a Nation of *Indians*, living near the Place called *De Troit* by the *French*, and situate between Lake *Erie* and the *Huron* Lake.

After the Speaker had finished, his Excellency told them by the Interpreter, that the King their Father had ordered him to make them a Present on

this Occaſion; and that the Government of *Virginia* had on the ſame Occaſion, ſent them a Preſent. The Commiſſioners from *Boſton* at the ſame Time told them, that they had a Preſent from their Government; and as they were ſoon to return Home, deſired the *Six Nations* to come to their Lodgings to receive it; on which the *Indians* deſired his Excellency to delay his Preſent to next Day, and they immediately went to receive their Preſents from the Commiſſioners of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

The next Day, the Preſents from the King being expoſed on one Part, and thoſe from *Virginia* ſeparately near them, it was agreed by the People of *Albany*, who had ſeen many publick Preſents given to the *Six Nations* on Treaties with them, that this was the moſt valuable ever given. His Excellency on giving the Preſents, ſaid;

" *Brethren*,

" YOU here ſee a Token of the Regard the " King your Father has for you; and there " is a Token of the Friendſhip of the Government " of *Virginia*: But on this Occaſion I cannot for- " bear taking Notice to you, that ſome of your " People being at *Canada*, when the News of the " Reduction of *Cape-Breton* came there, and when " the *French* expected that *Quebec* would be im- " mediately attacked in Conſequence of it, ſeveral " of them joined with the *French*, and promiſed " them Aſſiſtance. This occaſioned ſome Uneaſi- " neſs to your Brethren, being contrary to the " Faith of your Nations, as well as to your Bre- " thren's Expectations; however, you may now, " by performing the Promiſes you Yeſterday made " in the moſt ſolemn Manner, remove all Suſpi- " cions; and for ever ſecure the Friendſhip of your " Brethren, which hitherto has from the Beginning, " remained unviolated on their Parts. The Goods " now before you, are Preſents to the *Six Nations*;

" and,

" and, as we have received the *Meſſeſagues* into the " Covenant between you and us, I expect that they " ſhall ſhare with you. Beſides theſe general Pre- " ſents now made to your Nations, I have pre- " pared proper Cloathing for your War-Captains, " and the Warriors who ſhall go under their Com- " mand; together with Arms, Ammunition and " Proviſions, which ſhall be delivered to the ſe- " veral Parties at the Time they ſhall go out on " Service."

What his Excellency ſaid having been interpret- ed by a *Mohawk* Sachem, the Sachem added of his own Head, *You now ſee how you are here treated, really like Brethren; the Governor of* Canada *does not treat his* Indians *ſo; they are ſet on like his Dogs, and they run on without Thought or Conſideration: You ſee what a noble Preſent is made to you; if the Governor of* Canada *ſhould ſeize all the Goods in that Country, it would not be in his Power to make ſuch a Preſent.*

The *Onondaga* Sachem, Speaker of the *Six Nations*, immediately replied,

Brethren of *New-York*, *New-England*, and *Virginia*;

WE heard, and obſerve well, what you now and formerly ſpoke to us; and we beg no mention may hereafter be made of what paſſed laſt Fall, ſince we are now heartily enter'd into the War with you, and have promiſed as many fighting Men from each Caſtle as can be ſpared; and likewiſe to engage as great Numbers of every Nation in Alliance with us, as we can, to join immediately with us in the War againſt the French, *and the Nations who adhere to them.*

Brethren of *New-York*, *New-England*, and *Virginia*,

You muſt not ſuſpect that it proceeds from any Back- wardneſs in us, that a greater Number of our People

do not at this Inſtant join with you; the Reaſon is, our Caſtles have but few fighting Men in them, many are now Abroad, ſome hunting and trading with far diſtant Nations, and others out fighting againſt our Enemies; all theſe we ſhall recall Home as ſoon as poſſible, in order to enter with all our Force, into the War againſt your and our common Enemy.

Brother, *We have no more to ſay at this Time, but only to tell you, we are ſorry that we can ſo little ſhew our Hearts by the Preſents we now offer; our hunting has been ſo very poor, that we cannot make you Preſents ſuitable to our Inclinations.*

The *Mohawks* added ſeparately: *We have been employed all Summer in your Service as Out-ſcouts, to gain Intelligence, or in ſome Manner or other, and thereby kept from hunting: We have no Furrs to offer you, but we here preſent our Perſons, to ſerve you wherever you ſhall command.*

That Day was ſpent in dividing the Preſents among themſelves. We were told, that theſe Preſents were divided into eight equal Parts, of which they gave two to the *Meſſeſague* Deputies.

The next Day the War-Kettle was ſet over the Fire, and towards Evening the *Indians* in his Excellency's Preſence, where many Gentlemen attended him, began the War-Dance, and continued it till late in the Night: They were painted as when they go to War. The Dance is a ſlow and ſolemn Motion, accompanied with a pathetick Song. The *Indians* in their Turns perform this ſingly, but it is not eaſy to deſcribe the Particularities of it.

His Excellency call'd ſeveral of the chief Sachems who had been uſeful in the Treaty, to him in private, and gave them Preſents ſeverally; neither did he forget the *Meſſeſague* Deputies: He had a particular Conference with one of them in private, the other was ſick of the Small-Pox. At this Conference, this Deputy aſſured his Excellency of

the good Inclinations of his Nation to the *Engliſh*, and their Averſion to the *French*; he ſaid, 'That 'many of the Nations to the Weſtward of them, 'diſliked the *French*;' and as an Inſtance of it, he told, 'That the *French* lately having preſſed a 'neighbouring Nation to take up the Hatchet 'againſt the *Engliſh*, they received it; but made 'Uſe of it againſt the *French* themſelves, and 'kill'd all the *French* then with them, being ſixty 'in Number, with the Loſs of only one Man of 'their own Nation.' His Excellency made him handſome Preſents, and gave him a Belt to carry to his Nation, with an Invitation to join in the War againſt the *French*; the *Meſſeſague* received them with a Profeſſion of the moſt ſincere and hearty Friendſhip; and that he made no doubt of bringing two, three, or four hundred Men of his Nation, to ſerve this Fall againſt the *French*. He added, 'That he and ſeveral of his Relations would im-'mediately uſe their beſt Endeavours, with ſeve-'ral other Nations to the Weſtward of them, who 'were numerous, to join againſt the *French*; in 'which, *he ſaid*, he had great Hopes of Succeſs, 'becauſe they were diſſatisfied with the *French*.'

His Excellency took all poſſible Care of the ſick *Meſſeſague*, had him brought into a Houſe, and ordered him, to be attended by two Phyſicians; but the poor Man had the Misfortune to die, after he had been above a Fortnight ill. When he found himſelf near his End, he ſent to the Governor, to deſire him as his laſt Requeſt, that his Excellency would ſend the firſt *French* Scalp that ſhould be taken, to his Mother; and when he was told that his Excellency had promiſed it, he ſhewed a Contentedneſs and Reſignation to Death. This Misfortune was increaſed by the Death of the other *Meſſeſague* Deputy likewiſe, who was taken ill in his Way Home, and died. The *Six Nations* took Care of their Wives and Children, who had come with

them; and it was not doubted but that they, and all the Presents given them, would be safely conveyed to their own Homes.

Having so far given an Account of what passed with the *Six Nations*, it may be proper next to relate the Treaty with the *Mehikanders*, or *River Indians*, *viz.* The several Tribes of *Indians* living at several Places on each Side of *Hudson*'s River.

On his Excellency's Arrival at *Albany*, having found that there had been a Neglect in sending for the *Esopus* and *Minissink Indians*, he sent Orders for them to be invited. The *Mehikanders* being convened the 21st, his Excellency directed Mr. *Colden* to speak to them in his Name and Words; which Mr. *Colden* did; the other Gentlemen of the Council, the Commissioners from *Boston*, the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, and several other Gentlemen being present, in the Words following:

" *Children*,

" I AM glad to meet you at this Time, as are " likewise the Commissioners from the *Massa-* " *chusets-Bay*, who are now come hither to concur " with me upon the present Occasion; and I take " this Opportunity to renew the ancient Covenant " Chain with you, in Behalf of this and all his " Majesty's Governments in *America*, which you " know has always been kept bright and clean, " without any of the least Stain or Rust, and which " by this Belt I strengthen. [*Gave a Belt.*]

" *Children*, My meeting you here, besides re- " newing the Covenant Chain, is with Intention " that you should join your Force with ours, by " taking up the Hatchet against our and your com- " mon Enemies the *French*, and their *Indians*; " who have in a very unmanly Manner, by sculk- " ing Parties, murdered in cold Blood, many of " your Brethren in this and the Province of the " *Massachuset's-Bay*.

" This

" This Behaviour lays us under a Neceſſity of " making Repriſals on them in like Manner, in " which I make no doubt of your Aſſiſtance; and " we are reſolved to take a thorough Revenge of " our and your perpetual Enemies, by reducing " the Country of *Canada*, that it may not be in " the Power of theſe perfidious, deceitful, and " cruel People, to do you or us any Injury for " the future: For which Purpoſe all the neighbour- " ing Colonies, together with many Ships of War " and Soldiers from *Great-Britain*, are reſolved to " unite their Force, and to attack *Canada* in all " Parts, both by Sea and Land; and I make no " doubt, you will on this Occaſion ſhew yourſelves " dutiful Children, in joining heartily with us and " the *Six Nations*, in this glorious Enterprize; by " which you will not only gain Honour and Re- " nown, but alſo Safety and Proſperity to your- " ſelves, your Wives, and Children for ever after- " wards: And for which End I will furniſh your " fighting Men with Arms, Ammunition, Cloath- " ing, Proviſions, and every Thing neceſſary for " the War." [*Gave a War-Belt.*]

On the 26th they gave their Anſwer, which was interpreted in the following Words; (the ſame Perſons being preſent, that were when the Governor's Speech was delivered to them.)

Father,

WE are glad to ſee you; and we are come to renew the Covenant Chain, and make it faſt and bright as ever, and free from Ruſt, and as a Token thereof we give you this Belt. [Gave a Belt.]

Father, *You have told us what Miſchief the* French *have done, and what Murders upon the Chriſtians they have committed; therefore we declare from our Hearts, and not from our Lips only, that as you have ordered us to ſhed the Enemies Blood in Return*

for what they have done, we are reſolved to live and die with you in the common Cauſe.

When you Chriſtians are at War, you make Peace with one another, but it is not ſo with us, therefore we depend upon you to take Care of us; in Confidence of which, we now take up the Hatchet, and will make Uſe of it againſt the French, *and their* Indians.

[Gave a Belt with a Hatchet.]

After their Anſwer they began the War-Dance, and his Excellency ordered a conſiderable Preſent in Goods to be publickly given them. None of theſe are ſuſpected to be under *French* Influence.

As there was no Advice of the Arrival of the Fleet, and no Plan of Operations agreed on in Caſe the Fleet did not arrive, the ſupporting of about ſeven hundred *Indians* was a great Expence to his Excellency, for which he had no Allowance from the Province of *New-York*, or for any other Charge attending this Treaty: And as many of the *Indians*, (above twenty) had got the Small-pox, it being impracticable to prevent their going into Town, or converſing with the Town's People, and the *Indians* becoming uneaſy by Reaſon of the Sickneſs of many, and Death of ſome; his Excellency thought it moſt prudent to diſmiſs them as ſoon as poſſible from this Place, and to give Orders to Mr. *Johnſon*, to ſend out ſeveral Parties from *Schenectade*, or his own Settlement near the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, to harraſs the *French* Settlements in *Canada*; and for that Purpoſe delivered to him Cloathing, Arms and Ammunition, to be given to the fighting Men, as his Excellency had promiſed them whenever they entered on Service, and impowered him to furniſh them with Proviſions, and whatever Neceſſaries they ſhould want.

Before they went, his Excellency ſent to them, to deſire them to leave their Sick, with a Promiſe to take all Care poſſible of them, and that he would order

order Phyſicians to attend them. They were very ſenſible of this Kindneſs, and acknowledged it; but not above two or three could be prevailed to ſtay, who were ſo ill that they could not be removed: All poſſible Care was taken of the other Sick, in the Waggons which carried them to *Schenectade*.

On the 26th of *September*, the Captains *Staats* and *Vromen*, brought the *Indians* living on the Branches of the *Suſquehannah* River; they came in the *Indian* Order, marching in a ſingle Line one after the other, and as they paſſed the Fort, ſaluted by a running Fire along the Line; which Salute the Governor ordered to be returned, by a Diſcharge of ſome Cannon from the Fort.

On *Monday* the 8th of the ſame Month his Excellency ſpoke to them, telling them the Subſtance of what he had ordered to be ſaid to the *Six Nations*, and their Anſwer; and as this has been ſet forth at Length before, it is needleſs to repeat what was then ſaid. The Reaſon of his Excellency's ſpeaking to them in this Manner was, becauſe theſe Nations living on the *Suſquehannah* River and its Branches, are known to be Dependents on the *Six Nations*.

The next Day they gave their Anſwer; the Gentlemen of the Council, the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, the Corporation of *Albany*, the Officers of the four Independent Companies, and ſeveral Officers of the new Levies, and other Gentlemen being preſent, as they were when his Excellency ſpoke to the *Indians:* Their Anſwer was publickly interpreted as as follows;

Brother of *New-York*,

WE live at Ohguago; *what News you ſend to the* Six Nations *is not truly reported to us, nor what the Governor of* Canada *ſends to them; we have not been properly taken Notice of, nor timely acquaint-*

ed

ed with your Design to treat with the Six Nations, *till near the Time that your Interview with them was over; otherwise we should have readily come along with them, to hear what our Brother had to propose to us; and if we had received earlier Notice, a much larger Number of our fighting Men would have come along with us: Our Settlements are scattering, and some of them at a great Distance from others, and many of our Men are from Home a hunting; we have, however, sent the Belt of Invitation forward to those who live at a greater Distance, that they may be able at the Time appointed, to come and join us in the War, as by your Belt we were desired.*

Brother, *You Yesterday informed us of what you had said to the* Six Nations, *and their Answer; we are grieved that the* Six Nations *have not already made use of the Hatchet, but have hitherto kept it by them, and have not sent out their young Men to revenge the Murders which have been committed by the Enemy.*

We are resolved to make use of the Hatchet against the French, *to revenge the Injuries done to you and your People, our Brethren.*

We have received at Times very different Kind of News from the Six Nations, *sometimes it seemed as if the* French *would be Masters; but it cannot be so, they are a deceitful People, and cannot be trusted; they make fair Promises, and have no Intention to perform them; they flatter themselves with Hopes to be Masters, but they shall be disappointed; for we shall keep the Hatchet firmly in our Hands, and are resolved to make Use of it.*

We know several Roads that lead to Canada, *we want to see the Hatchet, that we may take it up.*

Upon which his Excellency threw down a Hanger, which the Speaker took up and began the War-Dance, and several others danced the same after him.

After

After which they desired his Excellency to take Care of them, as he had promised.

His Excellency returned them Thanks for their so readily taking up the Hatchet; he said, that he would presently set the War-Kettle over the Fire, and provide them with every Thing necessary for the War. His Excellency gave them a handsome Present in publick for their Nations in general, and private Presents to their principal Sachems; one of which promised, that after his return Home, he would go round all the *Indian* Settlements, to invite them into the War against the *French*, and their *Indians*; and that he did not doubt to be able to bring six hundred Men from the *Indian* Settlements on the *Susquehannah* River and its Branches, to march at any Time, and to any Place, his Excellency should appoint, in order to join the Forces intended against *Canada*; in the mean Time they would cause a Party of their Men to go out with his Men to scour the Woods, and clear them of the *French* sculking *Indians*.

About this Time, a Serjeant of Capt. *Livingston*'s Company was surprized and killed by a sculking Party of *French Indians*: In a few Minutes after the Account of this came to his Excellency, who happened to be dining at that Time in Capt. *Wrexall*'s Tent, fourteen of the *Susquehannah Indians* were observed running past the Tent, in order to cross the River, and meet the *French Indians*; which his Excellency observing, and being apprehensive that they might meet with some of the Parties of the new Levies that were gone out for the same Purpose, and that they might be in Danger of being attacked through Mistake; he ask'd if any of the Guard which then attended, would voluntarily go along with the *Indians?* Two Men offered themselves, who went with one who understood the *Indian* Language, in order to prevent Mistakes. Happy it was that this Precaution was

taken; for Capt. *Fanning* with a great Part of his Company, having gone out with the ſame Intention of intercepting the *French Indians*, he diſcovered this Party of our *Indians*, and taking them to be *French Indians*, he kept his Men under the Cover of ſome Buſhes, with their Arms ready to fire, expecting the nearer Approach of the *Indians*; when one of the Chriſtians who were with them, obſerving Capt. *Fanning*'s Men, called out, and came up to Capt. *Fanning* when his Men were ready to fire. None of the Parties that went out were able to diſcover any of the Enemy.

His Excellency afterwards ſent out ſixteen of theſe *Indians*, and cloathed them for that Purpoſe, together with about ſixty Men detached from the Companies levied in the County of *Albany*, in order to ſcour the Woods, and to advance as far as the Lakes to gain Intelligence, by taking Priſoners or otherwiſe. While this Party was out, ſome of the *Indians* fell ſick, and the others being apprehenſive of the ſame Misfortune, they return'd, after having been but a few Days in the Woods. His Excellency then perceiving the Uneaſineſs the *Indians* were under from the Apprehenſions of Sickneſs, found it neceſſary to diſmiſs them all, on their Promiſe to return, whenever his Excellency ſhould order, with all the Force they ſhall be able to collect; and which, they ſaid, as before obſerved, might amount to ſix hundred Men. The Number of *Indians* that came at this Time from the *Suſquehannah* River, conſiſted only of about ſixty fighting Men, beſides old Men, Women, and Children: More had come near to *Albany*, but having there heard of the Small-pox and Sickneſs that was at *Albany*, and that many of the *Six Nations* had catched the Infection, and ſeveral of them were dead, they returned back.

After the *Six Nations* left *Albany*, many of them were taken ſick on their Way Home, before they reached

reached the *Mohawk* Caſtles, and a conſiderable Number of the briſkeſt young Men of the *Mohawks* died. This retarded the Execution of the Order given to Mr. *Johnſon*, to ſend out Parties to harraſs the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, though he uſed all the Means in his Power to effect it. While he was preſſing them to this Purpoſe, one of the Sachems who had promiſed to head a Party from the *Canajohary* Caſtle, ſaid, *You ſeem to think that we are Brutes, that we have no Senſe of the Loſs of our deareſt Relations, and ſome of them the braveſt Men we had in our Nation: You muſt allow us Time to bewail our Misfortune.*

About ten Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, a Party of upwards of ſeventy Men, conſiſting of ſome of each Nation, went againſt *Canada*: Some Chriſtians were of the Party to aſſiſt and direct, and to be Witneſſes of the Behaviour of the *Indians*. They were to avoid all the Lakes, and the uſual Roads and Paſſes to *Canada*, and were to go thro' the Woods over Mountains, that are ſeldom paſſed, to prevent the Enemies diſcovering them: But after theſe had been out, Capt. *Butler*'s Son, to whom the chief Direction of this Party was committed, was taken ill of the Small-pox, and five of the *Indians* were obliged to return to carry him Home. Another ſmall Party was ſent out to take Priſoners, and gain Intelligence at *Crown-Point*. At the writing of this, it is not known what Succeſs they have had.

When the *Six Nations* had come as far as the lower *Mohawk* Caſtle, in their return Home, they were met by about ſix Men of their own Nations, who delivered a Meſſage from *Canada*, which had been brought by the *Indian* who was taken by the *French* at *Crown Point*, and carried to *Canada*. The Meſſage was interpreted in the following Words: "The Governor of *Canada* had called the *Cahnu-*
"*aga Indians* to him, and then complained to
"them,

" them, that ſome of the *Six Nations*, his Chil-
" dren, had killed ſome of his People: You all
" know, *he ſaid*, that I am not haſty or paſſionate,
" but will rather bear a great deal than ſhew Re-
" ſentment, wherefore I am reſolved to paſs this
" over; but in the mean Time I muſt deſire you
" to go among the *Six Nations*, to find out the
" Reaſon of this Proceeding, and to tell them,
" that if any Thing like it happen again, I will
" make them ſmart: You may nevertheleſs aſſure
" my Children [a] of the *Six Nations*, that I love
" and eſteem them equally with the *Cahnuagas*,
" or *Shawendadies* [b], being of the ſame Blood.
" And to convince them of my Love, I now ſend
" back to them one of their People that was taken
" at *Crown Point*, without eating his Fleſh. And
" now *Cahnuagas*, my Children, I would not have
" you ſpill any more Blood from *Albany* upwards,
" for I begin to pity their Weakneſs; but turn
" your Arms towards *New-England*, againſt your
" moſt inveterate Enemies, there is the Place for
" you to gain Honour now."

The *Cahnuagas* gave the following Anſwer to the Governor of *Canada:* Father, *You are in the wrong, to deſire us to go among the* Six Nations *for Intelligence, or with Menaces; for ſuch will only ſtir them up, and bring them and all their Allies (who are very numerous) upon you, to deſtroy you at once. We know they are not to be bullied by your Words or ours, wherefore,* Father, *we muſt leave you to go through this Work by yourſelf.*

After having as above, related what had paſſed between them and the Governor of *Canada*, they ſent the following Meſſage from themſelves.

Brethren

[a] The Governor of *Canada* calls the *Six Nations*, (and all the *Indian* Nations depending on him) *Children*, as the Governor of *New-York* calls them *Brethren*.

[b] Another Settlement of Deſerters from the *Six Nations*, and dwelling near *Montreal*.

Brethren of the Six Nations, " We hear the Go-
" vernor of *New-York* has invited you to meet
" him; we intreat you not to mind any Thing he
" ſhall ſay, in order to ſet you againſt us; for if
" you do, you, as well as we, muſt all die. Where-
" fore, *Brethren*, we conjure you by all the Ties of
" Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, to inform us of
" any Deſign that is plotting againſt us; and that
" when any ſuch Thing ſhall be diſcovered, you
" will ſend an Expreſs to *Cadarackui* [a], where our
" Fire always burns.

" *Brethren*, We ſhall be glad to ſee you next
" Spring at *Cahnuaga*, to hold a Council toge-
" ther, where you ſhall be as ſafe and welcome as
" ever.

" *Brethren*, The Governor our Father, being in-
" formed, that your Governor is raiſing Men to
" come againſt *Canada*, deſires us to tell you, that
" he has *one thouſand eight hundred* Men at *Crown*
" *Point*, ready to give them Battle; in which
" Number, the Men of eight Caſtles of the *Uta-*
" *wawas* are included.

" *Brethren*, Be not angry at our deſtroying *Sa-*
" *raghtoga* laſt Fall; Col. *Schuyler* dar'd us to it,
" by ſaying he wiſhed to ſee a *French* Army there:
" We gratified him in his Wiſh."

A *Cahnuaga Indian* was ſent along with the Priſoner that was reſtored; but when he came near the Settlements of the *Six Nations*, his Heart fail'd him, and he ſent the Priſoner forward by himſelf with the Meſſage.

The Readineſs with which the *Six Nations* communicated this Meſſage, and the ſlight they in all Appearance put upon it, is ſome Proof of their Sincerity in the Promiſes they made to his Excellency; neither from any Thing which has happened can it be ſhewn, that they were not ſincere. On the contrary,

[a] A *French* Fort oppoſite to *Oſwego*, and the Eaſt End of *Cadarackui* Lake, or Lake *Frontenac*.

trary, it appears by Mr. *Johnſon*'s Letter to his Excellency of the 21ſt of *October*, that ſeveral Parties are now out againſt the *French*; and that Mr. *Johnſon* having received Orders from Col. *Roberts*, to ſend as many *Indians* as poſſible to join the Army, all the *Mohawks*, even their oldeſt Men, were fitted out and ready; and having ſent to the upper Caſtles at the ſame Time, they appeared ſo hearty, that there would not have remained above three old Men in any of the next Caſtles: And that Col. *Roberts* afterwards contradicting theſe Orders, they had appeared very uneaſy on their being ſtopt. It was not expected that they would enter into the War without us, or by themſelves, neither are they a People of ſo little Thought, as to give any Reaſon to expect it from them.

When the Companies raiſed in *Penſylvania* arrived at *Albany*, his Excellency was informed by their Captains, that Mr. *Thomas* Governor of that Province, had ſent *Conrad Weiſer* their publick Interpreter, among the *Suſquehannah Indians*; and that they expected his Arrival at this Place in a little Time, with at leaſt three hundred *Indians*. The Treaties with the *Indians*, which Mr. *Thomas* has publiſhed, gave great Hopes of the Succeſs that Interpreter would have; and thereby increaſed the Diſappointment, when Mr. *Weiſer* arrived a few Days before his Excellency left *Albany*, and did not bring one *Indian* with him.

His Excellency Governor *Clinton*, had perhaps more Difficulties to ſtruggle with on this Occaſion, than any Governor of *New-York* had at any Time: The *Six Nations* had on ſeveral Occaſions given Grounds of Miſtruſt; the Governor of *Canada* was attempting all the Means in his Power to divert their Affections from us; the People of the County of *Albany* had for ſome Time paſt, entertained a Diſſatisfaction in the Conduct of the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs; the Commiſſioners themſelves were

were divided in their Sentiments, and ſeveral of them refuſed to attend their Meetings; and they confeſſed to his Excellency, that they had loſt all Influence on the *Indians*; Mr. *Gooch* having declined the Command of the Forces at *Albany*, his Excellency was forced likewiſe to undertake a new and great Care, which he in no Manner expected when he left the City of *New-York*, and which from many Incidents, was attended with many Difficulties. If theſe Things be duly conſidered, and the Dangers his Perſon was in from the Infection of two different Diſeaſes, which at that Time raged in the City of *Albany*, of which great Numbers died during his Reſidence there of near three Months; none can doubt of his hearty Zeal for the Succeſs of an Affair, in which the Safety and Proſperity of all the Colonies in North *America*, were immediately concerned.

But as every one may not be ſufficiently apprized of what Conſequence the *Six Nations* being hearty, is to the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, it may be proper to obſerve, That though a Number of *Indians* to march with the Army, which was intended to attack *Canada*, would be of great Uſe in diſcovering and defeating the Ambuſhes of the Enemy's *Indians*, while they were every Day to be guarded againſt by the Forces which were to march by Land, and would by their Incurſions into the Enemy's Country, terribly haraſs them, and keep them from joining their Forces into any great Body to oppoſe the Deſign; theſe are not the moſt conſiderable Advantages might be gained from the Affection of the *Six Nations* at this Time, or any Time of War; for if the inland Extent of the Colonies from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia* be conſidered, and at the ſame Time the numerous *Indian* Nations on the Continent of *America*, who may by the Artifices of the *French* be induced to make Incurſions every where; and the cruel Methods by which the

Indians make Incurſions in ſmall Parties, from the vaſt Foreſt which every where covers the Continent, and which in many Places is impenetrable; it muſt evidently appear, that though the *Engliſh* Colonies be of much ſuperior Force in Numbers of Men, yet their Number would not be ſufficient to protect their Frontiers from the Incurſions of the *Indians* in every Place: And, that while their Forces muſt in this Caſe be divided and ſcattered all over their Frontiers, it may be in the Power of the *French* in *Canada*, to invade with Succeſs any Part of the *Engliſh* Colonies. On the other Hand, if a proper Attempt were to be made by the Northern Colonies alone, without the Aſſiſtance of their Mother Country, but with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, it would in all Appearance be ſufficient to reduce *Canada*; for if the *Indian* Nations can be perſuaded to join heartily, (as from what is above related it ſeems probable they may) it will be impoſſible for the Inhabitants of *Canada* to defend themſelves from the Incurſions of theſe numerous *Indian* Nations, and from a Body of regular Troops at the ſame Time. As the *French* are very ſenſible of theſe Advantages to be gain'd from the Friendſhip of the *Indian* Nations, they neglect no Means in their Power to procure them: And it is to be hoped, that the Northern Colonies will be no leſs aſſiduous in a Matter on which their Well-being at leaſt depends.

Some People wiſh that the *Indians* may remain neuter, and think it adviſeable to purſue Meaſures for that Purpoſe, by which many horrid Barbarities would be prevented. No doubt this is to be wiſhed; but can the *Engliſh* Colonies by any Means be aſſured, that the *French* will be ſincere in preſerving ſuch a Neutrality? And if they be not ſincere, we ſhall more certainly expoſe ourſelves to all theſe Calamities, than we are now by *Indians* being engaged on both Sides. The *Six Nations* are by their natural Inclinations, diſpoſed to War-like Enterprizes:

prizes: They never have been at Peace with all their Neighbours, ſince they were known to Chriſtians. The Reputation they have gained among all the *Indian* Nations in North *America*, gives them an Influence in the Councils of every Nation. It may then be eaſy for the *French* to turn this Diſpoſition to War in the *Six Nations*, againſt us, and by their Influence draw all the *Indian* Nations in North *America* upon us. The Genius of the *Six Nations* will not ſuffer them to remain inactive, while their Neighbours are at War.

In the laſt Place, it may not be improper to obſerve at this Time, that though the Colonies to the Southward (and the Inhabitants of the Parts of the Northern Colonies, which are leſs expoſed to the Incurſions of *Indians*) think themſelves little concerned in Intereſt, or in the Conſequences of the preſent War; yet if they would conſider that the Northern Colonies are really their Frontiers, and that they defend the others from all the Calamities of a moſt barbarous War; the Southern Colonies muſt think that any Contribution of Men and Money, which is expected from them, is an eaſy Purchaſe of the Freedom from ſuch Calamities, to which their Brethren are ſubjected; and that while they can follow their Occupations at Eaſe, they are much better enabled to ſupport the Expence of a War than the Northern Colonies are, where the Inhabitants are every Day in Danger of their Lives from a cruel Enemy, while at their daily and innocent Labours. If the Southern Colonies neglect to keep the War at a Diſtance from them, they may at an improper Time, become ſenſible of the Evils their Brethren ſuffer, and of their own Folly at the ſame Time.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1746.

The Party of ſeventy *Indians* and Whites mentioned in this Treaty, did not go out together as

was at firſt intended, Sickneſs and other Incidents made it neceſſary to alter the Meaſures at firſt propoſed. One Party of thirty *Indians* and ten Whites went by themſelves. Theſe fell upon a *French* Settlement on the North-ſide of *St. Lawrence* River, about 10 Leagues above *Montreal*, and brought away eight *French* Priſoners, one of them a Captain of Militia, and four Scalps. Another Party of nine *Indians* went to the *Cahnuagas*, under Pretence of continuing the Neutrality with them, they were introduced to the Governor of *Montreal* under the ſame Pretence, who made them Preſents: Their Deſign was to gain what Intelligence they could, and after they had done this, they acted their Part ſo well, that they received ſeveral Letters, one from the Governor of *Montreal*, and others from conſiderable Perſons to the Commandant of Fort *St. Frederic* at *Crown Point*. In their Way thither, by which they were to return Home, they ſurprized ſome *French* in a ſmall Fort, killed five, and brought away one Priſoner and one Scalp. They brought the *French* Priſoner and the Letters to the commanding Officer at *Albany*, and informed him of what they had ſeen and heard at *Montreal*.

A

COLLECTION

OF

CHARTERS

AND OTHER PUBLICK ACTS,

RELATING TO THE

Province of *PENSYLVANIA*,

VIZ.

I. The ROYAL CHARTER to *WILLIAM PENN*, Esq;

II. The first FRAME of Government, granted in *England*, in 1682.

III. LAWS agreed upon in *England*.

IV. Certain CONDITIONS or CONCESSIONS.

V. The ACT of SETTLEMENT, made at *Chester*, 1682.

VI. The second FRAME of Government, granted 1683.

VII. The CHARTER of the CITY of *PHILADELPHIA*, granted *October* 25, 1701.

VIII. The New CHARTER of PRIVILEGES to the Province, granted *October* 28, 1701.

Present at the Speech intend to be made
By his Excellency the honourable George
Clinton Capt: Genl: & Govr in Chief of the
Province of New York to the Sachims
& warriours of the Six nations the 19th
day of augustt 1746 ——

Cadwallader Colden Esqr: of his majs Council for
Philip Livingston } the province of new York
John Rutherfurd }

Jacob Leisler Commr from ye Govrnmt of ye
Samuel Wells } massachusetts Bay

The Commissioners of ye Indian affairs
The Corporation
The officers of ye Independent Companies
The officers of the New Levies and Several
other Gentlemen ——

augustt ye 19th: 1746

The Governour having been taken ill and as yet not so
well Recovered as to come abroad has ordered me being the
next person to him in ye administration to speak to you in
his name which I shall do in the same words as he designd
to have Spoke had he not been prevented by Sickness when the
honourable Cadwr Colden read his Excellencys Speech to the Six
nations in ye words following

Brethren

I am glad to see so many of our antient
friends here and I heartily bid you welcome
three strings of wampum

I have called you to this place for two great
Ends in which the province of the Massachusets Bay

II
406
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Bay have send Commissioners to Concur with me who are here Present

The first is to renew the Covenant Chain with you and I now by this Belt in your father the king of great Britains name in behalf of all his Majestys in North America renew and Confirm the Covenant Chain and all former Treaties and Engagements entred into with you This Chain has from the Beginning remained so firm and Strong that it has never once broke or Slipt since it was first made and we on our parts shall Endeavour that it remain so unshaken as long as the sun and moon shall endure

Chain Belt

Brethren

Last fall I told you that his Majestys
II 407. Subjects in this Country had the Summer before last still without attempting any thing against the french Settlements but that the french had by Surprize attacked and destroyed a Small place near Cape-Breton belonging to us that they afterwards laid Siege to Annapolis Royal and never beat off

I likewise told you that the Govour. of the Massachusett Bay in Conjunction with Connecticut and new Hampshire had in revenge to these Injuries sent an army against Louisburgh in the Island of Cape Breton that this army was Joined by a number of his Majestys ship of war under the Command of your friend Admiral Warren I told you that the town of Louisburgh which is the Strongest the french have in America was reduced by this force and that the french there had Surrendered themselves and their Country to the English

I Lt Governor told you how we in this part of the Country had been still hoping that the French in Canada would either be Quiet or carry on the war in a manly manner and after the manner of Christians and to Indulge them therein a Message had been sent from this place to the Governour of Canada to tell him that if he should revive the Inhuman Custom of murdering private people by sculking Indians that the Several Govern.ts of his Majestys Colonies together with your Brethren of the Six Nations would Join and make Reprisals on them In the like manner at which time you publickly declared that if any of his majesties Subjects in any of his Govern.ts should be Killed by any Indians you upon his Immediately Join in the war against them and the French

And last fall when I delivered the Hatchet into your hands you told me and confirmed it with a Belt that you would send some of your people who were then ready to Canada to demand Satisfaction and if Satisfaction was refused you would then use the hatchet against them whichever I Should order And you further promised that if the Enemy should Commit any further Hostilities you would then upon my Command Immediately make use of the hatchet I need not tell you how far the French have been from giving any Satisfaction on the Contrary you are all well informed of the Cruel and Barbarous murders that have been Committed since that time by the French and Indians at Saraghtoga and in the Neighbourhoods of this place and on the Frontiers of new England and as you have not hitherto fulfilled your promises I suspect that they did not come from your hearts I therefore by this Belt Demand an Immediate Performance of your promises to show that

II
407
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Show that they Come from the Bottom of your hearts as all th
promises I make Come from mine and Ever shall

Belt

Brethren

I now Come to the Second and principal —
Design of our present Meeting in which I hope and Expect
to find you Hearty and united in your Councils and opinion

A Belt

The King your Father having been Informed of the
inumanly murders Committed on the Inhabitants of new England
and of this province is resolved to Subdue the Country of
Canada and thereby to put and End to all the Mischeif
Designs of the french in these parts and for this purpose he
has ordered his Govr. of Virginia Mary land and pensilva:
II 402 nia and new Jersey to Joine their forces to the forces of this
province to attack Canada by land they are all now upon
their march and you will Soon see them melt here

At the same time the forces of the Massachus
Bay Connecticut. Rhode Island and new hampshire are
to go in ships to Cape Breton and there join with his
Majesties ships of war and a great army of Experienced
Soldiers from great Britain many ships of war are alread
arrived there and some thousands of Soldiers many more
ships and thousands of Soldiers are following and I
Expect Every hour to hear of their arrival after which th
attack upon Canada will be made on all sides both by sea
& Land you may perceive that the king has ordered a
Strenght Sufficient of it self to Subdue Canada but at the
Same time the king your father Expects and orders you

You his Children to Join with your whole force in this Enterprize and thereby gives the Six Nations a Glorious opportunity of Establishing their fame and Renown over all the Indian Nations in America in the Conquest of your Inveterate Enemies the French who however they may Dissemble and profess friendships can never forget the Slaughter which your Great father made of them and for that purpose Cares those Nations who have always been your most Inhuman Enemies and who Desire nothing so Much as to see the name of the six nations become Decay'd and forgot forever

A Belt

Brethren

The French on all occasions shew that they act against your Brethren the English like men that Know they Dare not look them in the face in day light and therefore like Thieves Steal upon poor people who do not Expect them in the night and Consequently are not prepared for them your Brethren in their Reprisals have acted like men of Courage they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour but Boldly Attempting the Reduction of Louisburgh the Strongest town the French had in America in the forty five of which they had Possession about twenty years it was Surrounded with Strong walls and forts in which they had Planted their Largest Cannon in Every place where they Shot the English could come near them notwithstanding of all these precautions and advantages they were forced to Submit to the English Valour

II 408 A

You must have heard from your fathers and I Doubt not Several of your Old men still Remember what

What the French did at onondaga how they surprized
your Countrymen at Cadaracqui how they Unladed the
Senekees did what mischief they did to the mohawks h
many of your Countrymen have suffered by the fire &
Most Loyal before they were plotted upon these Cruel
and mischievous Designs they sent priests amoung you
to delude you and you asleep while they were pre-
paring to knock you on the head and I hear they are
all imploying to do the same now

Belt

I need not put you in mind what revenge your
fathers took for these Injuries when they put all the Island
of mont Royal and a great part of Cadada to fire and sword
Can you think that the French forget this no they have the
ax privately In their hands against you and use those deceits
II. Arts by which only they have been able to gain advantage
409 over you that by trusting to them they may at some time or
other at one blow remobe from the face of the Earth the Remem-
brance of a people that have so often Put them to shame
and Flight if your father could now rise out of their Graves
how would their hearts leap with Joy to see this day when so
Glorious an opportunity is put into their hands to revenge all
the Injuries their Country has Received from the French and to be
never more Exposed to their treachery and deceit: I make no
Doubt you are the true sons of Such renownd and brave
ancestors
~~Onnehestos~~, animated with the Same Spirit for your Countrys
Glory and in revenge of the Injuries your fathers received —
Incapable of being Deluded by the Flattering Speeches of them
who always have been and always must be in their hearts
your Enemies and who desire nothing more than the destruc-
tion of your nations I therefore Invite you Brethren

Brethren by this Belt to Join with us and to Share with us in the Honour of the Conquest of our and your Perfidious Enemies and that you not only Join all the force of the Six nations with us but likewise Inbile all the Nations Depending on you to take a Share in this Glorious Enterprize and I will Furnish your Fighting men with arms ammunition Cloathing provisions and every thing Necessary for the war and in their absence shall take Care of their Wives and Children

The War Belt

Brethren

You have seen now Daring and Insulting we you as well as the french Indians have been In Cruelly Murdering Several of our people since you have come to this place and therefore for the many Reasons now and before you Make no doubt but your answer will clearly manifest your Duty to the king your father and your love to your Brethren and by this Belt I do assure you that our Intent is to live and die together

II
409
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A Belt of Friendship

A 37

Guard Fig: 1746

The Govt having been taken ill and as yet not well Recover'd abroad has ordered me being the next person to him in Authority to Speak to you in his name which I shall do in the same words as he designd to have spoke had he not been prevented by Sickness. Then the Hon.ble Coll. Elton Read the Ld Speech to y.e Sevl Assembly

following

Amiens

II 147

147 A

Remark to you that the Governors of the
Massachu
New Hamp
Rhode
That
Plaister
Spirit
Louisb
Shade
That
Cou

II.
III.

I needs not tell you how far the French have been from
Giving any Satisfaction on the Contrary you are all well
[illegible] Murders that have been
[illegible] the Shawanese and Indians at Saraghe
[illegible] Parts and on the
[illegible] Frontiers of Virginia and as you have not hitherto
[illegible] did not come from
[illegible] Demand an immediate
[illegible] That them, come from
[illegible] make Come
[illegible]

[illegible] Sir

[illegible] Original
[illegible] Letters and Expect
[illegible] Councils and Opinions
[illegible] Sir

[illegible] Instructions of the
[illegible] Court of England
[illegible] the Conduct of the
[illegible] Designs
[illegible] has Ordered
[illegible] Canada and New
[illegible] Provinces to
[illegible] under Hands
[illegible]

[illegible] Letters
[illegible] to you in
[illegible] Sir
[illegible] from
[illegible] Lords
[illegible] more Sir and
[illegible] Sir
[illegible] Taken upon
[illegible] Land

And what [illegible] did to the Women's now many of you
[illegible] Before they
[illegible] while they
[illegible] Dear they

3 ff.

[illegible] Fashion took
[illegible] Mont Royal
[illegible] Pink
[illegible] Beautiful Arts
[illegible] Advantage
[illegible]

II
149 [illegible]

and
[illegible] Dozen
[illegible]

1149A

75:93(1)

…aderColden
…p Livingston
…n Rutherfor…

…from the Governm… of New Hampshire to Bay…
…ipioners for Indian affairs …
…ps and Corporation of Albany …
…ap. Gentlemen after …ing …ny and the
…ers upon this Occasion

…y much Indisposed desired the
…aderColden to address himself
…his Exc…ys name as follows &
…came acquainted with
…n.

Brethren

I am strong, that it was
answer on our parts, that
by the Sun and Moon
gave all

Brother

last fall Stole
in the [illegible] by the Summer before
the [illegible] the French Settlements; b
[illegible] Pe that ofed a small
[illegible]

That they after
[illegible] off.
I likewise told
[illegible] in Conjunction with
[illegible] Injuries, se
[illegible] that
[illegible] Ships of War, und
[illegible] Warren. I told you
is the strongest the French h
Forces, and that the For
and their Country to th

[illegible] then ready / to Canadas [illegible]

Satisfaction [illegible] you would

Whenever I should [illegible] further

I should commit [illegible] you

mands / immediately [illegible]

I need not tell you [illegible] have

Satisfaction on the [illegible] you will Inform'd

rious murders that have [illegible] that

and Indians at [illegible] Neighbours

Cahdon the Front [illegible]

And as you have no [illegible] your

that they did not come [illegible] I am

to an immediate [illegible] to

from M. Potter [illegible] Journies

time and we [illegible]

Belt

now come to the [illegible] to keep in

I hope and [illegible] you, and

Opinions.

A Belt

From your Father having been inform'd of

the Frontiers of New England, and of

the Country of Canada's. and thereby

[illegible] in their

the King your
with ye whole Force
tions opportunity
Nations in Con
So, however
you get the
ye Grove, carefully
Enemies, and
Stations be
Give a Bell

(
sent on all o
like Men
and therefore
the Night
Encouraged, he
their
for he got E
the high hedge
Wells, and
very Places
and Notwithst
Advantages they were forced
you must
not several of your
Quadrant

[illegible] now rise out of their Gra[illegible]
[illegible] this Day [illegible]
to revenge all [illegible] this Country to
be never more [illegible] Treachery
you are the [illegible] to
with the same [illegible]
your Fathers receiv[illegible], and
of them, who always [illegible] deluded by
enmies, and who des[illegible] to
[illegible]

Therefore [illegible] to Join
with us in the [illegible] and your
that you [illegible] Sons
likewise invite all the Nation[illegible] to
glorious Enterprize. [illegible]
nition, Cloathing [illegible]
in their Lobs [illegible]

[illegible] a War Belt
have seen how [illegible] you as
have been in [illegible] your
places and Wives [illegible] Weapons
But your Endeavours [illegible] manifest
and your Love to your Brethren, and
Intent is to live and Die [illegible]

John

the Government

Indian Affair

of Albany

Wishing his Excellen

to The Indian

53(4)

Jacob Wam
Jam: Wells

of Indian

Independan
ree Nation of
Lumen

Bi
Mahachusetts

W. Thos Jaxo
- - - lakes in
m A. C. Spoken
ts of every heart
We are R
ting of the
Your H
Jean.
Gawy Thru

[illegible] 1.

[illegible] them by his Excellency when
[illegible] all the Indians [illegible] with the

[illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] of the foregoing [illegible] threw down
[illegible] on the Ground, at [illegible] him to deliver
[illegible] declaration of War in [illegible] which they did with
[illegible] intending thereby to [illegible] Engagement
[illegible] their Allies [illegible] by this
[illegible] gave a Belt

[illegible] your Exhortation in [illegible] we are
[illegible] from this time [illegible].
[illegible] Nagaws are in the [illegible] United
[illegible] Nations to [illegible] as we do,
[illegible] the Governours [illegible] will be
[illegible] bound unite together.

a Belt

Speech in relation to the conquest of
Fleet and Army may be also
against Canada adding
[illegible]

Send down a greater Number of your
Militia to Cambridge, as soon as possible.

This was a pure ex
of our Hearts to our Lord
up at the same time which you have no

Brethren

This is the Belt that
with which we are to go hand in hand to the
we are to use our endeavour to Conquer or to D

There is a Nation ca
are the Property of Jesus Christ
Men, who are called determined and do a
against our Enemies the French and
and Montreal from Boston
they will go home contented and

Gave

from our Legis
previous Blood[illegible] in re
resolv[illegible] to do it and we
common Cause.

When you Chiefs
[illegible] with one another, but it
[illegible] upon you to take (or
[illegible] and take up the Hatchet
against the French and
[illegible] Give a Belt with a

Copy of Letter of the Govr

(23(7)

Government of Upper Canada to Mr Bagg

Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Town of Albany

The Independant Company of

Gentlemen attending

upon this Council

Council to this present

Mr Brehm

Father having heard of the Mis
the French and their Indians, h
many large Ships to attack Canada
subjects in the several Colonys of New-York
Maryland and Virginia, were to attach
That Several of the
large Ships were already arrived at Cape
Expect to hear of the Arrival of the rest.
Brethren all Tribes, both by
I do
King your Father has ordered a gainst Cana
Country. Yet I expect the Six-Nation
Alliance with them will on this Occa
King their Father, by Joining all the
with the King your Father is now en
have always been, in their Hearts
standing any pretentions of Fr
make, in Order to lull you

The Commissioners of
the Navigation
the Officers of the Independ
the Officers of the new raised
Garrison

acquainted us yesterday wh
in answer, we are [illegible]
tchet but keep it [illegible]
the murders, which have been co

We can scarce think that the Natives
neh sooner, if it was [illegible]
ages the injuries done to you.
We have received [illegible]
be masters of them, but [illegible]
and speeches, but not to [illegible]
of us ago, but [illegible]
make use of it against them.
Dividender which began in this pr
this War against the French
sh, but to go to War, you a

(5)
the Roads that lea
on which the Sa
Walden Da

what you told the
that the Sioux Nah
we don't find out the
commanded by the

that I have not
Brothers
him at
for my wife Hele
Sioux
the Sioux have not prevent
teach our their Indians
you are Master to hang
lead to Canada to com
him scalless three
Sioux

Indians Answered in the
manner by their Speaker viz:

Six Nations have been kill[illegible] this Place
93(101

That the Number of [illegible] are but
one part of their People [illegible] account of
ye

That it is a difficult part on the to let with so
there is no certain time [illegible] when the Army is to March.

That the Six Nations [illegible] to the
His Excellency to take up [illegible] just on
Excellency has [illegible] which they
determined to make [illegible] against the Enemies
of the World Easton

That as they are but [illegible] they desire
Collect a greater Number of their People and
against the Enemy.

desires they Presents for their Wives
they go out

That

against the Enemy, in
Readiness for that Service.

The Speaker

[illegible] thanked for the
[illegible] that he had given the
Number of Soldiers his Excellency desired
for the Service given Yesterday, that he would
[illegible] the Chiefs of the different Tribes that
of their best Fighting Men to Secure
his Excellency should send with them,
[illegible] would be taken Care
[illegible] that his Brethren
[illegible] greater Number to
[illegible] would never lay it
the French, and would always be
Ready, at any time or place this
their whole Strength.

Notwithstanding
to stay behind,
with a Cart

Rome a biggotted Papist to be our King, but what has become of this Project, the French are all taken Prisoners, The Poor Rebels cut to Pieces or in chains except a few miserable wretches that are Sculking about in Holes to avoid our Kings Son the Duke of Cumberland who beat and distroyed them.

Consider what you will get if you lie still & do nothing the French can neither supply You nor themselves but at the Pleasure of our King, a Number of the Kings Ships will be always about Cape Breton, these can easily stop the Mouth of Canada River, & no Supplies can come any other way, if it should be said, that the French King will take Cape Breton back again, any body may reply he must first lock our Fleet in the Face, which he has not been able to do these fifty Years, nor have the French and Spaniards both together dared to do it all this War the French can do nothing against Cape Breton, but by a Superior Force at Sea, which they are very far from having Our Father the King treats you and us as his Subjects & his Children, & offers to fit us out with Arms Ammunition Clothing & every thing we want to be his Soldiers Let us like Men take up the Hatchet fight his Battles & Pray and not doubt but the God of Armies will be with us & prosper us. This is what you promist in the last Treaty as well as before. This is to Act like your selves, Men of Bravery & Honour.

A Belt with a Wampum Hatchet.

COPY OF HIS EXC^{Y} THE HON^{BLE} GEORGE CLINTON'S SPEECH TO THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS & RIVER INDIANS WITH THEIR ANSWERS THERETO. . . .

Propositions made by his Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Esqr Captain General and Governour in Chief in an over the Province of New York &c.

At Albany the 19: Augt 1746

PRESENT

His Excellency
CADWALLAD^{R} COLDEN
PHILIP LIVINGSTON
JOHN RUTHERFORD
Esq^{rs} of the Council
The Commissioners from the Governm^{t} of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany
And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency and the
Commissioners upon this occasion

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth

BRETHREN

I am glad to see so many of our Ancient Friends here & I heartily bid you wellcome.

Three Strings of Wampum

I have call'd you to this place for two great ends, in which the Province of the Massachusets Bay have sent Commissioners to concur with me, who are here present.

The first is to renew the Covenant Chain with You, and I now by this Belt in your Father the King of Great Britains Name, in behalf of all his Majestys Subjects in North America, renew & confirm the Covenant Chain,

& all former Treaties & engagements entered into with you. This Chain has from the beginning remained so firm and strong, that it has never once broke or slipt since it was first made, & we, on our parts, shall endeavour that it remain so, unshaken, as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure.

Chain Belt

BRETHREN

Last fall I told you that his Majesty's Subjects in this Country, had the Summer before lain still without attempting anything against the French Settlements; but that the French had by Surprize Attacked & destroyed a small place near Cape Breton belonging to us.

That they afterwards laid Siege to Annapolis Royal and were beat off.

I likewise told you that the Governour of the Massachusets Bay, in Conjunction with Connecticut, & New Hampshire had, in Revenge to these Injuries, sent an Army against Louisbourg in the Island of Cape Breton, that this Army was Joined by a Number of his Majestys Ships of War, under the Command of Your Friend Admiral Warren. I told you that the Town of Louisbourg, which is the strongest the French have in America, was reduced by this Force, & that the French there, had surrend[d] themselves, and their Country to the English.

I likewise told you, how we, in this part of y[e] Country, had lain still, hopeing that the French in Canada would either be quiet or carry on the War in a manly manner, & after the manner of Christians, & to induce them thereto, a Message had been sent from this place, to the Governour of Canada, to tell him that if he should revive the inhumane Custom of Murdering private People, by Sculking Indians, that the several Governours of His Majesties Colonies together with You our Brethren of the Six Nations wou'd join, and make reprisals on them in the like manner, at which time You Publickly declared, that if any of his Majestys Subjects in any of his Governments should be Killed by any Indians, you

would immediately join in the War, against them and the French.

And last fall when I delivered the Hatchet into your Hands, you told me and confirm'd it with a Belt, that you would send some of your People (who were then ready) to Canada to demand satisfaction and that if Satisfaction were refused you would use the Hatchet against them when ever I should Order it, & you further promis'd that if the Enemy shou'd commit any further hostilities you wou'd then (upon my commands) immediately make use of the Hatchet.

I need not tell You how far the French have been from giving any Satisfaction, on the contrary, you are all well informed of the Cruel & barbarous murders that have been committed, since that time, by the French & Indians at Saraghtoga and in the Neighbourhoods of this place & on the Frontiers of New England. And as you have not hitherto Fullfill'd your promises, I suspect that they did not come from your hearts; I therefore by this Belt demand an immediate performance of your promises to show that they come from the bottom of your hearts, as all the promises I make come from mine & ever shall.

BELT

BRETHREN

I shall next inform you of some other particulars Before this War broke out, between your Father the King of Great Britain & the French King, The French pretended great Friendships to our King, and that they were very desirous to make up all differences between our King, and the King of Spain who were then at War together; when on a sudden The French declared War against the King Your Father, in hopes to catch him unprepared; but as he well knew how little trust was to be put in French professions of Friendship, they did not find him unprepared, as they hoped: On the Contrary they found the Seas almost covered with his Majesties ships of War, and great numbers of the French ships

were every Where taken, and their Merchants thereby ruined.

Last fall the French by artfull insinuations, and flattering promises, perswaded a considerable Number of his Majesties Subjects who lived in remote Parts of the Country, at a great distance from his Majesties residence, to rise in Rebellion. The French giving them hopes of great Assistance in Men Money & Arms but (tho' the French sent them what assistance they could) these deluded people were this Spring, attacked by our Kings Troops under the command of one of our Kings Sons, and they and the French were all cut to pieces or made Prisoners, except a few who escaped into the Mountains, and who have nothing now remaining of life, but to bewail the Misery they have brought upon themselves, their Wives, & Children, by trusting to such deceitfull people as the French are. This may serve as a memorial to them who trust to French promises, and Know not to put a sufficient value on the Friendship & Protection of the King Your Father.

BRETHREN

I now come to the Second and Principal design of our present meeting In wch I hope & expect to find you hearty & United in Your Councils & Opinions A Belt. The King Your Father having been informed of the unmanly Murders committed on the Frontiers of New England, and of this Province, is resolved to Subdue the Country of Canada, and thereby to put an end to all ye mischievous designs of the French in these parts, and for this purpose, he has ordered his Governours of Virginia, Maryland, Pensylvania, & New Jersey, to join their Forces, to the Forces of this Province, to Attack Canada by Land. They are all now upon their March, & you will soon see them meet here.

At the same time the Forces of the Massachusets Bay, Connecticot, Rhode Island, & New Hampshire, are to go in ships to Cape Breton, and their join with his Majestys Ships of War, and a great Army of experienced Soldiers from Great Britain. Many Ships of War,

are already arrived there, & some Thousands of Soldiers, many more Ships, & Thousands of Soldiers are following, and I expect every hour to hear of their Arrival, after which, the Attack upon Canada, will be made on all sides, both by Sea & Land.

You may percieve that the King has ordered a strength sufficient of itself to subdue Canada, but at the same time, the King your Father, expects & Orders you his Children, to Join with your whole Force in this Enterprize, & thereby gives the Six Nations, a glorious opportunity, of Establishing their Fame & Renown over all the Indian Nations in America, in the conquest of Your Inveterate Enemies the French, who, however they may desemble, and profess Friendship, can never forget the Slaughter which your Fathers made of them, and for that purpose, caress those Nations, who have always been your most Inhumane Enemies, & who desire nothing so much as to see the Name of the Six Nations become decay'd, & forgot forever.

BRETHREN

The French, on all occasions, shew, that they Act against your Brethren the English like Men that know they dare not look them in the Face, in Day light, and therefore like Thieves steal upon poor People, who do not expect them in the Night, & consequently are not prepared for them; Your Brethren, in their Revenge, have acted like Men of Courage, they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour; but boldly attempted the Reduction of Louisbourg, the strongest Town the French had in America, in the Fortifying of which, they had spent above Twenty years, it was surrounded with strong walls, and Forts, in which they had planted their largest Cannon in every place, where, they thought the English could come near them, & Notwithstanding of all these precautions, and Advantages, they were forced to Submit to the English Valour [Now we invite our Brethren to share with us, in the Glory of the Conquest, of your Cruel and Cowardly Enemies the French, in Canada] You must have heard from your Fathers, and I doubt

not several of your Old Men still remember What the French did at Onondaga, How they Surprized your Countrymen, at Cadarackue. How they invaded the Sennekas, and what Mischief they did to the Mohawks. How many of Your Country Men have suffered by the fire at Montreal. Before they entered upon these cruel & mischievous Designs, they sent Priests among you to delude you & lull you asleep while they were preparing to knock you in the Head; and I hear they are attempting to do the same now. BELT I need not put you in mind what revenge Your Fathers took for these Injuries, when they put all the Island of Montreal, and a great part of Canada to Fire & Sword. Can you think that the French forget this, No they have the Ax privately in their hands ag^{t} you & use these deceitfull Arts, by which only, they have been able to gain advantage over you that by trusting to them, they may at some time or other, at one blow, remove from the Face of the Earth, the Remembrance of a People, that have so often put them to shame & flight. If Your Fathers cou'd rise now out of their Graves, how would their hearts leap with joy to see this day, when so glorious an Opportunity is put into their Hands, to revenge all the Injuries their Country has receiv'd from the French, and to be never more exposed to their Treachery & deceit. I make no doubt you are the true Sons of such renowned & Brave Ancestors, Animated with the same Spirit: for your Countrys Glory, and in revenge of the Injuries Your Fathers receiv'd, incapable of being deluded by the Flattering Speeches of them, who always have been, & always must be, in their hearts, your Enemies, and who desire nothing more, than the Destruction of your Nations. I therefore invite you Brethren, by this Belt, to Join with us, and to share with us, in the honour of the Conquest of our, and your Deceitfull Enemies, and that you not only Join all the Force of the Six Nations with us, but, likewise invite all the Nations depending on you, to take a share, in this Glorious Enterprize. And I will Furnish your Fighting Men, with Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing, Pro-

visions, and every thing Necessary for the War, and in their Absence shall take care of their Wives & Children

THE WAR BELT

BRETHREN

You have seen how daring & insulting on you as well as us The French Indians have been in cruelly murdering several of our People since You have come to this Place and therefore for the many reasons now laid before you I make no doubt but your answer will clearly manifest your Duty to the King Your Father and your Love to your Brethren, and by this Belt I do assure you that our Intent is to live & die together.

A BELT OF FRIENDSHIP

PROPOSITIONS made by His Excell^{cy} The Honourable George Clinton Captain General & Governour in Chief in and over the Province of New York &c^{a} to the River Indians.

at Albany the 21st August 1746.

PRESENT

His Excellency
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherford
Esq^{rs} of the Council

The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indians Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany
And Several Gent^{n} Attending his Excellency & the Commissioners upon this Occasion

His Excellency address'd himself to ye Indians as followeth

CHILDREN

I am glad to meet you at this time as do likewise Commissioners From the Massachusets Bay, who are come hither to concurr with me upon the present occasion. and I take this opportunity, to renew the ancient Covenant Chain with you, in behalf of this, and all his Majesty's Governments in America, which you know has always been kept bright, & clean, without any the least stain, or rust, and which by this Belt I strengthen

BELT

CHILDREN

My meeting you here, besides renewing the covenant chain, is with Intention, that you shou'd Join your Force, with ours, by taking up the Hatchet against our & your common Enemy's the French, & their Indians, who have in a very unmanly manner, by Sculking party's, murder'd in Cold Blood, many of your Brethren, in this & the Province of the Massachusets Bay.

This behaviour lays us under a necessity of making Reprisals on them in the like manner, in wch I make no doubt of Your Assistance and we are resolved to take a thorough revenge of our, and your, perpetual Enemies, by reducing the Country of Canada, that it may never hereafter be in the power of these perfidious deceitfull, and Cruel People, to do you, or us, any injury for the future. For which purpose, all the Neighbouring Colonies, together with many Ships of War, & Soldiers from Great Britain, are resolved to unite their Force & to Attack Canada in all parts, both by Sea & Land, & I make no doubt you will on this Occasion shew yourselves dutyfull Children, in joining heartily with us & the Six Nations in this glorious Enterprize, by which you will not only gain honour & Renown, but also Safety, & prosperity, to yourselves Your Wives and Children for ever afterwards and for wch ends I will Furnish Your Fighting Men with Arms, Ammunition, cloathing, Provisions & everything necessary for the War.

BELT

Answer of the Six Nations to His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of New York &c &c[a] and to the Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay at Albany the 23 Aug[t] 1746

PRESENT

His Excellency The Hon[ble] George Clinton &c
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherford
Esq[rs] of his Majesty's Council for the province of New York

Jacob Wendell
Sam[l] Wills
Esq[rs] Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusets Bay

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs
The Corporation
The Officers of the Independent Company's
The Officers of the New Levy's &
Several other Gentlemen

BROTHER CORLAER & BRETHREN
of the Massachusets Bay

We the Six Nations are now assembled together as one, Man, & we take in the Messissagas for the seventh Nation, & what is now to be Spoken by one Mouth are the Joint & sincere thoughts of every heart

We are pleas'd that you follow the Steps of our forefathers in wiping of the Sorrowfull Tears from our Eyes, by which the Stoppage of our throats is opened & the blody bed wash'd Cleane.

gave THREE STRINGS WAMPUM.

BRETHREN

The first time we met together, we only Saluted each other by shaking of Hands, we afterwards made a Covenant Chain of Silver, which we mutually have held fast, to this day, shou'd it now Slip from either of our hands, it would prove destructive to both sides since our Enemies have drawn the Sword.

GAVE A BELT

BROTHER CORLAER

Last Year you gave us the Hatchet to be made use of, against your Enemies, the French which we accepted & promised to make use of, if they should commit any farther Hostilities upon the English; which they have now done, by destroying Saraghtoga & shedding a great deal of Blood, hitherto we have made no use of the Hatchet, but as you now call upon us, we are ready and do declare from the bottom of our hearts that we will from this day make use of it against the French and their Children (meaning their Indians)

N. B. The question was Asked them by His Excellency whether (by the words their Children they meant all the Indians in Alliance with the French to which they answered yes)

At the end of the foregoing Paragraph they threw down a war Belt of Wampum on the Ground it being the Indian custom to deliver War Belts or make declarations of War in that manner This they did with remarkable Indignation intending thereby to Express their resentment agst the French, & their Allies, & their Zeal for the English.

A BELT

BROTHER CORLAER

According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us we are firmly united together & from this time to Act as having one Heart. The Messessagas are in the same

manner Joined and united with us, likewise the Southern Nations bordering upon us, & we hope that you & the other Governours on the Continent will be in the same manner joined and united together.

gave a belt

They repeated over his Excellencys Speech in relation to the Conquest of Cape Breton, and hoped that our Fleet & Army may be also Victorious in the present Expedition against Canada, adding, that the French were a mischievous People,

gave a Belt

As to your Suspicions of our admitting French Priests among us they are become groundless, since we have now declared War against them, The admitting of Priests would only tend to lull us asleep, on the Contrary, shou'd any now dare to come, we know no use for him or them but to Roast them & the thoughts of the Treatment we formerly receiv'd from the French thro' the means of their Priests, & which you have now reasonably brought to our remembrance makes our Blood to Boile.

BROTHER CORLAER

This is the Second time you have put the Hatchet into our Hands, which we hereby accept and are ready to go upon Service, You may see that we have but a Handfull of Fighting Men here at present, however some of them from each Nation, shall be left behind us, to follow your Orders: When we arrive at our Respective Castles, we shall send down a greater number of our Warriors, and of those of the Nations in Alliance with us, as soon as possible.

This we assure you of from the truth & Sincerity of our Hearts & we receive & shall preserve this large Belt (holding it up at the sametime) which you have now given us, as a War Hatchett.

BRETHREN

This is the Belt (at the same time giving one of Union) with which we are to go hand in hand to the Gates of our Enemies and by it we declare our intention to Conquer or to Dye together in the Common Cause.

There is a nation called the Messessagas whose delagates are here present they consist of Five Castles containing Eight hundred Men, who are all determined and do agree to Join us in this Common Cause against our Enemies the French & their Indians & we hope you & the Commissioners from Boston, will use them in such a manner that they will go home contented and Satisfied.

Gave a Belt of Friendship

Answer of the River Indians to His Ex^{cy} The Honble Geo: Clinton Capt Gen. & Governour in Chief in and Over the Province of New York &c and to the Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay at Albany ye 26 August 1746.

PRESENT

Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherford

Esq^{rs} of the Council

The Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners of Indian Affairs
The Corporation
The Officers of the Independent Companys
The Officers of the New raised Levys & Several other Gentlemen.

FATHER

We are glad to see you, & we come to renew the Covenant Chain, and make it fast, and bright as ever and free from Rust, and as a Token thereof we give this belt.

Gave a Belt.

FATHER

You have told us what mischief of the French have done, and what murders they have committed upon the Christians therefore we declare From our hearts & not From our Lips, that as you have ordered us to Shed the Enemys Blood in return for what they have done, we are resolved to do it & will live and dye with you in the

Comon Cause. When you Christians are at War, you make peace with one another, but it is not so with us, therefore we depend upon you to take care of us, in Confidence of which, we now take up the Hatchet, & will make use of it, against the French & their Indians.

Gave a Belt with a Hatchet.

Cadwallader Colden to Mrs. Colden.

Aug 20th 1746

My Dear

I wrote to you this day by a sloop going down but having an opportunity of writing by Mr Hardenbergh I inclose this that you may know that I continue in perfect health & as easy as I can be from my family & you. & under all the uncertainties we still remain of knowing nothing of the Fleet or who is to be General. However I must think that the Fleet is arivd by this time otherwise if any stop had been put to the Fleet we must have had express ships to give us an Account of it The Governour has been ill but is recoverd. Mrs Rutherford keeps brave & well but has not recover'd her strength They are waiting for this & I must break off with my affectionate remembrance of our children Only pray take care of your self that you may have a joyfull meeting with

Your most affectionate

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

[Indorsed]
To
Mrs COLDEN at
Coldengham.
6th R-d Aug 30

Cadwallader Colden to Mrs. Colden

Aug. 2[illegible] past 10 at night

My Dear

I have yours of the 17th wherein you accuse me of negligence to your commands. In another fault of the

This was absolutely necessary to promote the service.

5. An Act to detach 300 Men from the City and County of Albany to serve on the intended expedition.

The passing this Act was occasioned by the people of the City and County of Albany refusing to serve on the Expedition.

6. An Act for impressing Ship Carpenters House Carpenters, Joiners, Sawyers and their servants, and all other Artificers, and Labourers, for the Building of Battoes and also for impressing Horses, Waggons and all other things necessary for the carrying on the Expedition against Canada with the utmost dispatch.

I was informed by one of His Majtys Council that if I issued my impress Warrants for the purposes set forth in this Act, they would not be obeyed, and for that reason I recommended the passing of it, that the service might not suffer through the obstinacy of the People.

7. An Act to revive and continue the several Actions, pleadings, Processes and proceedings, which were commenced and depending in the late Inferior Court of Common pleas for Westchester County.

This Court not meeting according to the usual time of holding it, by means whereof the several Actions depending therein were discontinued; it was necessary to pass this Act to continue the Actions and proceedings of that Court.

I have inclosed the Minutes of Council to the 22. October last—And am with very great respect My Lords,

Your Lordpps most humble and
obedient Servant.

9th Decr 1746. G. Clinton.

Conference between Governor Clinton and the Indians.

[New-York Council Minutes, Albany, XXI, 194—204.]

Propositions made by His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Esqr Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of New York &ca To the Six Nations of Indians Vizt The Mohawks, Oniedes. Tuskarorers Coujougas, Sinekas, Onondagas, and the delegates from the Missisages, being a far Nation. At Albany the 19th August 1746

Present—His Excellency
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherford
} Esqrs of the Councel
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commisioners for Indian affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany
And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency and the Commissioners upon this Occasion

His Excellency being much Indisposed desired the Honourable Cadwallader Colden to Address himself to the Indians in his Excellency's name as followeth And at the same time Acquainted them with his Indisposition.

Brethren

I am glad to see so many of our ancient friends here and I heartily bid you welcome

Gave three Strings of Wampon.

I have called you to this place for two great Ends in which the province of the Massachusets Bay have sent two Commissioners to concur with me who are here present

The first is to renew the Covenant Chain with you and I now by this Belt in your Father the King of Great Britain's name in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects in North America renew and confirm the Covenant Chain and all former Treatys and Engagements entered into with you.

This Chain has from the beginning remained so strong & firm that it has never once broke or Slipt since it was first made and we on our parts shall endeavour that it remain so unshaken as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure. Gave a Chain Belt.

Brethren

Last fall I told you that his Majesty's subjects in this Country had the Summer before lain still without attempting any thing against the French Settlements. But that the French had by surprize attacked and destroyed a small place near Cape Breton belonging to us. That they afterwards laid Siege to Annapolis Royal and were beat off.

I likewise told you that the Governour of the Massachusets Bay in conjunction with Connecticut and new hampshire had in Revenge to these injuries sent an Army against Louisbourgh in the Island of Cape Breton, that this Army was Joined by a Number of his Majesty's Ships of warr under the Command of your Friend Admiral warren. I told you that the Town of Louisbourgh which is the strongest the French have in America was reduced by this Force & that the French there had surrendered themselves and their Country to the English.

I likewise told you how we in this part of the Country had lain still hopeing that the French in Canada would either be quiet or carry on the war in a manly manner and after the Manner of Christians and to Induce them thereto a Message had been sent from this place to the Governour of Canada to tell him that if he should revive The inhumane custom of murdering private People by Sculking Indians that the several Governours of his Majesty's Colonys together with You our Brethren of the Six Nations would Join and make Reprisals on them in the like manner at which time you Publicly declared that if any of his Majesty's Subjects in any of his Governments should be Killed by any Indians you would immediately join in the war against them and the French.

And last fall when I delivered the Hatchet into your Hands you told me and Confirmed it with a Belt That you would send some of your people (who were then Ready) to Canada to demand Satisfaction and that if Satisfaction were refused you would use the Hatchet against them whenever I should order it, And you further promised that if the Enemy should commit any further Hostilities you wou'd then (upon my Command) immediately make use of the Hatchet.

I need not tell you how far the French have been from giving any Satisfaction, on the contrary you are all well informed of the Cruel and Barbarous Murders that have been committed since that time by the French and Indians at Saraghtoga and in the Neighbourhoods of this place and on the Frontiers of New England

And as you have not hitherto fullfilled your promise I suspect that they did not come from your Hearts: I therefore by this Belt demand an immediate performance of your promises to

shew that they come from the bottom of your hearts. as all the promises I make come from mine and ever shall Belt

Brethren

I now come to the second and Principal design of our present meeting In which I hope and expect to find you hearty and united in your Councils and Opinions A Belt

The King your Father having been informed of the unmanly Murders committed on the Frontiers of New England and of this province is resolved to subdue the Country of Canada and thereby to put an end to all the Mischievous designs of the French in these parts and for this purpose, he has ordered his Governours of Virginia, Maryland, Pensylviana, and New Jersey, to Join their Forces to the Forces of this Province to Attack Canada by Land They are all now upon their March, and you will soon see them meet here

At the same time the Forces of the Massachusets Bay Connecticut Rhode Island and New hampshire are to go in Ships to Cape Breton and there join with His Majesty's Ships of War and a great Army of experienced Soldiers from Great Britain

Many ships of war are already arrived there and some Thousands of Soldiers, many more ships and Thousands of Soldiers are following and I expect every Hour to hear of their Arrival after which the attack upon Canada will be made on all sides both by Sea & Land

You may perceive that the King has ordered a strength sufficient of it self to subdue Canada but at the same time the King Your Father expects and orders You his Children to join with your whole Force in this Enterprize and thereby gives the Six Nations a glorious opportunity of Establishing their Fame and renown over all the Indian Nations in America. in the Conquest of your Inveterate Enemies the French who however they may Dissemble and profess Friendship can never forget the Slaughter which your Fathers made of them and for that purpose caress those nations who have always been your most Inhumane Enemies and who desire nothing so much as to see the name of the Six Nations become decayed and forgot for ever Gave a Belt

Brethren

The French on all Occasions shew that they Act against your Brethren the English like Men that know they dare not look them in the face in day light and therefore like thieves steal upon people who do not expect them in the night and Consequently are not prepared for them Your Brethren in Revenge have acted like Men of Courage they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour but boldly attempted the Reduction of Louisburg — the strongest Town the French had in America in the Fortifying of which they had spent above Twenty Years: it was Surrounded with Strong walls, and Forts in which they had planted their largest Cannon in every place where they thought the English could come near them and notwithstanding of all these precautions and advantages they were forced to submit to the English Valour

You must have heard from your Fathers and I doubt not several of your Old men still Remember, what the French did at Onandaga how they Surprized your Countrymen at Cadarackue How they invaded the Senekas and what mischief they did to the Mohawks

How many of your Countrymen have Suffered by the Fire at Montreal, before they entered upon their cruel and Mischievous designs; They sent Priests amongst you to delude you and lull you a Sleep while they were preparing to knock you in the Head. and I hear they are attempting to do the same now Gave a Belt

I need not put you in mind what revenge your Fathers took for these Injuries when they put all the Island of Montreal and a great part of Canada to Fire and Sword, can you think that the French forget this, No, they, have the Ax privately in their hands against you and use these deceitfull Arts. by which only they have been able to gain Advantage over you that by Trusting to them they may at some time or other at one blow remove from the face of the Earth the remembrance of a People that have so often put them to shame and Flight.

If your Fathers could now raise out of their Graves how would their hearts leap with Joy to see this day when so glorious an Opportunity is put into their hands to revenge all the Injuries their Country has received from the French, and to be never more exposed to their Treachery and deceit: I make no doubt you are the true sons of such Renowned and brave Ancestors Animated with the same Spirit, for your Countrys Glory, and in Revenge of the Injuries your Fathers received incapable of being deluded by the flattering Speeches of them, who always have been and always must be in their Hearts, your Enemies, and who desire nothing more than the Destruction of your Nation.

I therefore invite you Brethren by this Belt, to Join with us, and to share with us, in the Honour of the Conquest of our and your Deceitfull Enemies. and that you not only Join all the Force of the six nations with us. but likewise invite All the Nations depending on you to take a share in this Glorious Enterprize and I will furnish your fighting Men with Arms, Ammunition Clothing Provisions and every thing necessary for the War and in their absence shall take care of their wives and Children Gave a War Belt

Brethren

You have seen how daring and Insulting on you as well as us the French Indians have been, in Cruelly Murdering several of our people since you have come to this place and therefore for the many Reasons now laid before you I make no doubt but your Answer will Clearly manifest your duty to the King your Father and your Love to your Brethren and by this Belt I do Assure you that our intent is to live and die together. Gave a Belt of Friendship

Proposition made by His Excellency to the River Indians. at Albany the 21st of August 1746

PRESENT—His Excellency The Honoble George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as followeth

Children,

I am glad to meet you at this Time as are likewise the Comissioners from the Massachusets Bay who are come hither to concur with me upon the present Occasion;

And I take this Opportunity, to renew the Ancient Covenant Chain with You, in Behalf of this and all his Majesty's Governours in America which you know has always been kept bright and Clean without any the least Stain or rust. and which by this Belt I strengthen Belt

Children.

My meeting you here, besides renewing the Covenant chain, is, with Intention. that you should Join your Force with ours by takeing up the Hatchet against our and your Common Enemies the French and their Indians who have in a very unmanly manner by Sculking partys Murdered in Cold Blood, many of your Brethren, in this and the province of the Massachusetts Bay. This behaviour lays us under a necessity of making Reprisals on them, in the like manner in which I make no doubt of your Assistance. and we are resolved to take a thorough revenge of our and your perpetual Enemies by reduceing the Country of Canada. that it may never hereafter be in the Power of these perfidious deceitfull and Cruel People to do you, or us, any injury for the Future

For which purpose all the neighbouring Colonies (together with many Ships of War and Soldiers from Great Britain) are resolved to unite their force and to Attack Canada, in all parts, both by Sea and Land, and I make no doubt you will on this Occasion shew your selves dutyfull Children in Joining heartily with us and the Six Nations in this glorious Enterprize by which you will not only gain Honour and Renown but also Safety and prosperity, to your selves Your Wives and Children for ever afterwards and for which Ends I will furnish Your Fighting Men with Arms Ammunition, Clothing Provisions and every thing necessary for the War Belt

Answer of the Six Nations to His Excellency the Governour & to the Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay at Albany the 23d August. 1746

Present—His Excellency The Honoble George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners from the Governmt of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany & others

Brother Corlaer and Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay

We the Six Nations are now assembled together as one Man and we take in the Messisages for the Seventh Nation and what is now to be Spoken by one Mouth, are the joint and Sincere thoughts of every heart.

We are pleased that you follow the Steps of our Forefathers in Wiping off the Sorrowfull Tears from our Eyes by which the Stoppage of our throats is Opened and the bloody bed washed Clean Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

The first time we met together we only Saluted each other by shaking of Hands and afterwards made a Covenant of Silver which we mutually have held fast to this day shou'd it now Slip from either of our Hands it would prove distructive to both sides since our Enemies have drawn the Sword. Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

Last Year You gave us the Hatchett to be made use of against your Enemies the French which we Accepted & promised to make use of if they should commit any further Hostilities upon the English which they have now done by destroying Saraghtoga and sheding a great

deal of Blood, hitherto we have made no use of the Hatchet, but as you now call upon us we are ready and do declare from the Bottom of our hearts that we will from this day make use of it against The French and their Children (meaning their Indians)

N B The question was Asked them by His Excellency whether by the words their Children they meant all the Indians in Alliance with the French to which they Answered Yes

At the end of the foregoing paragraph they threw down a War Belt of Wampum on the Ground, it being the Indian Custom to deliver War Belts or make Declaration of War in that manner this they did with remarkable Indignation intending thereby to express their Resentment against The French and their Allies and their Zeal for the English Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us we are firmly united together and from this time to Act as having one Heart

The Messassagas are in the same manner Joined and United with us likewise the Southern Nations bordering upon us. and we now hope that you and the other Governours on the Continent will be in the same manner joined and united together Gave a Belt

They Repeated over his Excellency's Speech in relation to the Conquest of Cape Breton and hoped that our Fleet and Army may be also Victorious in the present Expedition against Canada adding that the French were a mischievous people Gave a Belt

As to your Suspicions of our Admitting French Priests among us they are become Groundless since we have now declared War against them: the admitting of priests would only tend to lull us asleep, on the Contrary shou'd any now dare to come we know no use for him or them but to Roast them

The thoughts of the Treatment we formerly received from the French thro' the means of their Priests. and which you have now seasonably brought to our Remembrance makes our Blood to Boil.

Brother Corlaer

This is the second time you have put the Hatchet into our hands, which we hereby accept and we are ready to go upon service: you may see that we have but a handful of Fighting Men here at present however some of them from each Nation. shall be left behind us to follow your Orders

When we arrive at our Respective Castles we shall send down a greater Number of our Warriors and those of the Nations in alliance with us assoon as possible

This we assure you of from the truth and Sincerity of our hearts. and we receive and shall preserve this large Belt (holding it up at the same time) which you have now given us as a War Hatchet

Brethren

This is the Belt (at the same time giving one) of Union with which we are to go hand in hand to the gates of our Enemies and by it we declare our Intention to Conquer or to Dye together in the Common Cause

There is a Nation called the Messissagas whose delegates are here present. they Consist of Five Castles containing Eight Hundred Men who are all determined and do agree to Join us in this Common Cause against our Enemies The French and their Indians; and we hope you and the Commissioners from Boston will use them in such a manner that they will go home contented & satisfyed Gave a Belt of Friendship

Answer of the River Indians to His Excellency The Governour and to the Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay at Albany the 26 August 1746

PRESENT—His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Cômissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany

Father.

Wee are glad to see you and we are come to renew the Covenant Chain and make it fast and bright as ever, and free from rust, and as a token thereof we give you this Belt. Gave a Belt

Father

You have told us what mischief the French have done and what Murders they have Committed upon the Christians therefore we declare from our hearts and not from our Lips that as you have ordered us to shed the Enemies Blood in return for what they have done we are Resolved to do it and we will live and Dye with You in the Common Cause

When you Christians are at War You make Peace with one another but it is not so with us therefore we depend upon you to take care of us in Confidence of which we now take up the Hatchet and will make use of it against the French and their Indians

Gave Belt with a Hatchet

Propositions made by His Excellency the Governour to the Susquehannah Indians who are Tributary to the Six Nations. At Albany the 8th Septr 1746

PRESENT—His Excellency The Honr George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany

His Excellency Addressed himself to the Indians as followeth

Brethren

I bid you all heartily wellcome and thank You for your Coming to this place at my desire so soon

When I spoke to the Six Nations here and what I said to them I intended to be to all those of their Tribe that were absent as well as to those present and I understood their Answer to be in like manner in behalf of the absent as well as of those present so likewise the presents I made to them from the King Your Father was designed for the Absent as well as for those present

Brethren

I told the Six Nations that the King your Father having heard of the Mischiefs and barbarous Murders committed by the French and their Indians had resolved to send a great Army and

many large Ships to Attack Canada by Sea while at the same time his Subjects in the Several Colonys of New York New Jersey Pensylvania Maryland and Virginia were to Attack them by Land

That Several Thousand Soldiers and Several large Ships were already arrived at Cape Breton and I every hour expect to hear of the Arrival of the rest after which the Attack will be made on Canada on all sides by Sea and Land

I told our Brethren that tho' the Force which the King your Father has ordered against Canada be sufficient to reduce that Country Yet he Expects the Six Nations and all the Nations in Alliance with them will on this Occasion shew their Fidelity to the King their Father by Joining all their Forces with us in the War which the King Your Father is now engaged in against the French who have always been in their hearts Your Enemies as well as ours Notwithstanding any pretensions of Friendship which they may deceitfully make in order to lull you asleep

Our Brethren have Assured me that they will Join us with their whole Force against the French That they are resolved to live and Dye with us in the prosecution of this war and that they give me these Assurances from the Bottom of their Hearts in Consequence of which several of their fighting Men then present were Immediately to go out against the Enemy And they further promised. that they would send a much greater number from each Castle and from the Nations in Alliance with them to enter with us upon this Enterprize

Brethren

As You are all of the Six Nations your Readiness in coming at my desire confirms the truth of what was said to me at the General Meeting and Corroborates the Sincerity of the Six Nations

I now expect that you are resolved to enter immediately on Action with Us against the French in such manner as I shall direct and I will furnish your Warriors with Clothing Ammunition provisions and every thing necessary for the Warr

You may depend on it that every one shall be further handsomly rewarded, According to the Service he shall perform on this Occasion and the present Instance of your Affection to your Brethren shall never be forgot

Answer of the Susquehannah Indians to His Excellency the Governour and to the Commissioners at Albany the 9th September 1746

PRESENT—His Excellency The Honble George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany &c^a

Brother Corlaer

We live at Oghquago the News that is sent from your Excellency through the Six Nations is not brought truly to us, nor the news that the Governour of Canada sends to the said Nations, we have not been taken Notice of nor Acquainted that your Excellency was to Treat with the Six Nations till the Interview was near over had we have been timely invited we wou'd have readily come without any hesitation to have heard what our Brother had to propose and if we

had any longer time we wou'd have come with a larger Number of Warriours many of them were on hunting we have sent the Belt Wampum to them to come and Join us here to Engage in the War as your Excellency shall direct against Our Cômon Enemies

Brother Corlaer.

You acquainted us Yesterday what you told the Six Nations and with their Answer: we are grieved that the Six Nations make no use of the Hatchet but keep it by them and do not send out their young Men to revenge the Murders which have been Committed by the Enemy

Brother Corlaer.

We are Surprized that the Hatchet has not been used against the French Sooner. it has been hid but now we shall make use of it against them to Revenge the Injuries done to you and your People our Brethren

We have received different News from the Six Nations at times it is as if the French be Masters of them but 'tis not so for they are a deceitfull People make fair promises and Speeches but not with a Design to perform them they Flatter themselves to be Masters of us all but they shall be mistaken for we will hold the Hatchet in our Hands and make use of it against them.

The Destemper which Rages in this place has not prevented us to come hither to assist you in this War. against the French and their Indians we are not come to be Idle nor to Fish but to go to War. You are Master to hang over the Kettle of War

There are Several Roades that lead to Canada to Annoy them, we want to see the Hatchet to take it up on which His Excellency threw down a Hanger which the Speaker took up and Danced the War dance in the usual manner and desired their Brother Corlear to take care of them according to his promise.

His Excellency Answered that he returned them thanks for taking up the Hatchet against our Common Enemies the French and their Indians; that he will hang on the Kettle of War, and provide them with everything that is Necessary for the War, and Expect that they will go out as he shall direct, which they Promised to doe.

September 12th 1746

His Excellency in Council sent for the Oghquago Indians and desired the Interpreter to ask them what number of Fighters they had in Readiness to go against the Enemy, as he should direct

His Excellency also desired the Interpreter to tell them. That he had a present from the King their Father to give them likewise had every thing in Readiness to equip their Fighters. but that he could not well offer them any present from the King til he first knew how they were inclined to Act immediately in the War

That he proposed to send them on the outscout for the present, under the Command of an Officer and some white people til such time as the Army set forward

The said Indians Answered in the following manner by their Speaker Viz[t]

That the Six Nations have been lately in this place and are gone home again.

That the Number of Fighters now here are but few being Obliged to leave part of their People behind upon Account of the Sickness at Albany.

That it is a difficult part on them to Act with so small a Number that there is no certain time fixed when the Army is to March

That the Six Nations had a long War with the Flatheads, which by his Excellency's Mediation they have put an End to: But as His Excellency has ordered them to take up the Hatchet, which they have Accepted, they are determined to make use of it against the French, and their Indians. while the World lasts.

That as they are but a small Number, they desire to return home in Order to Collect a greater Number of their people, and then they will come in a Body against the Enemy.

That they desire the presents for their Wives and Children to carry home before they go out.

That Enounde Longhile says, That he will go among their Castles, and do every thing in his power to promote the present Service, and will come to any appointed time and place His Excellency will please to name, it being but a small Distance from their homes

His Excellency desired the Interpreter to tell them, that they had not given a direct Answer to his Questions (Viz) how many of their Fighters will go out, which they desired a little longer time to consider before they answered.

13th September 1746

His Excellency, in the presence of his Council, presented the foregoing Indians with a present from the King their Father, with which he Acquainted them Yesterday, and desired the Interpreter to tell them, that as he had kept his word with them, he hoped they would perform their promise to him, by sending out a number of their Fighters against the Enemy, in Conjunction with some white people he had in readiness for that Service

The Speaker in behalf of the whole, answered and said, that they are thankfull for the present the King their Father now makes them, and that he had used his utmost Endeavours to obtain the Number of Fighters his Excellency Expected, and was Sorry to tell him for the Reason given Yesterday, that he could not procure so many. But the Sachems of the different Tribes then present, had agreed to leave twelve of their best fighting Men, to Scoure the Woods along with such people as his Excellency should send with them, and as they were Strangers to these Woods, he hoped they would be taken care of and not suffered to be cutt off by the Enemy, and that his Brethren would return home, and in less than ten Days send a greater Number to relieve them, and as they had taken up the Hatchet they would never lay it down till they had Subdued the French and would always be ready to Appear & Join our Forces at any time or place his Excellency should Appoint with their whole Strength

N B Notwithstanding they promised only twelve Fighters to Stay behind they left Sixteen who went out with a party of white People

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Messrs. Alexander and Morris to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 165.]

May it please Your Grace. (Duplicate)

John Hamilton Esq[r] President of His Majesty's Councill and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Jersey upon whom that Government devolved by the death of the late

At a Council held at His Excellency's

at Fort Frederick at Albany the 24th Sept. 1756

Present

His Excellency Sir Charles George Closter

His Hon.ble { Cadwallader Colden / Philip Livingston / John Rutherfurd } Esq.rs

This being the Anniversary Day for Appointing of Mayors Aldermen & Common Council for the Cities & Boroughs of New York and Albany. His Excellency is pleased by and with the advice of the Council to appoint Stephen Bayard Esq.r to be Mayor, Peter Banyar Esq.r to be Recorder, Daniel Kissam Esq.r to be Clerk of the Common Council for the City of New York, Joseph Ogden Esq.r High Sheriff and John Cuyler Esq.r Coroner of the City and County for the Year Ensuing, And Dirck Benbeck to be Assistant and Tobias Ver Bryck Mayor of the City of Albany and Coroner of the said City and County, Edward Collins Esq.r to be Recorder of the said City and County, John Lansing Junr. to be Clerk of the Common Council for the said City and County, Jacobus Bleecker to be Sheriff of the said City and County for the ensuing Year.

His Excellency ordered the Council to give Directions that Mr. Lansing's Commission be delivered to him, he giving Security in the Recognizance with Approved Sureties for the due Execution of his Office in the Penalty of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds and Mr. Lansing & his Sureties entered into and acknowledged the same accordingly.

Mr. Cuyler being called in was informed of his Election into the Office of Coroner for the City and County of New York and Mr. Lansing's Commission was delivered to him, he giving Security in the Recognizance with Approved Sureties for the due Execution of his Office in the Penalty of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds and Mr. Lansing & his Sureties entered into and acknowledged the same accordingly.

Propositions made by His Excellency Sir Charles George Closter Esq.r Captain General Governour and Chief in and over the Province of New York &c.a to the Gentlemen of the Council Esq.rs Cadwallader Colden, Philip Livingston, John Rutherfurd, Esq.rs

Gentlemen. Since I have had the Honour to meet you at Albany, I have received Letters from the Governours of Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in the Northern Colonies, which I have communicated to the Assembly of this Province, and I have also received Letters from Governour Shirley, and Governour Pownall, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and to the Assembly of Connecticut, and I have received Letters from Governour Hamilton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of South Carolina, and I have received Letters from Governour Dobbs, which I have communicated to the Assembly of North Carolina, and I have received Letters from Governour Reynolds, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Georgia, and I have received Letters from Governour Fauquier, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Virginia, and I have received Letters from Governour Sharpe, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Maryland, and I have received Letters from Governour Penn, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Pensylvania, and I have received Letters from Governour Wentworth, which I have communicated to the Assembly of New Hampshire, and I have received Letters from Governour Lee, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Rhode Island, and I have received Letters from Governour Fitch, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Connecticut, and I have received Letters from Governour Hardy, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New York, and I have received Letters from Governour Belcher, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, and I have received Letters from Governour Wilmot, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, and I have received Letters from Governour Palliser, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Newfoundland, and I have received Letters from Governour Moore, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Barbadoes, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Jamaica, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Antigua, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of St. Christophers, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Nevis, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Montserrat, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Dominica, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of St. Vincent, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Grenada, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Tobago, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Bermuda, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Bahama, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Florida, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Georgia, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of South Carolina, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Virginia, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Maryland, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Pensylvania, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Rhode Island, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Connecticut, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New York, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton, which I have communicated to the Assembly of Newfoundland, and I have received Letters from Governour Lyttelton

Massachusets Bay

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Govr and Counsellors of Albany
And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency
Commissioners upon this Occasion

His Excellency being much Indisposed desired the
Cadwallader Colden to Address himself to the Indians
Excellency's Name as followeth And at the same
requested Them not to be Surprised

Brethren I am glad to see so many of your
friends here and Heartily bid you welcome

Give three Strings of Wam.

I have called you to this place for by Great Order of the
Province of the Massachusets Bay have sent Commissioners to Treat
with me who are here present

The first is to renew the Covenant Chain with you and
by this Belt in your Father the King of Great Britain are Included
all his Majesty's Subjects in North America renewed & confirmed
the Covenant Chain and all former Leagues and Engagements
entered into with you

This Chain has from the beginning remained unbroken
from that it has never once broke or Slipt since it was first made and
as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure We hope it remains so unbroken as
long as the Sun and Moon shall endure Give a Chain Still

Brethren Last fall I told you that his Majesty's Subjects in the
Country had the Summer before a Chain still without all Cause
any thing against the French Settlements But that they
had by Surprize attacked and destroyed a small Place
Acadia belonging to us That they afterwards
Annapolis Royal and were beat off

I likewise told you that the Governour of the Massachusets
Bay in Conjunction with Connecticut and New Hampshire
Revenge to these injuries sent an Army against Louisbourg in the
Island of Cape Breton That this Army was Joined by a Number of his
Majesty's Ships of War under the Command of Commodore Warren
Warren I told you that the Town of Louisbourg which is
strongest the French have in America was Reduced by the Force
That the French there had Surrendred themselves Prisoners
the Capitulation

I likewise told you how in this part of
Governour was that the French in Canada
Revenge the Loss
this Province to be

[illegible] Hatchet [illegible] you Solemnly declare that if any
[illegible] of this Government should be Sold by any Indians
[illegible] join in Warr against them and the French

And that soll when I deliver the Hatchet into your Hands
[illegible] and Conformed with a Belt that you would send some of your
[illegible] then Shortly We came to demand Satisfaction and that if
[illegible] were refused you would use the Hatchet against them where
[illegible] would. And they further promised that if the Enemy should come
[illegible] Warr like you would then Suppress my Commands Immediately
[illegible] use of the Hatchet.

I cannot tell you how far the French have been from giving you
[illegible] Satisfaction as We can hear you are all well informed of the Cruel and
[illegible] Barbarous Murders that have been committed on the Inhabitants
[illegible] and Indians at Casapsloga and on the Neighbourhood of this place as well as the
[illegible] Frontiers of New England

And as you have not hitherto fulfilled your promises Sincerely
[illegible] that they did not come from your Hearts: Therefore by this Belt I demand an
[illegible] while I prepare of your promises to shew that they come from the
[illegible] bottom of your hearts as all the Promises I make come from mine and cover
[illegible] all

Belt

Wathem Now I come to the second and Principal Town of your
[illegible] Meeting In which I hope and expect to find you hearty and united
[illegible] in Councils and Operations.

A Belt

Brothers your Father having been informed of the numerous
[illegible] Forces Commanded on the Frontiers of New England and of their Preparations
[illegible] Resolved to subdue the Country of Canada and thereby to put an end to all
[illegible] the Machinations and Designs of the French in these parts and for this purpose he
[illegible] Commanded the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pensylvania, and New
[illegible] York to call their Forces to the Lakes of this Province to attack Canada by Land
[illegible] and himself to go by Water. March and you will soon see them here

The same to the Lakes of the Massachusets Bay upon which
[illegible] Council and Consultations there are to go from thence to Quebec and
[illegible] with His Majesty's Ships of War and a great many Troops
[illegible] for Great Britain

Those Ships of War are already arrived there are
[illegible] Soldiers many more than a Thousand Battoes
[illegible] having on board every Hour to hear of their
[illegible] Canada will be made an absolute Conquest

[illegible] the French and all Canadians [illegible]

[illegible] your Brethren the English like them that [illegible] look them in the face in daylight and therefore like those [illegible] people who is not afraid them in the night and consequently [illegible] prepared for them your Brethren by Revenge have ordered [illegible] Canadians they do not attack poor Farmers at their Labour but [illegible] attempted the Reduction of Louisburg the strongest Town [illegible] America on the Sea Shore which they had spent above [illegible] years Surrounded with Strong Walls and Bastions which they [illegible] planted their largest Cannon in every place where they thought [illegible] English could come near them and notwithstanding all their [illegible] precautions and Advantages they were forced to submit to the [illegible] Valour.

You must have heard from your Fathers or without [illegible] several of your Old men still Remember what the French did at [illegible] Grandfathers how they surprized your Countrymen at Deerfield [illegible] How they invaded the Cherokees and what mischief they did to [illegible] Mohawks.

How many of your Countrymen have they [illegible] by the [illegible] Fort at Montreal before they ordered upon their [illegible] Murders [illegible] Designs: They sent Priests amongst you to debauch your [illegible] whilst they were preparing to attack you in the [illegible] and [illegible] now they are attempting to do the same [illegible] by [illegible] Belt

I need not put you in mind what [illegible] Treachery [illegible] Injuries when they put all the Indians of North America [illegible] all part of Canada to Fire and Sword, can you think that these [illegible] Bro. No, they have the Assurance daily to deliver [illegible] you these deceitfull Belts by which only they have been able [illegible] Revenge over you that by Lulling to Sleep by [illegible] all [illegible] Guard from you they might [illegible] People that have so often put them to the [illegible]

If your Fathers could now rise out of [illegible] to [illegible] Breast with Joy to see this day where [illegible] is put into their hands to revenge all the Injuries [illegible] received from the French and to be never more [illegible] and tread to Dust no doubt you are their [illegible]

[illegible] Ancestors Ax[illegible] with the same Speed [illegible] Revenge of the Injuries you [illegible] not [illegible] by the flattering Speeches of those [illegible] Revenge must be on their Heads you [illegible] nothing more than the Destruction of [illegible]

The [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Propositions made by His Excellency to the Indians at Albany the 21st August 1710.

Present

His Excellency Sr Jno.r George Clarke

The Gentlemen of the Council.

The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor and Corporation of Albany

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as follows viz.

Brethren. I am glad to meet you at this time at the desire of those Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Bay who are come hither to confer with me about some great Business;

[illegible] by meeting in order to renew the Antient Love and Friendship which has always been between your Fathers and Your Brethren the English and to strengthen the Chain of Friendship by this Visit

Brethren I [illegible] by meeting in order to renew the Antient Love and Friendship which has always been between your Fathers and Your Brethren the English and to strengthen the Chain of Friendship by this Visit

Brethren I am glad to meet you at this time at the desire of those Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Bay who are come hither to confer with me about some great Business;

[illegible] by meeting in order to renew the Antient Love and Friendship which has always been between your Fathers and Your Brethren the English and to strengthen the Chain of Friendship by this Visit

Minutes of the Conference held at the Governor's Castle Commissioners Log at Albany the 25th August 1768

Present His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton

The Gentlemen of the Council

The Commissioners from the Governm.t of the Massachusetts Bay

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor and Corporation of Albany & the Brother Colaer and Brethren of the Mohawks with Guy

We the Six nations are now assembled together and are ready to take in the Belts & Strings for the Seventh nation and what is now to be taken upon Record are the joint and sincere Resolutions of us all.

Brethren We are pleased that you follow the Steps your Forefathers took in the Days of the Covenant Chain, from our Forefathers the Mohawks we have learnd and the Bloody Hatchet was then taken

Brethren Give three Cheers for Albany

In the first Treaty we met together we entered into a Treaty of Friendship & Brotherhood which we mutually have held fast to this day & have it in Remembrance of our Hands it would prove disagreeable to the Indians were our Enemies have drawn the Hatchet against Us

Brother Colaer

Last Year you gave us the Hatchet to use against your Enemies the French which we accepted & promised to make use of if they should commit any further Hostilities upon the English which they have now done by destroying Saraghtoga and Stealing away Negroes & Horses we have made use of the Hatchet, but as you have now called upon us to be ready and do declare from the Bottom of your Hearts that you will from this day make use of it against the French and their Indian Favourites & Destroy their Settlements

We Requested when we visited them by Brother Corlaer you told us to tell our Children they must not be the first to break the Chain but if they should be forced to which [illegible] we should be

[illegible] the Belts & Strings & Wampum which they have given us & the Belt of Wampum in the Governors Name & the Belts & Strings we make Declaration of we shall not recover this Day that will remain in Remembrance to our Children & Children's Children & we hope they will [illegible] & Children's Children

[illegible] together and join their voice to ours
[illegible] in the same manner [illegible] and
[illegible] the Southern Nations to do as we have done
[illegible] the other Governours on the Continent will be of the same
[illegible] and united together

Gave a Belt

[illegible] over his Excellencies Speech in relation to the conquest
[illegible] and hoped that our Request may be answered
the present Expedition against Canada adding that the Governour
[illegible]

Gave a Belt

As to your objections of our admitting French Priests among us
they are become groundless since we have now declared War against
them. The admitting of Priests must only tend to fulfill us as they
[illegible] they shall any more dare to come we know no use for them
but to Hang them.

The thoughts of the Treatment we formerly received
from the French thro' the means of their Priests, and which you have
[illegible] brought to our Remembrance make our Blood to boil

Brother Colaer. This is the second time you have put the
Hatchet into our hands, which we hereby accept and we are ready to
[illegible] Service, you may see that we have but a handfull of Indians
Here at present however some of them from each Nation shall be
left behind to follow your Orders.

When we arrive at our respective Castles we shall send
[illegible] Number of our Warriors and those of the Nations in
Alliance with us thereon as possible.

I do assure you of from the truth and Sincerity of your
[illegible] we receive and shall preserve this large Belt in Remembrance
of the same time which you have now given us as a War Hatchet.

Brethren. This is the Belt at the same time giving one of Wampum
[illegible] we are to go hand in hand to the gates of our Enemies
and together we declare our Intention to Conquer and to Dye together in the
same Cause.

There is a Nation called the Mississagaes whose Language
[illegible] present they consist of Five Castles containing eight Hundred
Men all Determined and Resolved to join with this Union
against our Enemies the French and their Indians and
[illegible] the Commissioners from Boston will we Hope
[illegible] that they will go home contented & satisfyed

Gave a Belt of Friendship

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governour and Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany the 6th August 1746

Present His Excellency The Honourable Geory
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany

Sachem. We are glad to see you and we welcome to you this covenant Chain and make it fast and bright as ever, and free from rust, and as a token thereof we give you this Belt. Gave a Belt

Sachem. You have told us what mischief the French have done and what Murders they have Committed upon the Christians therefore we believe from our hearts and not from our lips that as you have invited us to that the Enemies Blood in return for what they have done we are Resolved to do it and we will live and Dye with you in the Common Cause.

When you Christians are at War you are like Bees with one another but if it is not so with us therefore we desire you to have care of us in Confidence of which we now take off the Hatchet and will make use of it against the French and their Indians

Gave a Belt & Hatchet

Propositions made by His Excellency the Governour & the Magistrates and Commissioners at Albany to the Six Nations. Albany the 6th 1746.

present

His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton
The Gentlemen of the Council
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor & Corporation of Albany

His Excellency addressed himself to the Sachems present

Brethren

We are glad to see you all here and welcome you
to Albany at this Treaty

You ought to the Six Nations to attend to
the Covenant Chain to which we with the Indians of

[illegible] your Excellency knows the Six Nations [illegible]
[illegible] the Governour of Canada, [illegible]
Nations, we have not been taken Notice of nor Requested
Excellency was to Treat with the Six Nations till the
never so, had we been Kindly Invited we would have
without any hesitation to have heard what our Brother
and if we had any longer time we should have come with a
Number of Warriours many of them were on Hunting
the Belt was sent to them to come and join us here to
the Day as your Excellency shall direct us and Our Con-
Enemies.

Brother Corlaer. You acquainted us Yesterday with
told the Six Nations and with their Answer we are grieved the
the Six Nations make no use of the Hatchet but keep it by them
in order to send out their young Men to revenge the Murders which
have been Committed by the Enemy.

Brother Corlaer. We are Surprized that the Hatchet has
not been used against the French Seeing it has been
not all make use of it against them to Revenge the Injuries done
to you and your People our Brethren.

We have received different News from the Six Nations
some times as if the French be Masters of them but to us so for they
are Treacherous People make fair promises and if we do not watch
Occasion to surprize them they Flatter themselves that we are afraid
to Strike they shall be mistaken for we will have the Hatchet always
by us and make use of it against them.

The Deputies of each Nation in their turn spoke to the
Answer to Speech you in the Year 1753 against the French in the
Conference we not come to take the Hatchet but to renew our
Friendship over the Hatchet of War.

There are Several Roads that lead to [illegible]
Enemy we want to see the Hatchet to take up out of it.
Excellency Answered as Yesterday viz. the Speaker took up a
Belt and Gave it in the usual manner and desired them to Attend
to make use of them according to his Promise.

His Excellency observed that the whole Nation [illegible]
Hatchet against our Common Enemy the French
Belt to the Senecas that they will Hang on the Hatchet fast, and
[illegible] that is necessary for the Use, and Defence
they will do and shall never, when they [illegible]

Excellency to Convene and send for the [illegible]
to ask them what Number of Fighting Men they [illegible]
Enemy, as he should direct.

His Excellency also desired their Interpreter to tell them, That he
being their Father to give them advice he had a very large [illegible]
their Fighting: but that he could not well assist them as they proposed
till he first knew how they were inclined to act immediately upon the [illegible]

That he proposed to send them on the outmost for the present Summer
a Number of an Officer and some white People to watch their motions as they
go and.

The said Indians answered in the following manner by their
Speaker Viz.

That the Six Nations have been lately in this
place and are gone home again. That the Number of Fighting Men are
few being Obliged to have part of their People behind upon account of their Hunting
at Albany.

That it is difficult part on them to act without a general
Council that there is no certain time fixed when the Army is to March.

That the Six Nations had always been with the Mohawks, and
by his Excellency's Mediation they have put an End to. But as his
Excellency has ordered them to take up the Hatchet, which they have
accepted they are determined to make use of it against the French, as they
go, while the War lasts.

That as they are but a small Number, they desire to return home
to collect a greater Number of their People, and then they will go with
them against the Enemy.

That they desire the Presents for their Wives and Children
may be sent after they go out.

Tee Yee Neen de Longhile says, That he will go home with the
Indians, and do everything in his power to promote the present Service, and
endeavour by the first time and place His Excellency will please to name, to
bring all Indians from their Homes.

His Excellency desired the Interpreter to tell them, that they
should receive Answer to his Questions (Viz) how many of their Fighting
Men they desired at the Carrying Place to convoy the Provisions.

13th September 1756

His Excellency, in the Presence of his Council, [illegible]
presents with a Present from the Six Nations, with [illegible]
and then Upstairs, and desired the Interpreter to tell them,
that he had spoke with them, he hoped they would set out
as soon as possible, by sending a Number of their Fighting Men
to Oswego, where His Excellency will send white People to be ready to receive them,
to March

The Speaker on behalf of the whole returned answer,
that they would set out as soon as possible for the present the Fighting Men to
Oswego, that he hoped to be ready to receive the Provisions
[illegible]

[illegible] fighting Men, to Secure the Woods [illegible]
[illegible] his Excellency should send will Them, and as
to these Woods, I hoped they would be taken care of as
to be call off by the Enemy, and that his Bullseren would
in six or ten Days send a greater Number to relieve
them, but that the Halchet they would never have
they had Subdued the French and would always be ready
Join our Forces at any time or place his Excellency should
call Their whole Strength.

13 Notwithstanding they promised only Twelve Fighting
behind they left Sixteen who went out with a Party of Whites,

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in the City of New York the 3d day of Nov.r 1726

Present

His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton

Mr Colden	Mr Harmanden
Mr Livingston	Mr Murray
Mr Kennedy	Mr Moore
Mr Chief Justice	Mr Bayard
Mr Lodwick	

The following quarterly and other Accounts not mentioned in Council were Signed by his Excellency &c.

[illegible]	To His Excellency for his Quarters Salary ending the 1st day of September last	500 . .
132	To His Excellency for one Years House Rent ending the 1st day of September last	500 . .
[illegible]	To the Chief Justice for his Quarters Salary ending the 1st day of Sept.r last	75 . .
[illegible] 1	To the Second Justice for Ditto	75 . .
[illegible]	To the Recorder for Ditto	12 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Secretary for Ditto	7 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Clerk of the Council for Ditto	7 . 10 .
[illegible] 8	To the Printer for Ditto	82 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Sheriff of Ulster for Ditto	7 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Indian Interpreter for Ditto	22 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Lieutenant Governor for Ditto	7 . 10 .
[illegible]	To the Secretary of the Council for Ditto	7 . 10 .
[illegible]	To Mr Archibald Kennedy for his Extraordinaries for the Year 1725	6 . . .
[illegible]	To the Clerk of the Assembly for his Extraordinaries for the Year 1725	20 . .

[illegible] Indians have been Cruelly Murdered
[illegible] come to Albany and therefore for the safety
[illegible] them I doubt but your Excellency will Excuse my
[illegible] your Father and your Love to your Children by this
[illegible] that our intent is to live and die together.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Propositions made by His Excellency to the Seven
Indians at Albany the 21st of August 1710.

Present

His Excellency The Honble. George Clinton

The Gentlemen of the Council.

The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor and Corporation of Albany

His Excellency addressed himself to the Indians as follows viz.

Brethren. I am glad to meet you at this Time & have like wise the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay who are come hither to Conferr with me upon the present occasion;

And take this Opportunity to renew the Antient Covenant Chain between us & all his Majesty's Governments in America which has always been kept bright and Clear without any Rust which by this Belt I strengthen

Brethren By meeting in this place renewing the Covenant Chain between us & you that you should Come to live with us as Brethren by this Belt I do in a very Friendly manner by Authority of the Great Queen my Sovereign Mistress the Queen of Great Britain France & Ireland & by the Authority of the Government of New York & by the Consent of the Massachusetts Bay. I do in her behalf Invite you to Come & live with us as Brethren & Children of one Father & one Mother, many Snow & Rain between us but the Sun shines upon us all in the like manner in which Sun we are resolved to take a thorough Search & Inspection into all Matters that may be for the Interest of Us & you by preserving the Country of Canada. That we may be strengthened in the Power of these perfidious Treacherous Enemies & Destroyers of Mankind & for the future.

Which purpose all the neighbouring Governments & Colonies from Great Britain are resolved to assist us in all parts both by Sea and Land & we doubt not but you will be ready & willing to assist us in the Reduction of Canada which is the Common Interest of all the Nations in this part of the World & to which we do not doubt but you will Chearfully Contribute as your Brethren & Allies as we have done for you in the late Occasions when you were Invaded by the Common Enemy & we Relieved you & Conquered Part of your Country & restored it to you again & Built Forts for your Defence & Protection & Garrisoned them with Our Soldiers & Subjects at our own Charge & Expence & Left them in Your Possession for your Safety & Defence & Protection & Assistance in every thing necessary for the Good

Belt

21 August 1746

Speech intended to be made by his Exc.y the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.
Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief of y.e Province of New york &c.a to the Seven Indians
the 21 augst 1746.

Present { Cadwallader Colden, Phil.a Livingston, John Rutherfurd } Esq.rs of his Majt.y Council
{ Jacob Wendall, Sam.l Wells } Esq.rs from y.e Massachusetts

The Comm.rs of Indian affairs

The hon.ble Cadwallader Colden delivered y.e Speech in behalf of his Ex.cy in y.e following words

I am Glad to meet you at this time. As do
likewise the Commissioners from the Massachusets Bay who are
sent hither to Treat with me, upon the present occasion
& to Make this Opportunity, to renew the Antient
Covenant Chain with you, in behalf of this, and all
his Majestys Governments in America which I now
Hold as fast and Bright and Clean without
Rust as that Iron Chain and with it by this Belt
of Wampum ——

Br. 7. —

II

I am glad to meet you here besides renewing
the Covenant Chain is with Intent in that you should
in Your turn, with Ours by taking up the Hatchet
Against Our and Your Enemies the French and
their Indians who have in Severall Manner
By Skulking parties Murdered in Cold Blood, many
of Your Brethren, in this and the Province of the
Massachusets Bay

150 A

[illegible] Resolved to take a diversion [illegible] reducing the Country of Canada that it may never hereafter be in the power of that [illegible] faithfull and cruel people to do you or us any injury for the future. For which reason all the Neighbouring Colonies together with many ships of war and Soldiers from Great Britain are resolved to unite their force and to Attack Canada in all parts both by Sea and Land [illegible] you will at this season shew your selves faithfull [illegible] in joining heartily

II
150 B

[illegible] ations in this Glorious Enterprize by which you will not only gain honour and renown [illegible] safety and prosperity to your Colonies [illegible] when [illegible] afterwards [illegible] which God I will Furnish you with [illegible] Men [illegible] Ammunition Cattle provision and all [illegible] necessary for the Service.

Brother Sachem & Brethren of the Massachusetts

We the Six Nations are now assembled together as one Man, & we take in the Messengers for the seventh Nation, & what is now to be spoken by our Mouth is the joint & sincere thought of every heart.

We rejoice that Your Excellency removes the steps of Our Forefathers, in wiping off the sorrowful Tears from Our Eyes by which the Passage of Your Throats is opened, & the Bloody Bed was to be clean.

gave three Strings Wampum

Brethren of New Hampshire

The first time we met together, we only saluted each other by shaking of hands, we afterwards made a Covenant Chain of Silver, which we mutually held fast to this Day; should it now slip from either of our hands, it would prove destructive to both sides, as our Enemies have taken up the Sword. gave a Belt

Brother Sachem

Last year Your Excellency gave us the Hatchet to be made use of against your Enemies the French, which we accepted & promised to make use of if they should commit any Hostilities, which they have now done by destroying Kenahtoga, & Shedding a great deal of Blood; Hitherto We have made no use of the Hatchet, but as Your Excellency now calls upon us, We are ready, & do declare from the bottom

bottom of your Hearts & in the sincerity of your Souls, that we will from this day make use of it against the French & their Children (Children meaning their Indians)

N.B (The Question was asked them whether by the words their Children they meant all the Indians in alliance with the French, they answered Yes)

At the End of the foregoing paragraph they threw down a Belt of Wampum on the ground with remarkable Indignation intending thereby to express their Resentment against the French & their Allies, & their Zeal for the English

Brother Onas

According to your Exhortation in your Speech to us We are certainly united together, & act as having one Heart, the Nine Nations are in the same manner joined & united with us, & the Cherokees the Southern Nations depending upon us, and we hope that you & all the other Gov.rs on the Continent will act in the same manner, joined & united together.

gave a Belt

They repeated over this Gov.r Speech in relation to the Conquest of Cape Breton & hope that our Friend Pelisay may be also Victorious in the present Expedition against Canada, as the French [illegible] a Misfortune to People.

gave a Belt

As to your Gov.rs suspicions of the French Gain. having among us, it must do great Credit to your Government that such Behaviour could only cause the Indians to call us a silly People & give them an Opportunity to cut our Throats. Should any more dare to come, we should know no more than to Roast them, & eat the Flesh of the Meat. For from the Treatment they have met with from the French Priests, who gave a belt their Blood to boil.

This

Brother Corlear

This is the second time your Excellency has put the Hatchet into our hands, we have freely accept, & are ready to go upon service, & you may see that we have but a handfull of fighting Men here at present however some of them, Each Nation shall come behind us to follow their Borders, & when we arrive at our respective Castles we shall send down as many of our Warriors, & of those of the Nations in alliance with us as Your Excellency shall require. This we assent from the truth of our Hearts & we keep this large belt holding it up at the same time, which was given us as a War Hatchet.

This is the Belt at the same time giving an Union with which we are to go hand in hand to the Gates of our Enemies & conquer & dye together in the common cause.

There is a Nation called the Messagas whose Delegates are now present, they consist of Five Castles containing Eight hundred Men, who are determined & do agree to join us in this common cause against our Enemies the French, & We hope your Excellency & the Commissioners from Boston will use them in such a manner that they will go home contented & satisfied —

David Bell. Interpr.

N. B. to ask the Interpreter in what part of their Speech they said that what his Brethren had said to them relating to the Cruelties formerly committed by the French amongst them, now made their Blood to boil

Albany 25. August 1746

Intended of
Propt. of the Indians

Answer.

Answer of the Six nations to his Excellency the hon.ble George Clinton Capt. Gen.l & Govr. in Chief of the province of new york &c to the Commrs. of the Massachusetts bay at Albany the 23 augst 1746

Present

His Excellency the hon.ble George Clinton &c
Cadwalader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherfurd
Esqrs. of his majes.ty Council of the province of new york

Jacob Wendell
Sam.l Welles
Esqrs Commrs. from the province of the massachusetts Bay

The Commrs. of yr Indian affairs
The Corporation
The officers of the Indyd Compa
The officers of yr New Levis and Several other Gentlemen

Brother Corlaer & Brethren of yr Massachusetts Bay

We the Six nations are now assembled together as one man and we take in the messages for the Seventh Nation and what now is to be spoken by one mouth are y.r Joint & Sincere thoughts of every heart

We Rejoyce that you follow the steps of our fore fathers in wiping of the sorrowful Tears from our Eyes by which y.e Stoppage of our Ears is opened and the Bloody Bed was washed Clean

Gave three strings of wampum

Brethren

The first time we met together we only saluted each other by shaking of hands we afterwards made a Chain of Silver which we mutually have held fast to this day should it now slip from either of our hands it would prove disnective to Both Sides as our Enemies have drawn the sword Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

Last year you gave us the hatchet to be made use of against your Enemies the french which we accepted and promised to make use of if they should Commit any further hostilities

Hostilities upon our friends the English which they have done by
Destroying savaglogue and Shedding a great deal of Blood but as to
we have made no use of y Hatchet but as you now call upon us, we are
Ready and declare from the Bottom of our hearts and in the Sincerity
of their souls that we will from this day make use of it against the french
and their Children meaning their Indians (N.B the question was
asked them by his Excell.y whether by the words their Children they meant
all the Indians in Alliance with the french to which they answered Yes.

(At the end of the foregoing paragraph they threw down
our Belt of wampum on the ground with a Remarkable Indignation
intending thereby to express their Resentment against the french and their
Allies and their Zeale for the English a Belt

Brother Onidas

According to your Exhortation to us in your speech
to us we are firmly united together and act as having one heart
Messages are in the same manner joyfully united with us like-
-wise the Southern Nations bordering upon us and we hope that
you and all the other Gov.ts of y Colonies will be in the same
manner Joined & united together Gave a Belt

They Repeated over his Excellencys Speech in relation to
y Conquest of Cape Breton and hoped that our fleet and army may
be alike victorious in the present Expedition against Canada —
adding that the french were a treacherous people Gave a Belt

As to your Suspicions of our admitting french Priests among us
it must be groundless since we have now declared war against them
Such a Method would only serve to lull us asleep and give them
an opportunity to cut our throats on the Contrary should any now dare to
Come we would know use for him or them but to Roast and eat
of y Treaties we formerly rec.d from the french thro the means of

II
410
A

Priests nor make our blood to boil Gave a Belt
Brother Delaer

This is the Second time you have put the hatch
in to our hands which we truly accept and are Ready to go upon ser
you may see that we have but a handfull of fighting men here present
however some of them from each nation shall be left behind us to
follow your orders and when we arrive at our Respective Castles we
shall send down as many of our Warriors and of those of the nation
in allyance with us as soon as possible This we assure to from
of truth & sincerity of our hearts and we keep this large belt hold
ing it up at the same time which you have now given us as a war
hatchet
Brethren

II
411 This is the Belt at the same time giveing one of
union with wich we are to go hand in hand to the gates of our Enemies
and by it we declare to Conquest or dye together in the Common Cause -

There is a Nation called the missisagues who deligat
are here present They Consist in five Castles Containing Eight
hundred men who are all determined and as agree to Join us in
this Comon Cause against our Enemies the French and their Indi
and we hope you and the Commissioners from Boston will use
them in such a manner that they will go home Contented and
Satisfyed

Give a Belt of Friendship.

Speaker of the Six Nations to his Excy the
Honble George Clinton Capt Genl & Govr in Chief of the Province of New yorke
and Comr of the Massachusets Bay at Albany the 23 augt 1746

Present

His Excy the Honble George Clinton &
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Rutherford
Esqrs of his maj Council for the Province of New yorke

Isaac Addock
Saml Wells
Esqrs Comrs from the Province of the Massachusets Bay

The Commissioners of Indian affairs
The Corporation
The Officers of the Independant Compys
The Officers of the New levies, and Several other Gent

Brother Onas & Brethren of the Massachusets Bay

We the Six Nations are now assembled together as one man, and we take in the whole message for the Seventh Nation, and what now is to be spoken by one mouth are the Joint Thoughts of every heart —

Brethren We Rejoyce that you follow the Steps of our Forefathers, in wiping off the Sorrowfull Tears from our Eyes, by which the Stoppage of our Throats is open'd, and the bloody Cloaths washed clean —

Gave three Strings of Wampum —

Brethren

The first time we met together, we only Saluted each other by Shaking of hands, we afterwards made a Covenant Chain Silver, which we mutually have held fast to this day, Should it now Slip from either of our hands, it would prove distructive to both Sides, as our Enemies have drawn the Sword. Gave a Belt —

Brother Onas

Last year you gave us the Hatchet to be made use of against your Enemies the French, which we accepted and Promised to make use of, if they Should commit any further hostilities upon our Brother the English which they have never done by Destroying the Iroquoise and Treading a great deal of Blood which we have made no mention of. but as you are now

151 A.

upon us ... necessary, and declare in the Bottom of our Hearts
and in the Hearts of our Souls that we will now this Day make use
of the Guns, Tomahawks and Knives ... taking their Prisoners
by Scalping which Information was asked them by Us Qu. whether by the words their
(Children they meant all the Indians in Alliance with the French to
which they answered yes)

At the end of the foregoing paragraph they threw down a
War Belt of Wampum on the ground with a Remarkable Indignation,
intending thereby to express their Resentment against the French and their
allies, and their Love for the English — a Belt

(Brother Uncle

According to your Invitation here in your Speech to
we are firmly united together and are as having one Heart, one Body,
are in the same manner bound & united with the, as with the
Nations bordering upon us, and we hope that you are in the like
Gov.t on y.r Continent will live in the same manner Friendly & united together

Here a Belt

VI
1518 They Repeated ... with the Piece in Relation to the Capture of
Cape Breton, and hoped that our Fleet and Army may be also
victorious in the present Expedition against Canada adding that the
French were ... Subsidiary Troops ... at

... Occasion of their remitting French Prisoners,
it must be grounded on the Value we have manifested ever against them which
Our Troops ... and to ... Keep all the prisoners in
opportunity to Cut our Throats, on the Contrary should any more come
we should Know what to Do with them as the Last are
We thought fit to Treat ... formerly Received from the French into the
Means of Peace ... Love to our Cheif ...

Brother Uncle

... to be Friends and Live at Peace with the Indians into
our ..., with whom we may Trade and are Ready to do you Service you may
be that we ... Speedily ... Message ... Intent to Execute
... Speech ... a Belt ... Desire it to be Kept ever, and to
be Delivered ... Children as many ...

Canada and of those of the Nation in Allyance with us as soon as possible

Brother — This we assent to from ye truth & sincerity of our hearts: and wee keep this Largo Belt (holding it up at the same time) which you have now given us as a watchword —

Brethren — This is the Belt (at the same time giveing one) of union with which we are to go hand in hand to the gates of our Enemies and by it we declare to conquer & dye together in the Common Cause —

There is a Nation called Shoniessiages who deligates are now present they consist in five Castles & Contains Eight hundred men who are all determined and do agree to join us in this Common Cause against our Enemies the French and their Indians, and wee hope you and the Commissioners from Boston will use them in such a manner that they may all go home Contented and Satisfyed

gave a Belt of Wampum —

II

152 Albany 26th augt. 1746

His Excellency being indisposed desired that the Hon: Cadwallader Colden Esq. may receive an answer to this speech from the Indians

Present

Cadwallader Colden
Ph: Livingston
John Chambers
} Esqrs of his maty Council

Commissioners

Father — we are glad to see you and are come to Renew the Covenant Chain and make it fast & bright as ever & free from all Rust: and we give you this Belt as a token thereof

gave a Belt —

Father — you have told us what mischief the French have done and what murders they have Committed upon the Christians wherefore we declare from our hearts and not from our Lips that as you have

Farmer and ye rest of the Nation in alliance with them as soon as possible — We are assembled from the South & Westerly coast of our hearts, and we keep this Largebelt (holding it up at the same time) which you have now given us as a token of it —

Brethren — This is the Belt (at the same time giving one) of union with which we use to go hand in hand to the Gates of our Enemies and by it we declare to conquer or dye together in the common Cause —

Brethren — There is a Nation called Shoniesiages who deliegates are now present they consist in five Castles containing Eight hundred men who are all determined and do agree to join us in this Common cause against our Enemies the French and their Indians, and we hope you and the Commissioners from Boston will use them in such a manner that they will be contented and satisfyed

gave a Belt of Wampum —

II

Albany 26th augt. 1746

152 His Excellency being indisposed desired that the Hon. Cadwallader Colden Esq. may receive an answer to this speech from the Indians

Present

Cadwallader Colden
Ph. Livingston
John Chambers
} Esqrs of his maj. Council

Commissioners.

Father — We are glad to see you and are come to Renew the Covenant Chain and make it fast & bright as ever & receive all Ruth and receive you this Belt as a token thereof

gave Belt —

Father — You have told us what mischief the French have done and what murder they have committed upon the Christians wherefore we declare our hearts and not from our Lips that as you have

152 A

have orderd us to shed ye Enemies blood in Return for what they have done, we are Resolved to live and Dye with you in the Cause, whereas Christians are at war you make peace with one another, but it is not So with us, Therefore we depend upon you to take Care of us, in Confidence of which we now take up your Hatchet, and will make use of it against the French and their Indians Gave a Belt with a Hatchet

II
152 A

Brethren

I bid you heartily welcome and thank you for your coming to this Place at my desire so soon

When I Spoke to the six nations here, and what I said to them. I intended to have to see those that were absent as well as to those present. and I understood their answer in like manner in behalf of the absent as well as the present

To likewise yt Present I made them from my King your father was Desired very earnest as well as for those present

Brethren Told ye Six nations that my King your

152 A

have orderd us to shed ye enemies blood in Return for what they
have done, we are Resolved to live and Dye with you in the Co
Cause, when y Christians are at war you make peace with e
another, but it is not So with us, therefore we depend upon you
takes Care of us, in Consideration of which we now take up your
Hatchet, and will make use of it against the French and their
Indians

Gave a Belt with a hatchet

II
152 B

Brethren

I bid you heartily welcome and thank you for
your coming to this Place at my desire so soon

When I Spoke to the Six nations here, and what I Said to
them. I intended to be to all those that were absent as
well as to those present. and I understood their answer in
Like manner in behalf of the absent as well as those pre
To likewise y. Presents I made them from y King your Father
was designed for y absent as well as for those present

Brethren

I told y Six nations that y King your
Father

9 Sept. 1746

Answer from the Indians living at or
near the Branches of Susquehanna
River belonging to the Six Nations
of Indians taken the 9th Day of Sept. 1746

Present
His Excellcy the Honourable George Clinton Capt Genl & Governour
in Chief &c.
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
John Watherhead
} Esqrs of his majs Council
The Commissioners for the Indian affair

Brother Corlear

We live at Ogh:quago, the news that is sent
from your Excellcy through the Six Nations is not brought
only to us, nor the news that the Governour of Canada sends
to the said Nations, we have not been taken notice of nor
acquainted that your Excellcy was to treat with the Six
Nations till the Interview was near over. had we been
timely Invited we would have Readyly come without any
hesitation to have heard what our Brother had to Propose
and if we had had any longer time we would have come with
a larger number of warriours, many of them were on hunting
we have sent the belt wampum to them to come and Joyn us
here to Engage in the war as your Excellency shall direct us
against our Common Enemies

Brother Corlear

You acquainted us yesterday what you told the
Six nations and with their answer, we are grieved that the Six
Nations make no use of the Hatchet but keep it by them and

do

do not Send out their young men to Revenge the murders con
have been Committed by the Enemy.

Brother Corlaer

We are Surprized that the hatchet has not been
up against the French sooner, it has been dig, but now we
shall make use of it against them to Revenge the Injuries do
to you and your People our Brethren

We have Received different news from the Indians
at times, it is not if the French be master of them but on
So, for they are a deceitfull People make fair Promises & bee
but not with a design to perform them, they Esteem themselves
to be masters of us all, but they Shall be mistaken for we ar
hold the hatchet in our hands and make use of it against them
the Distemper which Rages in this Place has not prevented
us to come hither to assist you in this war against the
French and their Indians, we are not come to Idle nor to sta
but to go to war, you are master to hang over the Kettle
war: there are several Roads that lead to Canada to annoy
them we want to see the hatchet to take it up, on which
his Excellency threw down a hanger which the Speaker to
up. and danced the war dance in their usual manner and
desired their Brother Corlaer to take Care of them according to
his Promise.

His Excellency answerd that he Esteemd them tha
for taking up the hatchet against our Common Enemies the french
their Indians that he will hang on ye Kettle over, and Provid
them with everything that is necessary for the war, and Expe
that they will go out as he shall direct. which they promised to

The Answer of the
Governour
to the Indians

12 Sept. 1780

His Ex.y in Council sent for the Oquago Indians & desired the Interpr.r to ask them the Number of Fighting Men they had ready to go agt. the Enemy as he shod direct.

Note. Talked and Engaged to let them

That he had a Present from the King their Father to give them likewise had every thing in readiness to equip their Fighters, But that he could not make offer them any Consent from the King till he first knew how they were inclined to act in the War.

That he proposed to send them on the outscout for the present under the Command of an Officer & some white People. till such time as the Army advanced.

The Indians answered in the following Manner viz.

That the six Nations have been cutt off in this Cleir
number of Fighting Men now
by the Enemy & are gone home & that they
are but a few in Number being obliged to leave
part of their People behind upon acct
of the Sickness at Albany.

That it is a difficult part on them to act with so small a Number

That there is no certain time when the Army is to March.

That the six Nations had a long War with the Flatheads, wch by his Ex^y mediation they have put an End to. But as his Ex^y has offered them the Hatchet, they are determined to make use of it ag^st the French & their Indians while the world lasts.

That as they are but a small Number they desire to return home in order to collect a greater Number of their People, & then they will come in a body ag^st the Enemy.

That they desire the Consent for their wives & Children to come Home before they go out.

That the Grand Sachem Longchile says that he will go among their Castles & do every thing in his power to promote the Service & will come to any appointed time & place his Ex^y will please to name, it being but a small distance from home.

His Ex^y desired the Interp^r to tell them that they had not given an direct Answer to his Question, vizt how many of their Fighters will go but for what they desired a little time to consider of it before they answered.

13th Sept. 1764

His Ex.y in the presence of his Council presented the foregoing Indians with a Present from the King their Father as he had promised Yesterday & ordered the Interpreter to tell them that he hoped they would perform their promise to him by sending out a Number of their Fighting People against the Enemy in Conjunction with some white People he had in Readiness for that Service —

Whereupon the Speaker in behalf of the rest thanked his Ex.y for the Present the King their Father had sent them, which he told him he would send, that he had used his utmost Endeavours to obtain the Number of Fighting Men he expected, but was sorry he could not procure so many, for the reasons given Yesterday, that the Nations of Indians then present had agreed to leave 12 of their best fighting Men to secure the Woods when they went with such People as his Ex.y should send with them, and as they were Strangers to that Work he hoped they would be taken Care of, and that his Brethren would return home in Six or Seven Days and a Great Number he doubted not would be ready as they had taken up the Hatchet they would never lay it down, till Satisfaction was made by the French for their Treachery

They had subdued the French. and would always be ready to appear to appear & join our Forces at any time as plea his Ex.y should appoint with their whole Force

In ... 1840

Dr Arrowsmith

Osiquazo Indian b

Some Questions asked

them by his Ex.

...ur Pleasure ...
...Six Nations, and the ...
...ians, have in the most Solem...
...th us in the War against ...
...Treat from Great Britain ...
...it was expelled, the good Eff...
...s with these Indians, would ...
...re manifest, than what ...
...when from unexpelled ...
...known, we ourselves have ...
...any steady Measures ...
...by Albany having be...
...to (it being ...
...from ...

ening to
of debauching
dissuasions from us
When
hopes of being
of the Torie[s] m
against Canada,
whom His Majes
them, and who w
but that Gentle
the Service,
upon my

exposed to

con of the Enemys

the Land [illegible] as it is now

Nova Scotia [illegible] our

I have not as yet received

mation to be able to

tinctly on this Head.

Assembly

Sum, than usually given

Indian [illegible]

; and as by the Order

ne at Albany,

and so

Jour mes
Your Mo tho
War against
Europe, and of
and how much th
be a most unnatura
happily suppose
the King must
contribution to
when You consi
the Crown exp
You will
or saving
Incom

Dom fui gnos
t; but these likew
es by the private Views
designing Men that
on this Occasion
that every branch
ght to keep strictly t
tion, without any one
the powers or Privile
others: when unhap
en in our Mother
nton Streets
of Government
ed, by throw
to some

[illegible]
and then [illegible]
enjoy the plea
arise from the [illegible]
Revolution.

City of New York
the 17th Oct. 1786

12 Dec 1726

D. Le Heux to the R
Lords of Trade w
Remarks on the Comits
Resolve

L X

my Lords

It may be Necessary to take notice of a publication made by the Council in a Common News paper call'd the New York Post boy of the 8th of Decr. 1746 Before this Publication was made Mr. Colden (the Senior Counsellor) told me that he was Surprised upon His coming into the Council Room to See every member present &c. he thinks could not have happen'd at that time, as few attended before, had there not been a private Application to them Seperately, he further told me that Mr. Chief Justice produced the printed paper called a Treaty &c & moved that the printer should be sent for in order to know who had given him the Copy Mr. Chief Justice further insisted whether Mr. Colden had ordered it to be Printed, the whole of this proceeding being a surprise on Mr. Colden and on his seeing most of the Council prepared three of them Lawyers Expressing themselves in formed Speeches he hesitated a little in answering to that Question but in lets than half a Minute owned that he had directed (by my approbation for) the printer to Publish it, then Mr. Horsmanden moved that the paragraph read by the Chief Justice should be censured (as invidious) as an invidious Malicious and false Representation of facts upon &c. Mr. Colden observed that declining might be with a lawfull excuse, as well as without it, & thought they would not dispute the matter of Fact. to &c. Mr. Horsmanden answered it is a Sophistical way of Arguing, & was going on warmly when Mr. Colden desired him to have regard to the decency of Proceedings in Council & the regard that was due to him while he had the Honour to be in the Chair and further told them that if they took any thing amiss in this publication it would be more proper to take notice of it when they acted as a privy Council than here in this place, where the Council only acted as a part of the legislature upon &c. Mr. Chief Justice dropping Mr. Horsmandens Motion moved to have that paragraph censured as an invidious Misrepresentation to &c. Mr. Colden said he believed this paragraph could be cleared from the Envy that they Charged on him; then they insisted on having the Question put, and it was accordingly carried: So far I am informed by Mr. Colden. I shall only Observe that as it Seems to me the Publication of this Resolve without

Any manner

any manner of Application to one plainly shows the ~~Hist~~ Spirit by wch they intend to act vizt. by rousing up a popular Faction Otherwise if any of the Council had been guilty of a misdemeanor of this kind, where I must know the truth, it would have been proper in them to have Applied to one for Redress, wch in this case they have in no manner done. Application to the people from the House of Representatives has some colour of excuse, but when the Council endeavours to set up a popular power & neglect any application in the proper way, & ~~but~~ make themselves both ~~Parties~~ Parts & Judges it seems to have ~~an~~ a Tendency distructive of all good Government: this with several Other instancies to be given of the late proceedings of the Council and Assembly of this Province evidently show how necessary it is to curb this Spirit, Other Wise I know not to what Length it may go. It will plainly appear from Several instances that there is an Endeavour in a Faction to run on Sr Colden down & they may think that if they can succeed in this, considering his Station all others will have a Dread to oppose them, but notwithstanding of all their Endeavours to move the People they no ways succeed in that point but Otherwise.

7

At a meeting of the Committee of Indian Affairs held on the 2nd day of November 1796

Present

Colo. Macdonell
Colo. Macdonell Chrysler
Colo. Butler
Capt. Brant
Capt. Kerr
Capt. Kerr
Lieut. Givins
Mr. Secretary Jarvis

Mr. Secretary Jarvis informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas, which he had laid before the King, with their Answer. The Chiefs were desired to attend at this Board this day, that they might hear what Mr. Dundas had said to them, and what their Answer had been.

Mr. Secretary Jarvis informed the Chiefs

II
403
A

he was sorry but would not hear us speak till we
went to Chambuage Castle. Thither we went
when we arrived there we were asked what we came
to do. he answered to speak with them, they said
they were glad of it. They have order to come that
day and to send a message to the Mohawk
castles to desire to speak with us. They said
the governour of Canada would shew the glad
to see us.

The Governour Chambuage was soon
informed that we were there, he wrote to the
Governour of Canada, who immediately sent for us
to Castle three leagues in Chambuage, there
went to Montreal

when we went to the Gate he did us welcome, and
asked what answer we would have we are
not come with any message from our Castle
but only from a desire of seeing the Governour
to visit our friend. Renew the friendship between
us. The Governour answered it was very
well, if we came from that old Fashion he took us
us with the same respect as if we had come from
the whole Castle. I told him also that I had brought
three the Indians who had been taken prisoner
at Crown Point and was setting at liberty on his
promise to come back and shew himself at
Canada. The Governour said he was pleased
with our coming the Governor desired
now every thing upon what was done
at Albany this summer for I have heard that
the Governour of New York has been at Albany
and treated with the six Nations desire to
know what you have done

II
403

I answered I was glad to hear it, but I thought
as usual but told him no matter, he had
it as well, he was glad we had him safe
safe, but he was afraid that the men
of war, &c had given us the slip, and
asked if we had received any, I answered he
have received eight, and expected it would be
here in ten, but have not yet seen any
of the governors told us that we were beat
yet it behoved our Lord, & Master to
and die upon it for we had no way to do it
the last part, only between the French
and English, I asked the governor when they
do you send out your Indians? for I was afraid
they from attack them & kill us
but they went out last year & he told me
he thought I was a fool to come in (when
all fled) time and wondered that I was not
afraid, I said I was afraid of no man living
and myself to him with my knee & thumb

The governor told us the English were
great boasters, but acted little, he had long
heard that great preparations were making
to attack Crown Point, Montreal & Quebec
but had done nothing yet, he did not make
so much noise about any thing he was to do

II
463(
A

[illegible] enjoyment to Carabogie Cau[illegible] Rei
[illegible] natural and immediately his Majesty's Navy done
[illegible] the old Fortune at the Northeast Harbour
and it was immediately taken and the Garrison
Carried Prisoners to Canada, He said he had
done a very dear and mischievous to the
English but could not make them Slaves
[illegible] Then spoke to the Commander Indians
[illegible] with a belt of Wampum in presence of
the [illegible] Governor of Canada & then they
would not make any more with Canada
[illegible] but to take us as a real true and
[illegible] to our Fathers regard to leave us, or
[illegible] to us as Rebels

II
1/64 [illegible] in presence of the Indians and the
[illegible] Governor & other Indians then present
he [illegible] the Indians to retire all
to the Governor of Canada He met the
Indians at Montreal The Governor entertained
us well and when we were to come away told
us he had not sent for us, he did not intend
to make us any Slaves but would give us each
a Coat a Hat, a pair of Stockings a Shirt
and some powder and lead and to me a good
Gun which we received When we returned to
Caghnawage The Indians told us Then would
now and see an Answer to what I had from
below the Governor of Canada, They said they
would not meddle further with Crown Cou[illegible]

II
404
A

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

II
405
A

4060

[illegible] that time we have not heard that any of
them have been there, to send out parties with some Indians
[illegible] absolutely necessary to the preservation
of that Garrison

I do send a message of the 24th Instant whereby
Your Excellency will be informed what Reasons I had
to be satisfied what to do with Canada Bay Lake
and the Queens Fleet & the Indians who
remain at the Sault Preserves and some other Posts
were not prevailed to agree to what the
reason of such conduct to me known not, but cannot
help thinking of what Hendrick had said and of
what we have heard the others did say, that the
Six Nations intend not to enter into the War against
the French Indians, but that on both sides
will continue their Depredations against the Crown
which cannot be of great service to the War
I do hope your Excellency will excuse my Judgment
other in one Point who will not more agreeable
to your Excellency and wish hope do more towards
to the publick than it has been in our Power
to do under the Disadvantages we Laymder

We are Sir

Your most Obedient & most humble Servants

Abraham Wendell
Jacob Glen
Robert Sanders
Hendrick Van Rensselaer
John Bleecker
Johannes Van Schaick
John Lansing Junr
John Bleecker

Petition of Mohawk Warriors to Governor Clinton.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 187.]

To the Honourable His Excellency George Clinton Esqr Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York and Territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admirall of the same, and Vice Admirall of His Majesty's Fleet of the Red Squadron.

The Petition of some Mohawk Warriors in behalf of themselves & their Brethren of the Mohawks & Conojohary Castle

Humbly Sheweth:—

That whereas some years past the Revd Mr Henry Barcly did officiate among us as a Teacher of the gospell and did dayly preach good things to us the Mohawks; we in relation for his singular service did make him a present of a spot of land very conveniently situated near the garrison, with intent nevertheless that the said piece of land should be and remain to the said Mr Barcklay during his being our Teacher, that ceasing, the s^{d} land to go to the next Minister that should come in his room, & so on from one to the other. But to our sorrow we find that Mr Barcklay has not only left us, for the love of money, but still claim'd the s^{d} land as his particular property, directly contrary to the meaning & intent of us the Donors. Wherefore in this point we do ernestly first beg remedy in the premises by some ways or means to have that land settled for a Minister for the time being, the building thereon erected by Mr Barcklay to be appraised & payd & another Teacher to be procured to us with all speed, & that no person whatsoever be admitted to buy one foot of our Flatts, either at the Mohawks or Conojohary from us. Then shall we see that you are intended to keep us clear & be convinced that our Brother highly loveth us. We shall not be wanting on our parts, as we have now lately done to shew our regard love & friendship we have for our sovereign King George & all his subjects.

In behalf of the Conojohary Castle we have this to desire that the patent which Mr Livingston has obtained for the Onowedage Flatts & some other lands lower down the River, comprised in the said Patent may be broke, it haveing never been bought from them or payd for, notwithstanding some Indian hands may be produced. This and such like dealings, with the bringing rum to our Castle, has made us dwindle away as the snow does in a warm sun shining day. Your high wisdom undoubtedly will find remedy to release a poor distressed people, who will use all means to return[1] their sinking condition by getting more Indians to live and plant among us. Your Excellency's care in this will effectually convince us that your Excellency loves justice & equity, & at the same time cause us as well as the Conojohary Castle to be easy in our minds & ready to embrace every oppertunity to shew our zeal and fervour for the English Nation and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

TEGARONDAGE.
LUYKAS.
SET.
ODYOUGHWANORON.
MOSES.
SHONAGARESE.
TEGANEGHSOREA.
TEGHHANAGEREGHKOUGH
SADEGARIWADE
TAYORHEUSERE.

[1] Quel retrieve.—ED.

To the Honourable His Excellency George Clinton Esqr 187
Captain General and Governour &c in Chief of the Province
of New York and Territories thereon depending in America Vice=
Admiral of the Same and Vice Admiral of his Majestys
Fleet of the Red Squadron

132

The Petition of Some Mohawk Warriors in
Behalf of themselves & their Brethoren of the Mohawks &
Conojoharry Castle

Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas some Years past the Revd Mr Henry
Barckley did Officiate among us as a Teacher of the Gospell
& did dayly preach good things to us the Mohawks. We
in relation for his Singular Service did make him a
present of a Spot of Land very conveniently situated
near the Garrison with Intent never the less that the Said
Piece of Land should be & remain to the said Mr
Barckley during his being our Teacher, that ceasing
the Sd Land to go to the next Minister that should
come in his Room & so on from one to the other; But to
our Sorrow we find that Mr Barckley has not only
left us for the love of Money, but still claimed the Sd
Land as his particular Property, directly contrary
to the meaning & Intent of us the Donors. Wherefore
in this Point we do ernestly first beg remedy in
the Premises by some ways or means to have the Land
settled for a Minister for the time being, the Building
thereon erected by Mr Barckley to be appraised &
payd & another Teacher to be procured to us with all
Speed, & that no Person whatsoever be admitted to buy one
foot of our Flatts either at the Mohawks or Conojoharry
from us. Then shall We See that you are intended to
keep us clear & be convinced that our Brother rightly
loveth us. We shall not be wanting on our Part, as We
have now Lately done to shew our Regard, Love & Friendship
We have for our Sovereign King George & all his Subjects

In behalf of the Conojoharry Castle We have
this to desire that the Patent which Lieut
has Obtained for the Onoweadage Flatts & some other

Said Lower Down the River comprised in the said Contract may be broke, it having never been bought from them or payd for notwithstanding some Indian Hands may be produced. This & such like dealings with the bringing Rum to our Castle has made us dwindle away as the Snow does in a warm Sunshining Day. Your high Wisdom undoubtedly will find remedy to releave a poor distressed People who will use all means to return their sinking Condition by getting more Indians to live & plant among us. Your Excellencys care in this will effectually convince us that Your Excellency loves Justice & Equity & at the same time causes us as well as the Conojoharry Castle to be easy in our minds & ready to embrace every Opportunity to shew our Zeal & Fervour for the English Nation: & Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever Pray

Tegarondage
Luykas
Sot
Odyoughwanoron
Moses
Shonagarese
Tegunecghsoren
Teghkanagerecghkough
Tadegaiinade
Teyorhensere

The following item appeared in The Collector, Numbers 9-12, 1967 (Whole No.804). It is similar to Gov. George Clinton's draft to Gt. Brit. Treasury, [Nov. or Dec. 1746], in the George Clinton Papers, but has information regarding Sir William Johnson:

A-359a CLINTON, George (c.1688-1761). Colonial Governor of New York, father of Sir Henry Clinton. LS, 4to, New York, Nov. 1,1746 "To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury" at London. Requests that payment be made to Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America of £400 "Pursuant to his Grace the Duke of New Castles letter to me of the 9th April to make use of proper Measures to engage the five Nations of Indians to take part in an Expedition ordered by his Majesty for the Reduction of Canada and to make them such presents as I shall think may be of use for that purpose ..." Johnson first came into public prominence during King George's War. It was largely due to his efforts in keeping the Six Nations from going over to the French that a disaster was prevented. The item is of particular importance as it seems to refute the charge made by Clinton's opponents that he drew large sums from the home government to secure the cooperation of the Iroquois and used the sums in part to increase his own fortune. Needless to say the reduction of Canada was not accomplished.
$375.00

My Lord

I by a Letter w.ch I received from Sir Grave
the Duke of Newcastle of 9.th April last, I had
Sir Harry to command to make use of your
Interest to engage the Six Nations of Indians
to take part in an Expedition for the reduction
of Canada, and to make them such Presents
as I should think would be fit to use for that
purpose. This I immediately complyed with
agreeable to that order, & I hope to [illegible]
under Sir Harry's Conduct in it will
meet fully approved by a printed Treaty with
them w.ch I inclosed to your Lordp

The other Letters recommended to
me by his Grace desire me to raise as large
a body of Men within my Government as
the circumstances of time would permit. In obedience
thereto I have accordingly raised Six hundred
and Seventeen Men, and Officers, who
are now in Garrison, for the defence of
the Frontiers of this Province; But
as the Service being expensive to the Country for
the Pay & Subsistence of the Troops

and his not coming abroad as was expected
has been under a necessity by the assembly of
this Province refusing to advance any money on
the Credit of the Crown to supply in any degree
in any Power, that the Lieutenant Governor, in
order to forward this Expedition, for which
reason I have been obliged to draw upon Your
Lordships at the highest Exchange the Country
would give on this Occasion, which my Secretary
with Mr Cathcwood will be able to make
more manifest to Your Lordships, as I have sent
him to England among other things to obviate
any obstruction that my bills may meet with
in their course of Payment, and I am
persuaded he will be able to give Your
Lordships all the Satisfaction You can expect
in relation thereto. I give inclosed a List of
the bills I have drawn for which I hope Your Lordships
will duly pay due Honour

I think fit to observe to Your
Lordships, that the respective Governments to
the Southward of this Province were recommended
by his Majesty to furnish the Troops raised
by them with Provisions, which they in fact
have done, but as all their Quotas of Men
are now assembled within my Government

The Petition of
the Indians —
about Mr Barclay
Leaving them Mr
Livingston's incroachm
on their declaration
of their firm alliance
to us Delivered to me
1st Decemb. 1746
X X

To the Honourable his Excellency
George Clinton Esqr Captin General and Governour
In Chief of the province of New York & Territories
Thairon Depending in America Vice Admiral
of the Same And Vice Admiral of his Majesties
Fleet of the Redd Squadron

The Pitition of Some Mohak Wariors in Behalf
Of themselfs and their Breatheren of the Mohaks
and Canajoharie Castle Co

Humbly Sheweth

That Whearas Some Years past the Reverend
Mr Henry Barclay did Officiate Amongst us As
A Teacher of the Gospell and Did Dayly preach
Us Soe things to us the Mohaks, wee in relation
For his Singular Service did make him a present
Of A Spot of Land Very Conveniently Sytuated
Near the Garison With Intent Nevertheless
That the Said Piece of Land Should be and Remain
to the Said Mr Barclay during his being our
Teacher that Ceasing the Said Land to go to the
Next Minister that Should Come in his Room
And So on from one to the Other But to our
Sorrow wee find that Mr Barclay has not Only
Left us for the Love of Money But Still Claimes
The Said Land As his particular property Directly
Contrary to the meaning and Intent of us the
Donors Wherefore in this point wee Do first
Humbly Begg Remedy in the premises by Some

Ways or Means to have that Land Settled for
A Minester for this time being the Building
Thereon Erected By Mr Barckly to be Appraised
And paid and Another Teacher be procured to us
With all Speed & that no person Whatsoever
Be Admited to Buy one foot of our Lands Either
At the mohacks or Canajoharey from us then
Shall we See that You are Intended to keep us
Clear and be Convinced that our Brother Highly
Loveth us We Shall not be wanting on our parts
To we have now Lately Done to Shew our Regard
Love and friendships we have for our Severn King
George & Ree his Subjects
In Behalf of the Canajoharee Casse we have
this to Desire, that the patent wich Mr
Livingston has Obtained for the Knowledge
Flatts and Some Other Land Lower down the
River Comprised in the said Patent may be
Broke It never hearing been Bought from
them or paid for. Notwithstanding Some
Indian hands may be Produced this and Such
like Deadnes With us the Bringing of him
to Our Casse has made us Dwindle away as the
Snow does in A Warme Sun Shineing Day
Your heigh Wisdom undoubtedly will find
Remedy to Release Anoor Distressed people
Who will Use all means to Return their
Sinking Condition by Getting more friend Indians
to Live and plant Amongst us your Excellcys
Care in this will Effectually Convince us
that Your Excellency Loves Justice and
Equilty and at the Same time Cause us
As Well as the Canajoharee Casse to be

Easey in our Minds and Ready to Embrace
Every Opertunyty to Shew our Leal and
Trewour for the English nation

And Your petitioners
as in Duty Bound
Shall Ever pray

Tegarondage
Luykas
Set
Odyoughgwanoron
Moses
Thonagarese
Teganeghsorea
Gyayorhensere
Cighhanagereghkough
Sadegariwade

By his Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Captain General and Governour in Chief of the province of New York &c. &c. &c.

Whereas I am informed that a meeting of some of the Six Nations is to be held this Winter at the Onondage Castle in Order to Concert measures touching their joining the Two Nations of Indians in the War against Canada And as I Conceive that your Attending that Meeting will Contribute much to his Majesty's Service.

You are hereby required and Commanded to Meet the said Nations accordingly when you hear the Same is to be held and to take such persons along with you as you shall Judge to have any Influence to forward the Success of that Meeting for His Majesty's Service and the Welfare and Security of this province. And for So doing this shall be your Warrant

Given under my hand this Second day of December 1746.

G Clinton

To Colonel William Johnson

Order to Sol. Johnson
from Gov. Clinton
Decb. 1746 —

No — The first Govr Admiral
Clinton of New York

Minute of the New-York Legislative Council.

[New-York Council Minutes, Albany, XXII, 56—58.]

Thursday the fourth day of December 1746: P: M:

The Council met According to Adjournment

PRESENT—The Hono^ble Cadwallader Colden Esqr Speaker

Philip Livingston	Esq^rs	Daniel Horsmanden	Esq^rs
Archibald Kennedy		Joseph Murray	
James De Lancey		John Moore	
Philip Courtlandt		Stephen Bayard	

The Speaker assumed the Chair

Mr Chief Justice De Lancey took Notice, That as the Business of this Session was now Compleated, He had Something to offer to the Council, which arose from the perusal of a pamphlet that had lately fallen into his Hands Entituled "A Treaty between his Excellency the Governour and the six united Indian Nations, and other Indian Nations depending on the Province of New York, held at Albany, in the Months of August and September 1746" (Which pamphlet he had in his Hand) Wherein was a Paragraph, page 3, in the Words following. Viz^t

> "His Excellency the Governor of New York, having received his Majesty's "Commands, to engage the Indian Nations depending on his Government, to join in "the Expedition then intended ag^st Canada, and to make them the usual Presents on "that Occasion; and being sensible of the great Use these Nations may be to the "Success of this Enterprize, and likewise of the Difficulties that probably might "attend his Endeavours at this Time, was desirous to have had the Assistance of as "many of the Members of His Majesty's Council as the Circumstances of Affairs "would admit; but they all declined to give their Attendance except Mr Colden & "Mr Livingston: His Excellency was therefore obliged to act with the smallest "Number of Members, which by his Majesty's Commission can form a Council, Viz^t "Three; the above two Gentlemen, and Captn Rutherford, who was then at his "post in Albany."

Which paragraph, he conceived, did contain a Misrepresentation of Facts, and an invidious Reflection upon such of the Members of his Majesty's Council as did not attend his Excellency to Albany; He therefore moved that the Printer might be ordered to attend, and be examined, that the Council might be informed who gave him the Copy with Directions to print it; Which Motion being seconded by Mr Murray; Mr Colden confessed that he had delivered the Copy to the printer; and being thereupon asked, whether he gave him Directions to print it? he replyed, he had delivered him the Copy: Which Confession not being satisfactory, he was again aked, Whether or no he directed him to print it? And it was said, That in Case he did not give a direct Answer to that Point, the Council would insist that the Printer should attend, who no doubt would inform them of the Truth of the Matter: Whereupon Mr Colden confessed also, that he did direct him to print it; and afterwards, owned that he was the Author, but said, he had no Intention to reflect upon any of the Gentlemen of the Council.

After some Animadversions made on the said paragraph by Mr Chief Justice, Mr Horsmanden & Mr Murray, Mr Chief Justice further moved, That a Censure might be passed upon the said paragraph: and that the Council would come to the follow'g Resolution thereupon; and on the Question being put, it was accordingly

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of the Council, That the aforesaid paragraph contains a Mis-representation of Facts and an invidious Reflection, upon the members of his Majesty's Council, who remained at the City of New York, during his Excellency's Absence at the late Treaty at Albany.

And as the said pamphlet is dispersed in print;

Ordered that the said Motion and Proceedings and this Resolution, be forthwith printed.

Then the Council adjourned till to Morrow Morning 11 oClock.

Mr. Colden to Governor Clinton.

[New-York (S. P. O.) X., 174.]

Jany 29th 174$\frac{4}{5}$

May it please your Excellency.

I heartily thank your Excellency for doing me the justice to send me a copy of a Representation made to your Excellency by some of the members of His Majesty's Council for this Province, dated the 10th of last month, which by reason of the severity of the season which had rendered the river impassable and the distance of my house from New York, did not come to my hands till the fifteenth of this month at night. I am sorry that any thing personally relative to me should be the occasion of so much trouble to you, but as all the matters which are the subject of that representation are better known to your Excellency than to any other person, even many of them better known to you than it is possible they can be to the gentlemen themselves who make the Representation, I shall chearfully submit to your judgement after that I have brought back to your remembrance some circumstances of facts mentioned in that representation, which these Gentlemen think proper to pass over, especially as to that paragragh in the printed narrative of your Excellency's treaty with the Indians at Albany, which they censure.

It is true as these gentlemen say that your Excellency in Council desired to know what number of the gentlemen of the Council would attend you to Albany, and who would. But these gentlemen omit two material circumstances. One is, that I was not present at that time in Council, being then gon out of town to visit my daughter in the country: the other is, that they named me as a proper person to attend your Excellency on that occasion. If I should repeat the reasons which I was told they gave for naming of me for this service, it would become one of the *observable little instances of vanity calculated principally with a view to raise a character*, with which these gentlemen charge me; therefore I shall leave it to them to tell what the reasons were for naming me rather than another. But I must observe that it could not be true that I refused to go, when I was not present, and could not know that I was named. It is true that afterwards in conversation among ourselves (not in Council) I did object to it as a particular hardship on me to be singled out (for as to Mr Livingston his office as Secretary for

Governor Clinton to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 163.]

My Lords,

Since my last of 12. June 1746. wherein I acquainted Your Lordpps, that I received his Majty's commands touching an expedition for the reduction of Canada, wherein it was recommended to me to engage the Six Nations of Indians to take part in this enterprise, and in pursuance thereto, I sett out for Albany the 17. July last, where I held a Treaty with said Nations for that purpose, a printed copy whereof I have inclosed to your Lordpps as it will best explain the success of my endeavours on that occasion; notwithstanding, the Assembly refused contributing any encouragemt to the Indians to join with us, and which will more fully appear in the course of their proceedings. which I have inclosed, and shall refer Your Lordpps to the conduct of both, Council and Assembly with regard to their forwarding this expedition.

It has been my earnest desire, to prevent all misunderstandings and divisions at this time, and as I had reason to suppose that a Faction had a design to lay in my way all the difficulty's possible in the execution of my duty, I endeavour to put the Assembly on their guard against such designs, by some expressions I used in my speech at the opening of the Session; but as all my endeavours in opposition to that faction have proved ineffectual with them, I must submit my speech, the Assembly's representation thereon, and the several messages, which have passed between me and them to your Lordpps consideration; that you may judge of the spirit of that Faction and of my conduct at this time, and I have ordered to be laid before your Lordpps the present state of this Province and other particulars which I expect may be of use in forming your judgemt which by reason of a multiplicity of Business and a present indisposition of body, I've not been able to digest into such form and order as is requisite to appear before Your Lordpps—

In the mean time I have transmitted to Your Lordpps the following Acts to which I have given my assent and are as follows. vizt—

1. An Act to prevent the exportation of provisions, Gunpowder, Arms, all kinds of ammunition, warlike stores and white-pine inch boards.

It was necessary to pass this Act upon account of the expedition that the Crown and the Province might not be put to any extraordinary charge on that occasion.—

2. An Act for the more effectual preventing the exportation of provisions and warlike Stores

It was requisite to pass this Act that his Majesty's Fleet might not suffer for want of provisions if applyed for.

3. An Act for raising a supply of 40000 pounds by a Tax on Estates real and personal, for carrying on an expedition against the French in Canada; for emitting Bills of Credit for the like sum and for sinking and cancelling the said Bills in short periods and for other purposes therein mentioned.

As the passing of this Act is contrary to His Majtys instructions, I was not inclinable to give any Assent to it, but as this extraordinary occasion required a large sum to be raised, and that the like Bills have been passed by my predecessors, I took the opinion of His Majtys Council thereon who advised my passing it for the reasons set forth in the minutes of Council in passing a Bill of the like nature, a copy of which I have inclosed.

4. An Act for the encouraging volunteers to inlist into His Majestys service upon the expedition against Canada.

This was absolutely necessary to promote the service.

5. An Act to detach 300 Men from the City and County of Albany to serve on the intended expedition.

The passing this Act was occasioned by the people of the City and County of Albany refusing to serve on the Expedition.

6. An Act for impressing Ship Carpenters House Carpenters, Joiners, Sawyers and their servants, and all other Artificers, and Labourers, for the Building of Battoes and also for impressing Horses, Waggons and all other things necessary for the carryjng on the Expedition against Canada with the utmost dispatch.

I was informed by one of His Majᵗʸˢ Council that if I issued my impress Warrants for the purposes set forth in this Act, they would not be obeyed, and for that reason I recommended the passing of it, that the service might not suffer through the obstinacy of the People.

7. An Act to revive and continue the several Actions, pleadings, Processes and proceedings, which were commenced and depending in the late Inferior Court of Common pleas for Westchester County.

This Court not meeting according to the usual time of holding it, by means whereof the several Actions depending therein were discontinued; it was necessary to pass this Act to continue the Actions and proceedings of that Court.

I have inclosed the Minutes of Council to the 22. October last—And am with very great respect My Lords,

Your Lordᵖᵖˢ most humble and
obedient Servant.

9ᵗʰ Decʳ 1746. G. Clinton.

Conference between Governor Clinton and the Indians.

[New-York Council Minutes, Albany, XXI., 194—204.]

Propositions made by His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Esqʳ Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of New York &cᵃ To the Six Nations of Indians Vizᵗ The Mohawks, Oniedes. Tuskarorers Coujougas, Sinekas, Onondagas, and the delegates from the Missisages, being a far Nation. At Albany the 19ᵗʰ August 1746

Present—His Excellency
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston } Esqʳˢ of the Councel
John Rutherford
The Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusets Bay
The Commisioners for Indian affairs
The Mayor and Corporation of Albany
And Several Gentlemen attending his Excellency and the Commissioners upon this Occasion

His Excellency being much Indisposed desired the Honourable Cadwallader Colden to Address himself to the Indians in his Excellency's name as followeth And at the same time Acquainted them with his Indisposition.

Duplicate

D. Letter to
the Lords of Trade
copy sent by the
Bishop Capt. —
Wade Bryant

My Lords

9 Dec 1746

Since my Last of 12 June 1746 wherein I acquainted Your Lordps that I had His Majestys Commands touching an Expedition for the Reduction of Canada, wherein it was recommended to me to engage the Six Nations of Indns to take part in this Undertaking, and in pursuance thereto I set out for Albany the 9 July last, where I held a Treaty with said Nations for that purpose, a printed Copy whereof I have ordered to Yr Lordships, as it will best explain the Steps of my Endeavours on that occasion...

~~and it has caused many Disputes~~ notwithstanding the Assembly refused contributing ~~any thing to the Expence~~ any Encouragement to the Indians to Join with us, and which will more fully appear in the

The Course of their Proceedings w.ch I have
inclosed, I shall refer Your Lordps to
the Conduct of both Council & Assembly
with regard to their forwarding this Expedn
~~& to a State of the Province w.ch I de~~
~~sired to be laid before Your Lordps.~~

In the mean time I have ~~inclosed~~ transmitted
to Your Lordps the following Acts to w.ch
we gave my Assent & one as follows viz

1 An Act to prevent the Exportation of
Provisions Gun Powder Arms &c
into & ~~Provisions~~ Communication —
with this Town & while Enemy Ships
It was necessary to pass this Act
upon account of the Expedition, That
the Town ~~might not~~ & the Province might
not be put to any extra Charge on that Acct

2 An Act for the more effectual preventing
the Exportation of Provisions &
Warlike Stores
~~This~~ It was requisite to pass this
Act that His Majesty's Fleet might
not suffer for want of Provisions
& applied for.

2

3 An Act for raising a supply of £40000 by a Tax on Estates real & personal for carrying on an Expedition agt. the French in Canada; for emitting Bills of Credit for the like Sum & for sinking & cancelling the said Bills in short Periods, and for other purposes therein mentioned

As the passing of this Act is contrary to His Majesty's Instructions I was not inclinable to ~~pass it~~ give my Assent to it; but as so extraordinary occasion requiring a large Sum to be raised, & that the Bills have been passed by my Predecessors, I took the opinion of His Majesty's Council thereon, who advised my passing it for the Reasons set forth in the Minutes of Council, a Copy of which I have inclosed

1 An Act for the encouraging Volunteers to inlist into His Majesty's Service upon the Expedition agt Canada

This was absolutely necessary to promote the Service

5 An act to detach 300 Men from the City & County of Albany to serve on the intended Expedition

The passing this act was occasioned by the People of the City & County of Albany refusing to serve on ~~this~~ the Expedition. —

An act for Impressing Ship Carpenters. House Carpenters. Joiners Sawyers & their Servants & all other Artificers & Labourers for the building of Batteaux and also for Impressing Horses Waggons & all other things necessary for the carrying on the Expedition against Canada with Dispatch

I was informed by one of His Majesty's Council that if I issued my Warrants for the purposes set forth in this Act they would not be obeyed and for that reason I recommended the passing of ~~the Act~~ it, that the Service might not suffer through the obstinacy of the People. —

An act to revive & continue ~~all~~ the several Actions Pleadings Processes & Proceedings which commenced & depending in the late Supreme Court

4.

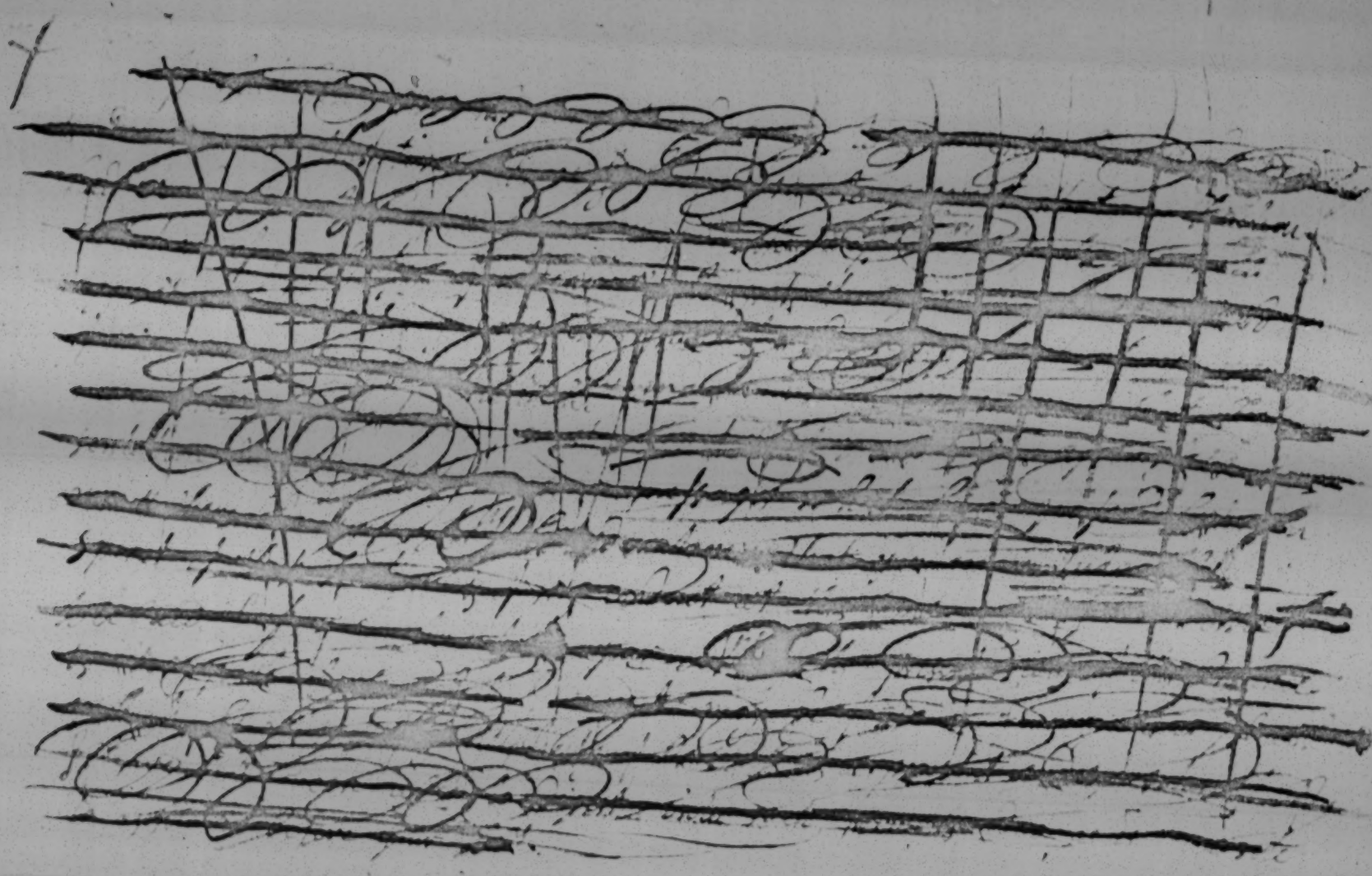
of Common Pleas for West Chester County

This Court not meeting according
to the usual time of holding it by
means whereof the several actions
depending therein were discontinued
It was necessary to pass this act
to continue the causes & Proceedings
of that Court

I am informed the Minutes of Some Courts and
in both Separates to
am with very great Respect

My Lords &c

John B. Dongan, The
Lords Com.rs of Trade
& Plantations. &c



It has been my earnest desire to prevent all
misunderstandings & Divisions at this time, and as I had
reason to suspect that a Faction had a Design to lay
in my way all the difficulty possible in the Execution of
my Duty, I endeavoured to shut the Assembly on their
Guard against such Designs by some Expressions I used
in my Speech at the Opening of this Session, but
as all my Endeavours in opposition to that Faction
have proved ineffectual, with them I must submit
my Conduct, the Assembly's Representation thereon, &
the several Messages w.ch have passed between me
& them to Your Lordships Consid.n That You may judge
of the Spirit of that Faction, & of my Conduct
at this time, and also are to be laid before
Lordships the present State of this Province
& other Particulars w.ch Your Wisdom may be of use.

in forming Your Judgment, wch by reason of a Multiplicity of Business & present Indisposition of body, I've not been able to digest into such form & order as is requisite to appear before Your Lordships ——————

Especially the upper Nations. The only way to Secure them peaceably in our Interest is to be Masters of their families under our protection, and take Hostages for them as far as

We do leave further to represent to your Excellency the Condition this Country is under on Acct of the War, while the Regulars & Indians Enemy the We have about 2000 Men in the said County capable of bearing Arms, 1000 of these cannot safely be made from their Settlements to Share with us but to the Northward of this City between the and on the Mohawk River: The Inhabitants of this City & all Ranks cannot be handed together will hardly amount to 400 Men & Numbers sufficient to guard the City, by the late Militia Act the Colonels appointed to call on the People, none of whom without Cruelty be taken from their Families but such as live to the Southward of this place. And many of them leave their Families in destitute circumstances, the that Companies are not Numerous begin, and many of the poorer sort will not be induced into the County service unless Assurance be given that their Families shall be protected & provided for, several young Men are already gone into the next County for fear of being detached this Duty it is more than the Town must stem in Duty being taken Night & Day, which no Men can stand by the Laborers long hold out

There was a paragraph drawing the Speech to use the Indians to get him not to proceed the Country to the Indians should a Cause in their Favour Necessary, but a paragraph opening the Secret with the Cabinet should be Enclosed with the Governor the post should not go away

That we do not know the Paragraph made by Sir John to the Gentlemen since Deputation to settle with the Indians and to promote the Interest of the Province in general

T.A

Present
Jacob Wendell
Peter Schuyler
Joseph Lindesay
Abraham Depeyster
Cornelius Bleecker
Johannes Beekman
Abraham Lansingh
Harmanus Wendell
Dirck Ten Broeck
Cornelis Cuyler

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indian affairs the 6th Day of January 1763

Several Sachems and Peagsbeers of the Mohawk and Canajoharie Castles being at this board and by Hendrick their Speaker said

Brother Peter & Brother

We are come here to return the Peace approved for our meeting together, but before we condole the Death of the great Man the Father of whom was always very kind to us, We have neglected it a long time, We have several Things more to say but begin with this, gave a Belt

Brother Peter & Brother,

We are met together for peace and we desire you to carry the Hatchet out of all that have died since we were here last, and that all the Women's Faces may be wiped off and their Grief forgotten, gave a Belt

Brother Peter & Brother

We have just now spoke of the great Land to convey us by under, We have also been in great Darkness, but are now come to dispell all Clouds that the Sun may shine bright and clear, This is the Day which our Forefathers appointed we come to renew, and be clear as it may always be continued as before, and likewise our Place of treating to remain at Canajoharie, gave a Belt

Brother Peter & Brother

We have Care of the Mohawks we come here to renew the Covenant made between us and you, It was made fast with a Silver Chain, We on our parts desire the same may be continued and that we

We may go hand in hand together against the Enemy according to the Covenant made with the Silver Chain & keep it bright —

Brethren Corlaer & Cayadoe We have Castles of the Thickest Bever that if any Disputes or Misdemeanors happen Immediately to be made acquainted with it, and no Delay made for that is Dangerous, This our Desire we Confirm by this small Belt of Wampum, perhaps have we ere this been made acquainted with the Last we might accidentally have taken the Enemy

The Commissioners answered in the Afternoon

Brethren You have condoled the Death of the late Governor who was your good Friend, We thank you for the Regard you shewed to his Memory, Received his Brethren in his place, who likewise thanks you, and makes you a present of six blankets & shoes, and wishes you to his House to an Entertainment at night

Brethren You have likewise condoled the Death of our Friends that died since we were last here for which we likewise thank you, and Condole the Death of all our Brethren who died in that time Gave a Belt

You have likewise spoke of the Great Grief and Sorrow you lay under occasioned by the Late Disturbances, that you have been in great Darkness, and that you are now to dispell all Clouds and Darkness, that the Sun may shine bright and clear. We are obliged to you for your Concern for us and return you our Thanks, and with this Belt of Wampum desire to wipe all Tears from your Eyes. You told us that this is the place of Meeting and that you are come to renew the Chain, and desire it may be continued as heretofore, and about Onondaga. We approve that Meeting & Onondaga have been the places appointed for treating by our Forefathers and desire that they may always remain so for the good of Posterity, and that we may meet together at both

the

Those Places on all necessary occasions with Sincerity and Speed to one another with our Hearts as well as with our Mouths as Brethren ought to do —

Brethren you told us that you Mohawks & both Parties came here to renew the Covenant between us, which is made fast with a Silver Chain, and that you desire to continue it and that we may go hand in hand against the Enemy according as the Covenant made between us with the Silver Chain requires

Brethren We are heartily glad you are come to renew the Covenant ~~Chain~~ made last with the Silver Chain which we likewise do on our part, and hope it will for ever continue between us as bright and Strong as ever it was before Altho' you have been long a coming we are very glad to see you here, and hope you have now brought along with you as many Men as we desired to go this Winter to Oswego and to go on the Lakes, And we hope we may always be true to one another, as our Ancestors formerly were, When Schonectady and the Mohawks Country were invaded, In those Days we persuaded by one another, and came as quickly to one another's Assistance as Eagles that fly, You as well as we that we might pursue the Enemy. We hope and doubt not it will be so again which we above our Brothers will not be wanting on our part, We have had a long Peace but hope we shall now shew our selves Men & Warriors on all Occasions Gave a Belt

We have always acquainted you with any News that happen'd as soon as possibly we could, and shall continue to do so for the future and hope you will do so on your parts Gave a Belt

The Indians spoke again

Brethren Colonel Quider, As to what you say that you desired to have us ten Men out of each Castle, It's true we agreed to

We, when Cou[n]ᵗ Shoyce was at Canajoharie, did we have now brought with us Eight Men from Canajoharie, and nine from the Mohawks to go on the Scout, And there are others come along with us who are here in the house that will go also. We have one Request to ask of the Com[r]ˢ that we may go hand in hand as in former times, Not that the white people look on themselves as entirely our Masters and despise us. We desire also that the Com[r]ˢ may conceal nothing from us, but that we may take Counsel together. We desire likewise to tell the Com[r]ˢ that when our young Men are sent on the Scout, they may always return Home at Night, They can go a great Way in a Day, and if they come not home at Night, it must be suspected they have met with some Accident. We have appointed two of them for Chiefs to consult with your Chiefs, and to take Care of the young Indians who are unruly when Drunk, therefore we desire that no Strong Liquors be kept for them

The Com[r]ˢ spoke again and said

Brethren Our Governour has ordered a Fort to be at Canajoharie for a Shelter for this Winter, be sure when you go to the old Block House go to your Young Men who are to go with you, we are Contented they should go on the Scout and home at Night. But in Case the Indians do take time see Occasion he go too, and bring the Men reminded return home at Night. We have given Orders to stop all Provisions of their Company back from any of the Store, for the Reason the Reason of their going out on Scouts while they are a Fort at Canajoharie, we have been directed by the Governour that you should endeavour when to trade some

when that the Indians may not come down
as to the Intelligence [illegible]
are

T.V

Especially the upper Nations take only to the Lakes
them selves in our interest we shall be able to keep
of their people under our protection, and have
for them ready
We also leave further to represent that many Families
have left this Country with a View to avoid
the War, while the Rest of the Inhabitants
We have about 2000 men in this Island Country
capable of bearing Arms, 1200 of these cannot with
safety be made from their Settlements to leave
this Island to the Northward of the City Schenectady
and on the Mohawk River. The Inhabitants of
this City & all Parts adjacent to Canada are
well known to be not less than 2 Months gone the
Inhabitants in and near the City, by the late Fire
(Country)
lost the Chief Support of their Families, most of
whom without Cloaths to take from their Families
Cold and are to the Southward of the place. And
many of them have their Families in destitute circum-
stances & that Employment and Business are
begun, and many of the poorer sort will soon be
Reduced into absolute Poverty & Distress And
further that several young Men are already gone
to the next Country for Fear of being detached the Levy
so much has the Spirit of Party Destroy'd the
Militia &c which we then Feared by the Experience
long before
I have the pleasure to observe
to me his Endeavours to get us Set to protect the
Frontiers by the Indians Breach a Clause in their Treaty
necessary the 2 first paragraphs respecting the Indians
the Colony & Inhabitants with the Cloathing &
the year and first going away
There we have
Gentlemen since Dispatch to all
and to promote the Interest of the Province in general

At a meeting of the Sachems of Sadanes Officers the 6th Day of January 1765

present
Jeet Hueshall
Jacob Schuyler
Joseph Tenbroeck
Frederick Visscher
Lucas Bleecker
Jno. Beekman
Stephen Van Rensselaer
Stephanus Lansingh
David Schuyler
Cornelius Cuyler

several Sachems and Togaheers of the Mohawk and Onoyohare Castle came and by Hendrick their Speaker said

Brother Colden & Ruidee We are come here to Albany the place appointed by our meeting together, but we find here we cannot see the Governor Mean the Father who was always very kind to us, We have neglected it a long time, We have several Things to say but begin with this, gave a string

Brother Colden & Ruidee We are met together for the end we desire you to give the Peace to all that have not since we were here last, And that all the Warriors Axes may be wiped off and their Chief Sachems Hands

Brother Colden & Ruidee We have but now spoke of the Great Land Discovery by us dee, We have also been in great Darkness, But are now come to clear all Clouds that the Sun may shine bright and clear, This piece of Treaty which our Fathers appointed we come to renew, and to desire it may always be Continued as before, and likewise our other Piece of Treating to settle at Onondage gave a Belt

Brother Colden & Ruidee We two Castles of the Mohawks are now here to renew the Covenant made between us and you, It was made fast with a Silver Chain, We on our parts desire the same may be Continued and that

we

We may go hand in hand together against the Enemy
according as the Covenant made with the Silver Chain
requires. Gave a Belt—

Brethren Covenant & Cords. We have Cast off the Blanket
Decree that if any disputes or Misdeeds happen
Immediately to be made acquainted with it, and no
Delay made for that is Dangerous. Therefore Decree we
Confirm by this small Belt of Wampum, perhaps has
we ignorantly been made acquainted with the least we
must acknowledge the Enemy

The Comr answered in the Afternoon

Brethren You have condoled the Death of the late
Governor who was your good Friend, We thank you
for the Regard you shewed to his Memory, Received his
Brethren in his place, who likewise thanks you, and
makes you a present of six blankets & Strouds, and
invites you to his House to an Entertainment tomorrow

Brethren You have likewise condoled the Death of all
our Friends that died since we were last here for us
we likewise thank you, and Condole the Death of
all our Brethren who died in that time. Gave a Belt

You have likewise spoke of the great Trust and Power
we lay under Commissioned by the Governor Friends, that
you have been in great Darkness, and that you are now
to dispell all Clouds and Darkness, that the Sun may
shine bright and clear. We are obliged to you for
your Concern for us and return you our Thanks, and
with this Belt of Wampum desire to wipe all Tears from
your Eyes. You told us that this is the place appointed
and that you are come to renew the Treaty, and desire it
may be continued as heretofore, and also at Onondaga.
We agree that Albany & Onondaga have been the
places appointed for treating by our Forefathers and
desire that they may always remain so for us and our
Posterity, and that we may meet together at each of

that

These Belts and Strings are to keep fast hold with us
and speak to one another with our Hearts as well as with
our Mouths as Brethren ought to do —

Brethren You told us that you Mohawks & both Parties
came here to renew the Covenant between us, which is made
fast with a Silver Chain, and that you desire to continue it
and that we may go hand in hand against the Enemy
according as the Covenant made between us with the
Silver Chain requires

Brethren We are heartily glad you are come to renew the
Covenant ~~Chain~~ made last with the Silver Chain which we
likewise do on our parts, and hope it will for ever continue
between us as bright and strong as ever it was before
Altho' you have been long a coming we are very glad to
see you here, and hope you have now brought along
with you as many Men as we desired to go this Winter
at Oswego and to go on the Ground, And we hope we
may always be true to one another, as our Ancestors
formerly were, When Schenectady and the Mohawks
Country were invaded, In those Days we presently helped
by one another, and came so quickly to one another's
Assistance as Eagles that fly, You as well as we that
we might subdue the Enemy. We hope and doubt not
it will be so again which we assure our Brothers will
not be wanting on our parts, We have had a long Peace
but hope we shall now shew our selves Men & Warriors
on all Occasions Gave a Belt

We have always acquainted you with any News that came
as soon as possibly we could, and shall continue to do so
for the future and hope you will do so on your parts Gave
a Belt — The Indians spoke again

Brother Colden & Quider, As to what you say that you desired
Men to be Men out of each Castle, It is true we agreed to

We, when Col. Schuyler was at Canajoharie, did we have now brought with us Eight Men from Canajoharie, and nine from the Mohawks to go on the Scout, And there are others come along with us who are here in the House that will go also. We have one Request to ask of the Comrs that we may go hand in hand as in former times, Not that the white people look on themselves as entirely our Masters and despise us. We desire also that the Comrs may conceal nothing from us, but that we may take Counsel together. We desire likewise to tell the Comrs that when our young Men are sent on the Scout, they may always return Home at Night, They can go a great Way in a Day, And if they come not home at Night, It must be suspected they have met with some Accident. We have appointed two of their Officers to consult with your Officers, and to take Care of the young Indians who are unruly when Drunk. Therefore we desire that no Strong Liquors be sent for them

The Comrs spoke again and said

Brethren Our Governour has ordered a Fort to be at Saratoga for a Shelter for this Winter, by Reason of the old Block Houses going to Ruin. As to your young Men who are to go, we are contented they should go and come home at Night. But in time of Service it may be necessary for them to return Home at Night. We [illegible] of their Company but [illegible] the Reason of their going [illegible] a Fort at Canajoharie [illegible] Governour that you [illegible]

Present
Hendrick Weisenhall
Abraham Schaughbee
Conrad Charles
Conrad Gebhart
Ludwig Schaughbee
Abraham Bleecker
Jacob Cotton
Richard Livingston

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs the Seventeenth Day of January 1756

Hendrick Weisenhall the Mohawk and Canagharie Castle appeared at this Board and by Hendrick their Speaker said

Brothers Captains & Leaders We have something good to acquaint you with today, We have been long at War with the Ottawa Indians, but made peace with them sometime ago. They received the Hatchet, and said, that as they are now at Peace with us they desire to renew the Covenant Chain made between us and them, and in token thereof send us this Calumet. They said as they had long been in Darkness that mist is dispelled from their Eyes. They now see them clearer than ever, and hope it may so remain. In token thereof send us

[illegible] Body has been, and they not [illegible] they gave them Notice, and they [illegible] one Apartment. The Women would come along with the [illegible] sent us a String of Wampum [illegible] a Pipe

[illegible] between the Ottawa Indians [illegible] made by the Onondagas [illegible] and therefore we have [illegible]

Colonies Cope with the Comrs because they are the Judges of Treaties & that the Ste Blacks are Slaves if they come there

The Comrs answer

We thank you for remaining with us with the News that you have made above w.th the Shawanese, and that the Six Nations have Cope as desired, & that the Commissioners accept such Presents as you have for them

You say that they have said now that of your Bodyguard you hope will be easy to be dismissed

We are now at War with the French and do not know how soon we may want Assistance, We hope that the Catabaws as well as the Nations will take upon the same as their own proper business, and that you and them will be ready to come to our Assistance, whenever you are called, that we will write to our Governor to recommend the same to the Assembly of Virginia. The Indians promised to send to the Catabaws with the Comrs desired they would do

Mr Boyle's Speech

To

We are pleased with Mr Boyle's Speech & the Answer of the 13th Instant. The Reasons of our not sending a Messenger with your Excellency's Letter to the Indians to take up the Hatchet were that we being at the Time demanded was Peaceable, And also we then Expected a Treaty to be Concluded at that Season of the year, for which reason we thought that Indians went out on Hunting would then not Incline to take up the Hatchet but we had an Intention to send your Excellency's Letter

We made no doubt of your Excellency that the Indians would come down according to their promise to the Intelligence

the Indians

We received that Regiment being Ordered from time we
had accepted to send a Messenger to carry your Excellency's
Orders to each respective Castle before we had from Genl
Lebee. The Indians also with his Excellency to go
with them where their Business to carry your Excellency's
Orders to each Nation. And we have sent with them a Boat
and seven hands Company as we would not send a Sloop
The Reason he urged that Fort at Saratoga was not
on hand, the Weather would not permit, as the Indians
come we could not send them; Upon our the Indians come
we sent away immediately, that the Work then would not
go without them, all things are now in great forwardness
and the Fort likely to be finished in two weeks time, so
your Excellency may be in the Indians from Oswego
The Regarding that Party we are perswaded will proceed
the time allotted by the Assembly for that purpose
It has been very troublesome to us to supply with things
necessary in building the Fort & victualling the Men
but the Honourable Excellency will appoint sufficient to
supply that Garrison for the future. There are now
above forty Indians at Saratoga who as we are informed
agree extreamly well with the Commanding Officer, and are
very ready to go on the Service. The whole Company
are well pleased with them, and we think he has been exceeding
Diligent in forwarding the Business of the Fort and made
more dispatch than could be expected in so short a time
He is very exact in keeping Subordination Constantly, what
what we can learn from every Body comes from them
he is very desirous to do his Duty in all Respects
There is a Report here in Town that some Dissatisfaction
are gone to Canada, upon which Subject we have wrote up to
Sir William Johnson to desire him to let us know if it be true which we
shall not fail to acquaint your Excellency of

Dear

About twelve a Clock on Wednesday night we were alarmd by a Letter from Major Glen that on the Sherman being sent on Scouting about half way between Schonectady and the Mohawks Country a party lay in the Woods on the North side of the Mohawks River saw a great Smoak which he took to be of the Enemies fire, Coll. Schuyler sent out immediately to Schonectady and sent Scouts to the place who are returnd but have seen no Sign of Fires or any Track of an Enemy so we hope it may have been a mistake of the Mare Wens

Albany 29th January 1745/6

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Philip Schuyler
Cornelis Cuyler
Hend. I. Lyck
Derk T. Brouck
Roger Gerritse
Nicolaus Bleecker
Stephen Ronselaer
John de peyster
John Lansing

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian affairs the 5th ~~December~~ day of February 1745/6

Two Sinnekes Sachims came here to day and brought a letter from Myndert Schuyler who is now in the Sinnekes Country for the Service of the Government he writes that Jean Coeur is there and has his house at the Lake and Indeavoured to hinder the two Indians from coming down he says the Sinnekes are much displeased with the murder Committed at Saraghtoge they told him the Govour. of Canada had forbid them to take up the Hatchet and promised that his Indians should not take it up but they said he had deceived them he sayes a great part of the Sinnekes were very true to the English Interest Some Cayouges have been there and Some Sinnekes Sachims are gone with them to Onondage to Consult together about Sending five Indians to Canada he sayes that Sachims tell him it will be very Dangerous for him to Come home alone

Alone and therefore desire Liberty to come with the Compa-
-ny that lyes there which will be almost two months before
his time expire the Sachims said Brother Corlaer &
Quider we have no news but there has been a great mortality
amongst us last year Eighty persons died whereof Eight
were Sachims we were much concerned when we heard
of the Murther at Saraghtoque and are determined not to
let Jean Laur hear any of our news for the future the
Sachims who spoke said he had been at Quebeck last
year but went only out of Curiosity to see the place and on
good Business

The Commissioners said

Brethren We are glad to see you here but wonder much that you
went to Canada last year you say you went out of Curiosity
and for good Business we hope you now see that the French
do nothing but deceive you they are not Sincere they speak
with their mouths what they mean not in their heart we
we are glad you did not listen to Jean Laur who would
hinder you from coming to speak with your Brethren

We have long expected ten of your
Warriors upon the Invitation we gave them by the
Interpreter when he was last at Cayouge to come and ly
at Saraghtoque with our People we desire to know the
Reason of their not coming

The Indians said

Brother Corlaer & Quieter we are to have a meeting at onondag
about the sending of ten men from each Castle two onondage
Sachims are going to Canada that day we came from
Jean Laur rec'd a pack of letters from Niagara

. Niagara and hired two principal Sachims one a Sinneke and the other a Cayouge to Carry it to Cadarachqua

The Commissioners said

Brethren. Nothing Can Surprize us more than your telling us that two onondage Sachims are going to Canada and that they have not acquainted us therewith we are assured they Can have no Business there the Caghnawaga Indians have broke the Neutrality and the trust repose In them by Committing that Cruel murder at Saraghtoge if you know any thing in particular they are to do at Canada we desire you will let us know it

the Indians answered they know nothing they had to do

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs y.e 18 Febr.y 1746

May it please your Excellency

Sir we are honoured with your Excellencys favours of the 5.th Instant Since our last we rec.d a letter from Myndert Wimple the Substance whereof is Contained In our Minute of the 5.th Instant which we herewith send to your Excellency to which we beg to refer as also for what the Indians said who brought that letter the Interpreter is not yet returned from the six nations the fort at Saraghtog is all finished except the Chimneys which Cannot be done this winter the Carpenters are all returned but we were obliged to order a slight Plank house built upon posts sett in the Ground to be built in the middle of the fort the Indians to lodge in we doubt not but the Agency will readily make good the Charge of the whole &c

Your Excellency is pleased to acquaint us that the Assembly have come into the Scheme of raising block houses & we hope they will likewise resolve to build a good strong fort at the Carrying place and raise money for the present Exigencies we are not able to carry on the publick Affair without Money but we shall continue to supply the Garrison at Saraghtoque till your Excellency be pleased to order others to do it and the Sooner the Better

We desired mr. Beckman to send you his proposals for Victualling the Garrison at Saraghtoque who Says he will do it and encline that mr. Stevenson should be Concerned with him and we Judge them to be fitt persons the outscouts sent by Captain Schuyler about fourteen Days ago discovered some tracts on the Carrying place and observed they had carryed off Some of the Indian Corn was there when they reported this to Capt. Schuyler he sent out thirty two men but the Enemy were gone off before our people Could overtake them our Indians suppose they had been about Eight or ten in number

We Believe it will be necessary for your Excellency to give directions how oswego Garrison is to be supply'd for the future the Provisions sent for the Militia there we think was only computed to serve till april and mr. Beckman one of the Contractors for the kings troops — says as the Danger will be great going thither he will be obliged to gave Extraordinary Wages which unless it be allowed to him he Cannot afford upon the old Contract we are with great Respect may it

Albany ye 25th day of February 1745/6

The Interpreter returned and gave the following acc^t what Answer the Indians of the six nations gave to his Excellency's Message

When he went to the Mohawks the Sachims did not think the Belt of wampum large enough so he caused to make it bigger and than told his Message according to his Excellency's orders the Sachims said they could give no answer there but would go with him to Canajoharie he told his message to the Indians of both Castles mett together they Gave for answer whatever the Six nations did they would do He went from thence with other two ~~wite~~ white men and three Indians in Company to Oneyde when he came to the oneyde Castle and declared his message to them they gave for answer that they would be directed entirely by the other nations whatever they ~~directed~~ did they would be satisfied with and do likewise from thence he went forward to onondage and told them the same message they advised that a Councill of all the six nations Should be called there and they would Consult together what was proper to be done from thence he went forward to Cayouge and the Sinnekes Land to invite those Indians to the Meeting at onondage and brought with him four of the principal Sachims of each nation

When they were all mett together at onondage he delivered his message before their whole Assembly and four days after they gave the following answer and said

After they had fought against one another all the Last warr they at last concluded a Peace with their

Enemys and promised each other to keep that Treaty of Peace Inviolable for Ever And they were resolved to continue that Peace with all those who are in Alliance with them they said it was very hard for them to enter into a War the The French Indians and the Indians of the six Nations are sprung of one Blood They have made Alliances & Marriages with each other One hath his father and the his Uncle another his Son another his Brother and all of them some Relation or another living at Cachnawage so that they could not go to War against one another they said it was not so Easy for them to go to War as for the white people the french and the English have each their Master their Kings make War and Conclude Peace and their Subjects must obey it was not so with them they had no King Every Indian was his own Master So that if they should once enter into War against one another there could be no such thing as to come to a Peace but the War must Continue for Ever

Wherefore the Six Nations concluded that they would not take up the hatchet with us they would have nothing to do with us in the War against the french and the french Indians as we desired them to do they said further to our Brother Corlaer & Quider We desire you will not Look upon the Silver Covenant Chain to be broken because we gave this Answer In the former Wars all the Castles of the Six Nations have been cut off by the French and there never was any of our Castles destroyed but we applied to Quider for Assistance But we never got any of your Assistance except the Mohawks only & with standing

We did not think that the Covenant Chain was therefore broken So we hope Brother Corlaer and Quider will not think that this makes any breach in the Covenant Chain because we do not enter into the War but that the Same remains as bright and inviolable as before Hereupon they gave 6 Large Belt of Wampum

After they had said as above the Interpreter told them Brothers You Sem most of you here forgott how the Silver Covenant Chain was made between Us and You Sam but Young but I now it very well When the Silver Covenant Chain was made last between Us and You It was agreed as a Condition there of that whoever declared themselves Freends or Enemys to one should be the Freends or Enemies of the other When you was at Albany two years ago and spoke with his Excellency our Governor He then Told you of the War but did not desire you then to take up the Hatchet only cautioned you to be on your Guard tell he gave you Notice this Last year when You was at Albany his Excellency Told you that now we had reason to make War for the Enamy had Killed two of our Brethren in new England and So he gave upon the Hatchet and desired you to make Use of it when he Gave your Orders this you all know and according unto it you took it up and promised to be ready whenever he ordered you What then be the meaning of Your be leaving us thus

Manner that you now deny to take it up It seems
had intended to deceive us all alone, & you seem to be
a double minded deceitful People you have never declar'd
your Selves plainly till now what can be your meaning
By this double Dealing will you assist us or Will
you not to this Reynhade Answer they would not
He told them further He was much surprised
They could so soon have forgott the promise they
Made to our Governour when they took up the hatchet
In the presence of all the Gentlemen that were sent
By the other English Governm^ts What do you think
They will say when they hear of your Leaving to
assist Us and them they must certainly think
You are a treacherous People
They made no answer to this ---

Present
Wyndert Schuyler

At a meeting of the Com^rs
of Indian Affairs the 20th
February 1756

The following Letter was wrote to
his Excellency our Governour

May it please your Excellency
Sir

Since our Last of the 11th Instant
the Your Interpreter returned and brings for

Answer to your Excellencys Message that the Indians will not take up the Hatchet which we are heartily glad your Excellency to be sorry for as for the particulars we refer your Excellency to the Inclosed Minutes whereby you will perceive there is no further Dependance on the Six Nations

We presume to offer to your Excellency as Our humble Opinion that it will be absolutely Necessary to call down the Six Nations as soon as possible and indeavour to engage them directly in the War and send them out a fighting before they return to their Castles and that good Encouragement may be given to white People to go out with them for we are Apprehensive it will be Difficult to get white people to go It is impossible to carry on the War without money Here greeds Damms and no Money to pay there are generally about forty Indians at Saraloga some coming away and others going in their Room they must be paid every time they are relieved we had an Acco.t from Capt Schuyler last Munday that all things were well the Scouts had been so far as the Lake Sacrament but discovered Nothing The Mohawk Indians are all gone from Saratoga when they were there and Sent on the Scout they declared they would not fight with the Cachnewage Indians if they met them which makes us Suspect their fidelity they are all River Indians that are at Saratoga now We they Will behave better if they were from the Lay

Nations do not Effect them which are something
afraid of, if once this News come to be known the
Bearer hereof is Hendrick Brill this is the third
Express he has carried we agree with him for £5 each
time in all £15 which we hope your Excellency will
please order to be paid to him

the following Letter was wrote to Coll Schuyler and
the other Members of the City & County of Albany

Gentlemen Since Coll. Schuyler
Went from hence the Interpreter is returned from
the Six Nations and brings for Answer to the
Governours Message that they will not engage
In the War which you will see by our Minutes
that we se

May it pleas your Excellency

Sir

We are honoured w.t your Excell.ys favours of the 8th Instant and are sorry the Assembly If no further provision be made than they have yet proposed for their Security the Inhabitants will be necessitated to remove to other places It is Impossible for the Inhabitants of this City and County to furnish Men to Garison the Frontiers We are really not able to hold out Continual Watching much less to supply Men for Out Garrisons We are of Opinion that no Effectual care being as yet taken to Secure our Frontiers is a principal if not only Reason that the Indians will not Joint us in the War we Beg your Excellency may continue to press the Assembly to come to some speedy Resolution for the Effectual Defence of the Frontiers are it be too late We are apprehensive the Enemy will soon make some Attempt upon us We are afraid your Excell.ys Order to Capt Butler to Stop the Selling of any Guns Powder Ball or any other Warlike Stores to the Indians will not answer your Excellencys good Intentions but rather be of bad Consequence We are Convinced that there never Was any Considerable Quantity of any Sort of Warlike Stores carried to Oswego by our people they frequently Bought french Guns from the Indians for themselves We remember very Well that the Scarcity of Powder last Year occasioned the Indians to believe our peo

Were unwilling to sell them any and therefore conclud against them We are afraid this prohibition may confirm this Suspition and make them Turn against us We are yet in hopes they may be brought to Join With us in the War and wish your Excellency would be pleased to recall that Order

On the 4th Instant an old Indians one of the Scouts who Capt Schuyler sent Out to the Carrying Place going from the Rest of Companions on their Return to look for some things he had hid in the Woods last Autumn the had been taken Prisoner too fell in with a party of Franch and a few Ind.s on the Second Carrying Place about four Miles from the Fort they took him and told him they came to spy whether any Fort was built and enquired of him what forces Were in the Garrison and if there were any Indians in it he answered in the Affirmative they told him they were sorry for that for they intended no hurt to any Indian after they examined him they let him go Assoon as he got to the Fort he gave this Information Capt Schuyler sent out a party of about forty Men next morning they found their fires and by them computed they might have been Eighty or more in Number Some of the Party Were within Sight of the Fort It seems they came to the Carrying Place very Soon after our Scouts returned from thence had they been there two hours Longer probably they would all been taken prisoners

We are of Opinion if not there been no Garrison in Saratoga the Fort that Early would have Destroyed some of our Settlements we are likewise of Opinion there ought to be a Stronger Garrison in that Fort Fort Capt Schuyler could have sent a Sufficient Number of Men without weakening his Garrison to follow it is probable they might overtaken the Enemy Unless a very Strong Fort be built at the Carrying Place and a very Considerable Garrison placed in it which we have always expected and wished for Since the War began Our Frontiers will be still exposed to the Enemys Depredations it is highly necessary that Imediate care be taken to protect Hosick Schadtkook Half Moon and Canastogione these places being now most exposed & Exposed Should they once be Destroyed all the Lowr Parts of the County Especially on the East Side Hudsons River will by naked Therefore we beg your Excellency may continue to press the Assembly in the Strongest manner to come to the some speedy Resolution Effectually to secure the Frontiers we are very much afraid a very short Delay will make it too Late

at a meeting of the Coms of Indians affairs the 22 March 1756

Present

Myndert Schuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Johns Lansingh
John Depeyster
Cornelius Cuyler

Mr Lepeyster and
Mr Lansingh who went to the Mohawks County
by order of this Board with the Interpreter last
Monday to speak with the Indians gave
the following what they spoke and what the
Indians Answered

Brethren When your Warriours returned last
from Saratogue we desired their Chiefs to tell
you that we desired Six Men from each Castle
to reside at that Garrison which we expected you
readily would have complyed with But finding
they were not sent down we renewed our Request
by Mr Barclay your Minister who gave us your
Answer to this Effect that your Warriors were
Discontented and unwilling to go to Saratogue and
that you advised us to send up some of our Body to
speak to them and Answer their Complaints

We are much surprized that any Trifling discontent
should hinder you from coming to our Assistance
at this time and that every foolish Story should
be Suffered to make Differences between us We are
now come up to hear what you have to offer you that
we will do any thing that is Reasonable to Satisfie
you and Endeavor to Brighten and Strengthen that
Ancient Covenent Chain that unites us together and
therefore desire you would lay your Grievances before
us If you have any of Importance to offer After
a Short Consultation they Indians made
the following Answer

Brethren Soon after the Destruction of Saratogue
Our Brethren desired ten Men from each of the Six
Nations to cover the building of a Fort at that place
the Upper Nations did not come Downat your
Request But Desired Us and the River Indians to go to
your Assistance which we accordingly did When the
Upper Mohawks came down to Fort William in their
Journey to Saratogue the Warriours observed that
before the Destruction of that place their Usual
Ways was three Shillings a Day But as the Danger
was now encreased they thought their Wages ought to
encreased ~~they thought~~ in proportion and desired
the Sachims to speak on their Behalf which they
undertook but forgott to perform We then desired our
Brethren that our Warriours might have good Usage
and not want Provision Ammunition or any Necessarys
And also that their Advice might be taken on any
Emergency which was consented to and promised Us
They then went to Saratoge & remained there 30 Days
But when they returned they appeared very ~~indifferently~~
rewarded dissonted and complained that they were
very Indifferently rewarded that their Wages were very
Small and Goods they were paid in very Dear that
their Lives could not expose them for so small a reward
One of them complained that Eighteen Shill was
Deducted from his Pay for a Hog which he had
Killed which he thought very hard For this Reason
we could not prevail with any of them to go to your
Assistance again we must likewise observe to you

that we thing the Garrison that place much too
Weak as it lyes exposed to the Enimy
March 20th this Day we mett with them again and
spoke to them to this Effect Brethren we
yesterday heard the Complaints your Warriours
made on their Return from Saratogue which
we have deliberately Considered and come now to
answer to which we ask your favourable Attention
the first and Chief Complaint you made
was that your Warriours received too Small
Wages for the Service they did
In Answer to which we are obliged to putt you
in mind of the Covenant your Fore fathers Entired
into with Us by which we were to look upon each
other not as a Distinct and most Inviolable franch
ship and Whenever either of Us were Injured the
other should Esteem themselves Equally wounded
and bound to resent it this we must acknowledge
your Forefathers have always faithfully observed
We never Remember that they either asked or
Received any Wages for their Service but at
Present in Consideration of the Scarcity of Game
And to support your families while you cannot
hunt for them the Goverment have thought
proper to allow you the Same Wages that they
allow the white People who constantly do Duty
We paid your People he pence a Day when they

Lay Idle in the Fort and of which they serve
as Scouts this is what is allowed by the Governor
& Assembly to which we have no Power to add any
thing You observed you thought it Reasonable your
Wages should Increase in proportion to the Danger
Brethren You do not Consider that this Expression
plainly implys that you have a greater Regard to
Money than to that Ancient Friendship subsis-ting
between Us For had you the least Regard to that You
would be so far from Dueling on the Necessitys of
Your Brethren that the Consideration of
the great Loss they sustained would have
moved you rather to abate the Wages you
received than to desire to have them Increas'd
We can assure you did you call for our Assistance
we should never-thing to ask Wages of You we
Desire you to reflect upon the great Charge we are
daily put to and to do by Us as you would expect we
should do by you on the like Occasion
We grant that no Money can
Equal the Value of a Mans Life But if you would
Consider that your Life and Ours are one and the
Same You would not in the last Indanger that
Life for so trifling a Consideration as you seem
to do You complain further that the Goods you
receive are very Dear this is a Consequence of the
War which we cannot help And none but the
French are accountable for Whose perfidiousness and

Treachery will not suffer them to Live
With their Neighbours we shall for the future
Give you Notes for your pay that you may look
Out for the Cheapest Market you can can find
With Regard to the Money Receited for the Fort was
With the Consent of the Man and it was not Done
For the Value of it But as a punishment to prevent
Like Injuries for the future to convince you of
Which we will pay you the Money in hopes
That nothing of that Kind shall happen for
The future Were we disposd to Retort Compli
We have Sufficeent Reason But out of regard
To our Antient Friendships we for bear friv
ous Complants and do now wipe off all Rust from
That Silver Chain that unites us to Dazel the
Eyes of our Comon Enemys We have been
Informed that there are frequent Jealousies
between many of your People & Especially between
The Warriours & the Sachims arising from
Suspiceons that Sachims receive Large Presents from
Us which we assure yours Groundless We therefore
Desire you Layaside all these Differences and
do unite you together in the Strictest Friendship
Desire you all to Cultivate a good Unelerstanding
And perfect Unanimity in all your Affairs to
Which purpose we present you this Belt

We now repeat our Request for twelve Men to Jesum
to Suratoge who shall receive the Wages we before
told you and be well used A Belt We
desire if any of your People have any Complaints
to make that they would come Immediately
to the Comes and they will always Endeavour to
give them Satisfaction

To which they Answered

your Answer to

Brethren We have Considered the Complaints
of our Warriours We note your Observe that
Our Fore Fathers never asked Wages for their
Services We can say we never made a Demand of
that Kind till now We Think you Sincerely
for coming Up & Answering these Complaints We
are Satisfied & Agree to your Proposal and shall
send 12 Men on the Conditions you mention which we hope
Will be well used and be better furnished with
Powder and Ball than the last were gave
a Belt

We promise to lay aside the Differences you observed
amongst us as well as any misunderstanding between
You and us and act with Harmony and Unanimity
all together for the future This we speak Sincerely
from our Hearts and not with our Lips only a Belt

Than the Canajo hare Indians spoke to
this Effect

Brethren We must observe to you that you have

to have a greater Regard for your own Wives and Children than for Ours Yours are Secured by Strong Forts and Ours are open to the Attacks of the Enemy. You cannot expect that our Warriours can Leave Them w^t^out Any Shelter We now repeat the Request we made to Coll^o^ Schuyler That our Town may be fortified and give this String of Wampum as a Memorand to the Comiss^rs^

Than the lower Castle requested that the Hinges for their Gates might be finished which We promised

Albany 27th March 1716

May it plase your Excellency

Since our Last of the 19th Instant Mr Depeyster and Mr Lansingh who went to the Mohawks with the Interpreter by Order from Us to reconcele some Differences between the Warriours and Sachims returned from thence for the particulars of their Conference we refer Your Excellency to the Inclosed Minutes We are informed that Major Glen his goll a Belt of Wampum from the Mohawk Indians which they gott from the Governour of Canada last Year with the following Instruction

" Children we have settled all affans and now
" I think to go with you to your Castles not in
" person but with a token which is as Good as
" ~~I have heard~~ if I went my Self this Belt of wampum
" I have heard and am Certain of it that you
" narrowly escaped last Winter from your brethren
the English amongst whome you live and you May be assured some Mischif will Soon happen Now I go to make a Path for you mark Out a Road for you that when ever any ennes fortune happens to you. You may Immediately Send me Word and I Stand ready with the hatchen my hand to assist you

Children I desire likewise by this Same Belt

That if you hear of any Design or see any preparation makeing for an Expedition against Me that you will come along the ~~Mohawks~~ Same Road I mark out for you and give me Notice thereof this Belt was brought to the Mohawk Castle and kept very private Few Indians knew of it till of late We heard there was Such a Belt but as often as we asked the Indians about it they denied it till some time ago Hendrick the Indian told it to Mejor Collins & Mr Bleecker promising either to bring it to Us or that the Indians should send to Us to send up a Certain Number of Our Board to gett it from them On this we depended and all along expected
We have Arent Stevens went up by yr Excellys Order to gett the Belt We are glad when any thing is done for the publick Good who ever do it But it has always been the Custom that the Comes were made acquainted with any Affairs relating the publick was to be transacted With the Indians and we humbly Conceive it necessary it should be so If private Persons be employed to transact publick Affairs with the Indians unknown to this Board Which both intend the Comon Weall part of the County it must necessarily Incumber us and often disconcert our Measures It is in

" possible but Different People acting Seperally
Will often take Different Methods thou both
Intend the Same thing The Indians are a very
Jealous People and should they Conceive a
Prejudice against Us by unproper methods
being taken to manage them it may be of bad
Consequence but this we submitt to your
Excellencys Pleasure Mr Eydius has
been at the Mohawk Castles wt two Scalps
and a Belt of Wampum to Condole the Death
of three Indians which the Mohawks always
said he sent out to fight against the Shawanese
What more he has done we cannot yet learn
We rec'd a Letter from Coll° Schuyler the 24th inst
wherein is the following Paragraph " Robart
Dunbar and Gerrit Lansingh wt Six Indians
came home last night They went from hence to
the Lack St Sacrament where they found a place
where the Enemy have had a Rendevour not long
ago they Judged there had been about 100 or 150
and from thence to the Forks Creek where it
empties it self into the Wood Creek and so home
but met with nothing since they departed from
the Lake Many Schaah took and Westenhook
Indians being come from Saratogue We have
Sent up 16 Mich and 3 River Ind" in there Stead
the Mohawks sent downe that Number in place
of the 12 we asked So. that there is Continually

upward of 10 Indians at Swatogue which amounts to a great Charge And yet they are too weak in that Garrison to send out parties as Strong as the french It seems to be against the Nature of Indians to continue any time in one place So that there often Changing give us great Trouble and encreases the Charge for they must be fitted out every time a New with Shoes Powder Lead &a

We beg the Assembly to press the Legislature to send up Money to defray this growing Charge We are not able to hold it longer out unless we gett Money Many of ths. are in great Adoance and will be obledged to Stop

We are apprehensive We will be in great Danger assoon as the Snow is from the Ground the Indns. conceive a very mean Opinon of ths because no greater Care is taken for our Frontiers We are with the greatest Duty & Respect —

Present
Captain Marshall
Wynoert Schuyler
John Lansingh Junr
Johan Depeyster
Hendrick ten Eyck

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indean Affairs the 5th Day of April 1746

Several Mohawk & Mahekan Indians appeared at this Board and by Quyhas their Speaker said

Brother Corlar & Zuider this Day came to this place Here our Forefathers used to speak and we thought proper to acquaint the Comrs we wanted to speak with them We are come from the two castles of the Mohawks and our cousins the Mahikanders are with Us When Saratoque was distroyed the Comrs thought fitt to send to the Six Nations to desire ten Men of each Nation We of the Mohawks and Mahikanders agreed to it and are still ready. When the Mohawks went the first time to Saratoque they were promised to be well used but when they returned they seemed Dissatisfied. then the Comrs thought proper to send Deputies to the Mohawks and reconciled that Difference According to our promise we sent more fighters to Saratoge It was then agreed we should Consult together on all Occasions But it seems

that Agreement is forgott or we are neglected
There was no time spoke of by your Deputies
at the Mohawks howling the fighters should
Stay ~~only fiftten in Nay~~ at Saratoge our
Sachims gave Directions to our fighters before
they went from home to stay only fiftten
Days but when they came here you insisted
on thirty Days So that our Resolution of
fifteen Days is not agreed to We therefore
desire by this String of Wampum that we
May always consult together and that you
do not take on you to direct without Consulting
us Brother Corlaer & Lauder Last fall you
requested of us Six Nations to keep our fighting
at home to be in Readiness to oppose the
Enemy should they come to attack us which we
are not certain but they may yet do We
agreed to your Request We kept our Young men
at home and we are all in Readiness
We have dreamed and it sometime happens
that Dreams prove true We Say we have
Dreamed that your Traders are going to
Oswego and we desire you in a friendly Manner that you may not suffer them to go for
if you permitt your People to go to Oswego
our Young Men will go abused also so we
Will all be naked and Defenceless if the
Enemy come to attack us when all our

people are abroad
Coll° Schuyler promised to each Castle a Cask
of Powder which we have not yet gott We hope
the Comrs will take Care that we gett it
When a Promise is made us / Especially by so
great a Man we expect it should be found and now
the Rather because we have no Powder to defend our Sel
Hendrick gave me Orders to tell our Brethren
the Comrs that he was determined not to Let our
people stay any longer at Saratoge than till
the fifteen days be expired because we ly open and
naked We have often desired that our Castle of
Canajoharie might be fortified and it has been
often promised But as nothing is yet done towar
it He is resolved to speak no more about it But
we Intend to do it our Selves and therefore desir
Our Man may be called home from Saratoge
assoonas the fifteen Days are expired Gave a
String of Wampum

the Comrs answered

Brethren We insisted on thirty Days because
a great part of fifteen Days must be spent in
travelling to and from your Castles that
there could be but few Days left to go on the
Schout and stay in Garrison And tho we Insiste
on thirty Days they did not Consent & therefore
are at their Liberty to come away when they
please the Gentlemen who were at the meeting
County did not insist on any time because you

Your people who went first to Saratoge agree
to Stay thirty Days and we made no doubte
but all your People would be Satisfied there
with And we think thirty days is a very short
time Our People ly a whole year in our garrison
& often longer Coll° Schuyler is at New York we
expect him soon and shall speak to him a bout
his promise & doubt not but he will give you
the powder assoon as he returns gave a Str
ng of Wampum We wrote to the Governour
about fortifying your Castle at Canajoharie and
expect his Answer Soon We shal ac quaint
your Excellency with what you say about forbidd
ing our Traders what you say about forbidding
straners going to Oswego tis not in our Power to
hinder them

The Indians spoke again Brother
Corleier & Quider Mr Lydius sent to our two
Castles with Seven Hands of Wampum and acqua
inted that he thought it Good we should send
some of our people to Canada we came at his desire
that the Comrs may send for him and hear from
himself what he would desire us to do

May Iplease your Excelly

We received your Excellency favours of the 29th March We are sorry your Excelly unwearied Debegence has no greater Influence on the Assembly That the Frontiers shall ly naked & exposed to the Insults of a Cruel Enemy

Capt Marshall tells as he has returnd your Excellys Orders as desired

Salmers desired We asked him if he had Saturday last ussent for Mr Lydius as the Indeans desired We asked him if he had sent for them and buy whose Authority he had done it and what he had sent for them and that he was Impowered by the Governour of Boston that he brought them downat his Charge That he has pitched upon three Sons of each Tribe to go to Canada with a Message to the Cachnawaga Indeans that with the Massage Massagenous contained in a Letter he said he has sent to your Excellys a copy of which he read and now to the following Effect Bethren you have long known me and Desere you to reflect if ever I fail in any Resolution

I undertook but that I always went thro wt
it I have always had a great Regard for you
as you likewise have had for me Ile not blame
you for the Destruction of Saratoge and of
my House because I know you was forced
to it. I have now drawn my Sword against the
French and am resolved never to Sheath it Obe
dience of his Majesty King George I therefore
Coure you forthwith to come away from Canada
return to the Six Nations from whom you you
have Strayed and to whom I have already
spoke to receive you. I therefore hope you will
well Com and put your Selves under our
Mercy and Escape the fatal Destruction of the
Canadians We desired him to Consider
whether it was Consistent with the Duty of a
Private Person to take thus much on himself
in this Government without any Authority from
your Excellcy which he said he had not but was
sure of your Excellcy Approbation / We observed
likewise to him that unwitting he was Impow
ered by your Excellcy to send Indians to Canada
whether his Message was in a proper Stile Especially
where he said he had drawn his Sword and

resolved never to Sheath it &c. We told him we
thought it the Subjects Duty to draw his Sword
when the King commanded and to Sheath it
again when Comands whatever the Succes might
be We observed to your Excellcy before that
private Persons medling with publick Affairs
necessarily Incumbered our proceedings & discomforted our
Measures We now beg leave to say that however
fair Mr Lydius's Pretences be / tho by Presents
and great bounty he gains Credit with the meaner
Sort of People / His Schemes but little have been of
Service to the Country and we are of Opinion that
every Resolution he went to Boston he was to gett
Prisoners to Exchange all he brought here was two Scalps
After he returned from the Mohawks Country
his Friends gave out that he has prevailed with the
Indians to take up the Hatchet and Wigwas & Jesuit
to be Said that they would go out a fighting before
the fifth of April The project he is now upon
knocks all that in the Head If he then designs
any such Thing For we are Credibly Informed that
when he was at the Mohawks Country he only
spoken of his own private Affairs but at his parting
with the Indians told them Governour Shirley gave

his Service to them and was surprized they were
Long of ta hiney up the Hatchet He well knows
that if he can send any of the Six Nations to
Canada that while they are gone whatever necessity
we may have for their Assistance no one Indian
will stir for us This he seems to be sensible off for
he writes To your Excellency that he thought the
greatest Reason they had for not taking up the Hat.
het is that their friends are abroad We are also of
Opinion that in case any Expedition against Canada
or the Crown Point be intended which we think he
must Quan by the fatal Destruction of the Canadaians
This Message can only put the French on their Guard
and is the very Thing the Governour of Canada desires
& the Indians last Fall by the Belt of Wampum
where of we acquainted your Excellency in our last —
We shall not take on us to question his Majesties
Loyalty or Zeal for his Countrys Service, Yet
from his past and present conduct We are humbly of
Opinion that no other method in our present ~~Opinion~~
Declaration could be of greater Service to the French He
Rather because we desired him to desist till he had
your Excellencys Approbation As we could not prevail
on him we thought it our Duty to use our
Endeavour to stop them going till we had your Excellencys
in —

Derections which we beg you may be pleased to se
our us with We are afraid it will not be mater
Power to hinder their Going for we hear their
Relations there are preparing to send Letters
with his Messengers but that nothing might
be wanting on our part which we Judge neces
ry We have sent a Bell of Wampum with the same
Padians to the Mohawks Country and ye the Sachim
to detain Mr Lydius's Messenger from going to
Canada till they gett ye Excell.ys Consent The
Interpreter tells us that Luykus told him That
assoon as the first Sloop is rus from N York Mr
Lydius said he would go to the Mohawks Country
and whether he had any Answer to his Letter or
not he would direct ye send them forward to Cana
da We have acted in this according to the best
Judgment what we thought most for the publick
Good according to our present circumstances and hope
the same may be agreeable to your Excellency We are
w.th great Duty and Respect
Albany April 8.th 1746 Your Excellencys &c.a

May it plase your Excellency

We have your Excellencys favour of the 3th Instant and observe you recd our Letter of the 24th and Minutes of the 22d March and that it was to your Satisfaction the Motion with Inds Returned to Saratoga Your Excellcy will see by our Minutes of the 3th Instant which went with a Letter we wrote the 4th what Difficulties we yett meet with We are sorry to see our Continued Endeavours for the publick Good give so little Satisfacon to your Excellcy However we are glad your Excellcy by others Means has discovered the Mystery of the Indians Disobedience and hearkning which they may act sincerely for the future beg leave to say that as much as we can Judge by their present conduct they are as backward to assist us before And if We Lydius succeed in his Embassy we question not but another Belt of the same Nature will soon be bring'd back from the Governour of Canada after he has gott Intelligence what is doing here The very Person Nicus who rec'd the former Belt being one of those

pitch upon by him to carry his Message We
believe it to be very practicable for this Board
or any other Persons to get the other five Belts
paying for them but whether the Trouble and
Charge of getting them will not counterwait the
the Benefit we can reap by them we submitt to
your Excellency for our own Parts as much as we can
Judge by the Knowledge we have of the Indians
their delivering the more in our Interest We are
sorry the Inter-preter should be blamed for doing
his Duty wise and performing as a Man of
Resolution your Excellencys Cross which we
Incline Conceive to be in a prelty high Straw
and Should wellcom on us to alter them or to
any other form we were apprahansive your Excellen-
cy might have said we intended to cross your Cross
as We Last day came from the Mohawks two
days ago and gave us some Accott of an Indian
who came from Oswego and had seed some Intelli-
gence from a Sachsenavage Indian for the particulars
where of we beg leave refer your Excellcy to Capt
Marchalls Leter who has told us he would send

them to your Excelly Mr Barclay seems much
Dissatisfied with the Behaveour of some Indns wch
obliges him from wch we fear will discourage
him from going up again As we find that not
withstanding all our Endeavours to serve the Country
in the Station we are in according to the Best
of our Abilities We are Like to do little good by
Reason of the Oppositions publickly made
against us And as we at the same time find our
proceedings give so little Satisfaction to yr
Excelly We beg your Excelly will be pleased
to excuse us from any further trouble &c

Present
Hubert Marshall
Myndert Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Johannes Lansingh
John Lepoyster
Prayer Gerritse

Wm meeting of the Comrs
of Indian Affairs the 17th
April 1746

Gerardus Lansingh and John Abeel who have
been in the Sinnekes Country this Winter came
before this Board and gave the following Acco what
they heard and observed among the Indians on his
they were there Last November when we had
been about seven or eight Days in the Sinnekes

Country Jean Cour Came thare with two Soldiers
when he had been there about two or three Wee
Weeks The Mohawk Indians sent a Belt of
Wampum to the Sinnekus acquainting them wt.
the Destruction of Saratoge The Day after came
another Belt of Wampum to Confirm this News
Jean Cour hearing this Report came to us and
asked if we believed it to be true We said we
made no doubt of it He replied he did not Beta
believe it He thought it was a Contrivance of our
Governour to induce the Indians to go down to
Albany according to their promise when he
gave them the Hatchet
About Eight Days after this the Order pules
came to Canoge and sent three Indians to the
Sinnekes with a Belt of Wampum to give an
Accott of the Destruction of Saratoge The
Indians who brought the Belt reported that
nine of the Six Nations were killed at Saratoge
Jean Cour hearing this News went and Condole
their Death with a Belt of white Wampum and
gave the Indians a Couple Belts and some Fathoms
of tobacco

Jean Caun sent fort times to Jagara this Winter
and once to Cadarachqua with Letters that came
from Wispsyqe He seemed to know all News
from Europe He told us the King of France
would neve make Peace till the Prince of Wales
King of England All the Warreours of the
Sinnekes And ten of the Cajouges are gone a
fighting against the Catabaws And we believe
they went at the Instigation of Jean Caun ~~they~~
Last Summer the Sinnekes sent four Sachims
to the Twightwights to Invite them and all the
upper Nations to come to trade at Oswego After
the News of Saratoge being Cutt off they
Sent again to bid them the Path was still
open, None of their Messengers were returned
When we came away

In discourseing with Jean Caun we told him
we hoped there would be a good Trade at
Oswego this Year He said there would not for as
we were at War at with them they had called
all the far Indians to their Assemblies and

he expected them Early in the Spring to go with him to Canada. Just before we came away two Cachnawage Indians Come of them lodg'd long at Mr Lydius's last year came to the Sinnekes with a Belt of Wampum to desire them not to Intermeddle in the War for they intended to be Neuter and hope they would likewise. They said the white people might fight for themselves. It was only the Schaudenedies the Oronday and Annigoes had taken up the Hatchet They told Sinnekes that were only a few of Unruly Cachnawage Indians at the Destruction of Saratoge The Cachnawage Indians desired the Sinnekes to send the Belt to all the other Castles of the Six Nations The Sinnekes promised the Cachnawages to Stand Neuter

May it please your Excellency

Since our last of the 12th Instant Gerrard Lansing
and John Abel came from the Sinnekes Country
for the Observations they made there we refer
y^r Excell^cy to the Inclosed Minuts —
There two Young Men propose with the Assistance
of three or four more if proper Encouragement
be given them (And if the same be Agreable to
your Excellency) to bring down Jean Cuer if they
bring him not alive (or kill him if he
should resist) they will ask nothing for their trouble
We are sure he keeping amongst the Indians a very
great prejudice to the British Interest and are
humbly of Opinion nothing could be of greater
Service to our Interest with the Indians than to gett
him Away The Expediency whereof we
Submit to your Excellency In case your Excell^cy
approve of it we beg your will be pleased to
send your Orders by first Opportunity It being
now a Seasonable Opportunity when the
Sinnekes are from home and our goods passed in
Way We are wth Duty and Respect May it please Yr
Albany April 16th 1746

May it please your Excellency

Our Last was the 17th Instant since which we have none of your Excellency's favours We have Just now rec'd an Acct that the French Indians have begun their barbarous method of Scalping having yesterday murdered one Hans Evan Yeghten a farmer at Schaghticoke As he was at Workmans his one house a few People who were together in a Little fortnear by heard two musket Shott but did not think it an Enemy His Negroe Or Boy who was at some Distance plowing on his Land heard two Indian Shout He unyoked the Horses from the Plough came home and found his Master Dead: He was shott between the Shoulders with a Ball which came out of his Breast he had two Stabs one on each Side of his Heart Two Cutt on his fore head with a Hatchet and his Scalp taken off and they have sprinkled his Blood on the Gavel End of his House This is what we have Long dreaded But as it is now begun we expect that all our People who were now venturing out again to their Settlements will return to Town As it is

Impossible for the few People that live in this Town and Scattered up and down in this wide extended County to defend the whole frontier of the Province If no further Provision be Timeously made for our better defence Most of the Inhabitants will be obliged to remove For people at York may take what Liberty they please to talk of the flourishing State of the City of Albany And the Wealth of the Inhabitants It is a certain Truth that but very few either in City or County can maintain their familys for any Considerable Time if the country People be driven from their Settlements And we do not expect that any will stay to the northward of his place or Westward of the Town of Schonectady after this unless they hear of some Provision made for their Immediate Defence This Day the last of the Mohawk Indians came down from Saratoge Several of the Wakechanders came away last Week There are now only Six Indians at Saratoge and we are in great Doubt whether we shall be able to prevail

Sir

on any of them to go back again. M.r Lydius has back up amongst the Mohawks ever Sins the beginning of Lent with ~~again~~ not yet returned Nor we Know not whether he has sent forward his Messengers to Each nation or not if he has we are certain not one Indian will stire in our favour till his Messengers return tho' the Enemy ~~but as none~~ Comes should Come & Sleap us at our very Gates We have Sundry times and again writt for money but as none Comes we must desert paying be the Consequence what it will. It is very Unreasonable that we should not only spend our time but lay out our private Estates for the publick and still have nothing but blame. Since writing the above which was intended to be sent yesterday but waited if we might hear farther News M.r Lydius is returned and we are Informed that he has engaged five Way of wego We believe they are to Canada by the Way of wego We believe they are to Carry several Indians of the other Nations with them. So all we can now do is to dispatch the Interpretar to endeavour to detain them till till your Excellencys further Orders ~

Sir The following Letter was sent to Coll.o Stoddart &

aug Sam directed by the comy of Indian affairs
to acquaint you that this Day they have
certain Acco. that one of our principal
Inhabitant at Schahkook was murdered
yesterday it is not certainly known who
did it but more than probable it was some
Indians The Man was shot between the Shoulders
Stabbed on each Side of the Breast Two Cutts
w.th a hatchet in the fore head and his scalp taken
off His Blood sprinkled on the Gavel End of
his House A Negroe Boy he had plowing his
Land at some Distance from his House heard
two Indian Shouts and so came Immediately
home found his Master Dead The Coms.rs
prevail On the Six Nations to take up the
Hatchet tho' they press them here every
Day Mr Lydius has been up at the
Mohawks this ten Days and not yet return
He is about sending a Message to the
Cachnawage Indians on pretence to bring
them all here But if he goes on with his
Message he certainly tied up all the Six
Nations from assisting Us at least till his
Messengers return. Should they come and

murder us at our very Gates We are afraid we will have a very troublesome Summer that many Families will be expelled for we ly very naked and exposed to the Enemy Incursions Hopes your People are on their Defence I send you an Extract of Mr Lydius Message for the Singularity of it I am

May It plase your Excellency

Ever Since we had the Honour of your Excell^{y} favours of the 27 of April we have been kept in Continual Alarms and must beg y^{r} Excell^{y} patience till next Opportunity to return an Answer We can not only acquaint your Excellency with what has happend last Week Monday last two Negroes were Carried off by French Indians about Eight Miles to the Northw^{d} of this town Several French Indians have been Skulking for some Day past on the East Side of Hudsons River to the Southward of this town May

of Collins marched from hence Last Wednesday with
about Seventy Men to Schaahkook from thence
to Saratoga and so through the Woods to Schone-
ctady We expect him home to Day We do not that
he discovered any Enemy but has seen many
Tracts In the Woods On Sunday afternoon Coll
Renselaer rec'd an Express from Major Glen
Informing him that the same Day thirty of
their Men who were on the Scout discovered three
fires which they Judged to be fires of the Enemy
and computed there might be 30 or 40 in Number
About 70 Men marched from hence to Schonectady
yesterday morning & in the afternoon the Mayor rec'd
a Letter from Major Glen acquainting him that on
the first News of seeing the fires he Immediately
dispatched 60 men They went directly to the place
Where the fires were and from thence followed the
Enemy Tracts to the house of Symon Groot wch
is abt three Miles from Major Glen's The
Enemy Prisoner tell him & the House followed
another Man to the River and Shott him
swimming Over Before our People got up the
Enemy were gone off and it began to grow Dark

& Raind So that they could not follow them
It seems they went off very precipitately They left
behind them a Gun they had kill'd and tied
up in the Fake of a Bed two Axes two knives
a powder horn full of powder and some Bullets
Major Glen writes further that he had anty news
from the Indn acquainting him that the Mohawks
and Onondage Sachims were coming down as
that fires were seen behind Fachenanage on the
Mohawks Land We are surrounded on all
Sides by the Enemy all our People have their
Settlements And without Immediate Assistance of
a Considerable Number of Troops to oppose the
Enemy we must of necessity remove & leave this
Country Desolate We cannot want the whole
Province of Canada We are wearied out with
Continual Watching and Scouting in the Woods
and now Mr Johnson has sent his Message to
Canada not one Indians will assemble It is a most
Melancholy ~~Canada~~ Thing to see all the
Country People ~~that~~ yet are flocking
to Towne with their Families and Effects and
yet are of assistance to us for they have
Enough to do to take Care of their Families and
Cattle Many of them very Poor and have

nothings to Subsist on nor can some of them get
Houses to lodge in — Not one Day passd but
Wee but Murder has been acted out from one
Quarter or Another and we can expect not hing
but to have the Same Continued Nor Doubt
not but Murthers will be comitted every Day
in Some place of the County or other. It was now
known in all the Scotch Wars with the
French that so many Indians were Schouting
round this place. Indeed they Read not the
Numbers of Inds they now have. We Read many
more than we now have and they were thus to be
Depended on and are much to be Distrusted now
It is reported and we have great Reason to
believe it to be true that Mr Lydius has sent a
very large Packet of Letter to Canada what they
Contain we know not but must beg leave to say
his Conduct affords a great matter of Suspicion
Nore not Daly & Respect
Albany may 4th 1746 May & a

May it please yr Excellency

We have your Excellencys favours of the 23d and 27th Instt We are sorry it should require any Hesitation for your Excellency to determine whether Mr Lydius's proceedings or ours be most agreable to your Excellency and the Interest of this Colony, and Whether it is most convenient in the present Situation of Affairs to use all means possible to Induce the Six Nations to take up the Hatchet or to lift up their hands on presence of sending a Ridiculous Message to Each - nuways to remove of a sudden a whole Cask of Indian when it is well known that the Cachnawaga Indians neither can nor will receive a Message from hence w.t out acquainting the Priest that resides among them therewith and Consequently the Govr of Canada We are very sorry that the Melancholy State we are reduced to obliges us to reflect with great Concern how Mr Lydius's Conduct has in every Article Run's mad with the Intrigues the French have been all along carrying on with the Indians The first publick Disturbance we met with was the

Malicious Story of the English intending to
destroy all the Indians near ~~them~~ us which
the best affected of them tell us they are
convinced was hatched by the french and brought
to them from Cadaracqua Flow Industrious
= ly Mr Lydius propagated that Story and
at last named sev.l Gentlemen in particular
is not unknown to your Excellency and
We Beg Leave to say that notwithstanding
Your Excellency seemed to be convinced of the
falsehood & Malicious = ness of the Report very
Little Satisfaction was given to the Gentlemen
acused to wch we cannot but attribute much of
the Opposition we have mett with since for
had your Excellency been them pleased publickly
to Check Mr Lydius we are humbly of
Opinion he would not continue his opposition
against us, We have Room to believe that
the Boston Gentlemens Insisting so Strenuously
on the Indians taking up the Hatchet was
owing to him, making them believe that the
Indians were ready Enough to do it but the
Albany People hindered them and Considering
the Defenceless Condition the Frontiers then were
and still are in the event has too plainly shewn

That there were good & great Reason for hurrying
out of an Indian War It appears very Evident
many to us that in this very last Scheme of Mr
Lydias at the very Juncture he goes to send his
Message to Cachnawage three belts of Wampum
come from Canada desiring the same thing one
from the Governour of Canada one from the
priest of Cachnawage and another from the Cachna
= wage Indian and to this the Behaviour of
Tiguragachgwe the Indians he kept at his house
so long last year and put such Confidence in him
with every thing that happend at Canada And all
the Indians that come from the upper Nations
tell us he himself owned he was at the Destroying
of Saratoga and is likewise now made use of
by the French to carry all their Messages to
the Six Nation If these Actions be not
positive proof of a Correspondence carried on by
Mr Lydius wt the French we are humbly
of Opinion it is a strong presumption
= tion and as much as the Nature of the
Thing will admitt off Mr Lydius's acting
in every Respect so conformable to the Good

of Canada's measures, The burning ~~the wilful burning~~ of
the Garrison from Saratoge and the proclama-
tion forbidding all traffick and Correspondence with the
Indians happening unfortunately near the same
time, to these Causes we beg leave to say in our
Opinions is owing all the Destruction and Blood-
shed which has since happened We beg leave
to inform your Excellcy that in the former Wars
there were always parties of the Kings troops
sent out with the Country forces, and posts
in all the forts and Garrisons wherever
any of the Country People were posted We have
acted all along according to the best of our
Abilitys and find we cannot do any Service
to the Country as long as Mr Lydius or
any other person whatsoever take upon
them selves to transact publick affairs with the
Indians unknown to this Board We again
desire your Excellcy will be pleased to excuse us
from further trouble otherwise we shall be obliged to desist
from further Attendance at this Board And
therefore beg you will let us know by first Oppor-

=tunity your Excellency's Resolution It
Country may not suffer for want of p[er]sons y[e]
to Transact Affairs Last Sunday two Hob's
two Barns were Burnd at Kingsborough
very Day one Mem was murdered and Scalpd
M[r] Collins's Farm and another carried off: or
killd The Inhabs of the Mohawks River have
left ye Habitation So that we are now in great
Distress and if very Considerable assistance
be not immediately sent us we must all leave this
Country we have neither Corn Money or
Warlike Stores We hope your Excellcy will
excuse us the Liberty we have taken to lay open our
Grievances We have suffered long wth Patience in
Expectation of relief but as we see no Appearance of
any we could not in Justice to the Province in Gen[l]
as well as to our Country in particular but Lay our
distressed Circumstances before you, hoping your Excellcy
will use all means possible to preserve the Frontiers now
in the utmost Danger

Please your Excellency

We were just now alarum'd with the firing of a great many Guns at Green Bush. As many of our People as could be spared went Immediately over the River but before they could gett to the other Side The French and Indians had Killed four White Men and one Negroe and taken another Prisoner We had prevailed this morning on two Indians to go to Canada to gett a prisoner when they gott so far as Coll. Schuyler's house they found two Mahikander Indians who they desired to go along with them. They heard some French and Indians were over at Mr Colbrans one of the two Indns went over with two Mahikander Indns and was taken Prisoner made his Escape We are now reduced to the same State as a besieged Town No man can with safety go a Hundred Paces out of town. We are reduced to the utmost extremity Famine expected and we are in much doubt but all Cloths is coming against us If we gett not such a Number of Forces as will be sufficient to keep a good force in this town and a good Number to range the Woods round here, and at Schonectady with some Indians as also a good Strong Garison at Saratoga besides a great many white Men and Indians to range the

Woods there = about we will be
belive most of the Inhabitants
County will remove in a short time
done already & some are daily going
People who are not removed out of the Country or
come in Town are gathered together in small Numbers
into little forts and dare not Stir abroad So that we
really believe if Coll° Schuyler does call in the
Regiment as he proposes not one hundred Man
will or can come in The oldest People how have ever
known the Town in the hottest War so nearly to be so
surrounded & so much blood shed in so short a time
We beg for Gods sake yr Excellcy will send us assis
=tance with all speed before we be utterly undone

Please your Excellency

of the 7th Instant and our Last
8th Instant wch we sent by express giving
of our Continual Alarms and murders
committed we hope your Excellency hath rec'd But
being now reduced to great Extremity We have
thought good to Send the Messieurs Wynd. Schuyler
and Rutgen Bleecker to lay our deplorable State
before your Excellency hoping your will with Advice
of his Majesty Council find some Method to send
us Immediate Assistance we being so reduced out with
Continual Watching & Ranging in the Woods
that they are not able to hold out Unless Immediate
Assistance be sent us Many of our Inhabitants expairing
of Assistance are daily going away If some were sent
to Stand there as it would encourage those who are
prepairing to go to Stay and perhaps encourage
those are gone to return Tal[co] Schuyler's House is now
our frontier for the particulars of our Calamity the
above named Gentlemen can inform your
Excellency

Instructions to Mess[rs] Schuyler and Bleecker were
Given to the said Gentlemen

As you are well acquainted w
this City & County We do not
to New York also represent to
the Calamity we daily suffer an
to them every Day more and mo
to them for Immediate Protection and Assistance
that all our Inhabits do not forced to leave the
County Desolate. It seems that all the Indians
them are now joined about us the particular
Method proper for our Security we submit as you
shall judge necessary This Board think it wo
be Needful to have the following Articles allowed
Viz 150 Christian for Scouting &c. Two for Batt
250 Men in Albany 100 of them with an Indi
to patrole thro the Woods 100 Men Schenectady
& 25 Indians Powder Lead and Guns to
in. Also Provision for the Scouts &
To wch Come appointed from the Neighboring
Governments to act with the Commissioners
of Indian Affairs during the War That the
City and Country of Albany is not able after
the Desolation suffered to pay its Quota

e your Excellency
are honoured with your Excellys
the 9th ~~Instant~~ We acknowledging the
ers of the 5th Instant The great
hold to believe Mr Lydius sent a
Large packet of Letters to Canada proceeded
From the constant Agreement we all along observ'd
between the Method taken by the Govr of Canada
and his Measures with us Fred.a here But the
Occasion of our writing so At that time was that
While our Clerk was busy writing that Letter A
Message came busy writing that Letter A
Message came to us Desiring one or two of our Board
to speak with a Person who had something of
Consequence to say to the Indians but did not care
to appear before before our or Board We sent
Mr Stevenson to Mr Isaac Stoats the person your
Excellency has recommended for a Captain of the Comp.a
To range the Woods We told Mr Stevenson he was
very Credibly Informed that Mr Lydius had sent a
Large packet of Letters to Canada and said he thought
it very Improper that any Inhabitant person should
Keep a Correspondence at Canada at this Critical Juncture and
thought it his Duty to acquaint Corn.l Stevenson with and as

Was then a writing we thought it our Opinion It
not deny the thing as Capt Ware will Inform y
says the Lewisite were about private Business
never supposed he was allowed what he with-
be publickly Known here that he sent Letter to
Canada Last Munday about 12 or 14 of our People
to waiting on a Red at ye Mells some in the
Wood with one Waggon and some on Horse Back
The Waggon & Teem of the Men on horseback
riding along by the Waggon began a Little Way
before the Rear of the Company a parcel of Indians
rushed out on them and fired a full Volley on them
wounded a white Men and Negroe killed two
horses shott away the Arm of one Man's Gun and the
Butt End of another The Company behind all fled an
Old Man fired at the Enemy who killed one
Scalp was brought to Town Yesterday and the Man
ved his Reward allowed by Act of Assembly
and many Gent and Inhab here have shew their
Generosity beside We hope this may be a good Omen
the Old Man's Son was carried off by the Enemy
We have sent the Scalp & Belt of Wampum with
a Sachem of the Mohawks who happend to be here
to be given to the Sighters of the two Mohawk
Castles and are told by the old Men that were

acquainted with the Nature of Indians in the former
War that whenever a Scalp and Belt were sent
them they thought themselves obliged to go out and
bring either a Prisoner or Scalp We hope these may
have the same Effect They promised last Sunday
that if the Ambassadors Mr Lydius sent out
were not home in ten days from thence forward they
would go out and we hear they are Eyes to go
A few days will prove their Sincerity Inclosed
is a Copy of What Messrs Wynd Schuyler &
Rutger Bleecker delivered to the Governour
when they were sent down to New York by the
Sons to lay before him the Grievances of the
Soldiers and of the Town in particular I am

may it pleas Excellency

The Comrs of Indian affairs at Albany have thought
neassesary to Sendes hen to Represent to your
Excell.y & Council the miserable condition to which
the City & County of albany is Reduced by the
Inhuman and unatturall war is which we are
unhappyly Involved with the french & Indians and
Humbly to offer what is our opinion we Judge
necessary most Speedily to be done for the defence of
the said City & County in order whereto as the
particulars Committed upon Severall of our Inhabi-
tants
whens of Information has from time to time been
Send to your Excellency we will procie to give
some account in what Condition we have Left
y.e County all y.e Inhabitants to the Northward
of the City of albany are Removed from their
plantations which are Left Intirely open to
y.e Enemy Even to y.e Gates of the City the people
Between Albany & Coll.o Renselaers mies mills
being stood Since the frequent inroades Committed
so near them on the East Side Hudsons River
Kinderhook is now the frontire of our Coverty Except
for people who are withdrawn into some fortifyed

Houses and at Kinderhook & Canaan the
Inhabitants are likewise flocked together into small
fortifications & with ly themselves & cannot stir out
Stir out of them without being In Eminent
Danger of being murdered by Strong parties of
Indians and all the Inhabitants on the
Mohawks River are likewise Gathered to
Gether in Small parties and the same in the
Lower parts of our County So that the whole
County Except Albany & Schenectada is now at
the mercy of the Enemy by this account it will
plainly appears how very Little we are able to
our own defence if it be Considered that the people
of Albany are Continually obliged to mount Guard
Equal at Least with the Regular Troops for
their & besides Must obliged to Scout the woods
upon Every alarm and at any allowance from the
County for their Service which it is not possible
for them to hold it out the Greater part being poor
people who cannot Subsist their families for any
time without Following their usual Employ and
As To ye people who Live in the other part of
the other part of the County as on the Mohawks
River Kinderhook Canaan Kaatskill and
almost ye whole County who are Returned

into the Small fortifications they cannot with all
they have enough to do to keep their families from being
murdered & cannot with any reason be Commanded
from their families & leave them Defenceless and
What other method can they take to Secure their
families than they do by Gathering together In
Small parties we know not they Care to Bring
All their families to Albany & Schinectady
which places cannot contain them & if it could
How Shall they be maintained Planters for the
Most part are Reduced to poverty already
they Leave their Settlements by this account of the
Circumstances of the Country of Albany it will
appear that the City of Albany Should be attacked
by the Enemy which is very Probable cannot
Depend to upon any assistance or at Least a
very Small one of all the Counties and the fatal
Consequence the destruction of Albany would
be to this & the neighbouring Governments is not
Easily Conceived but by those
which are acquainted with the Terrible Effects
of an Indians war would then be soon
Experienced by those who Live to the Southward of
us when the French would Sell almost all the
Indians upon the Continents upon the Several

English Governments they having a Communic
Between Canada & the mouth of the Miss-isip
River & all the Indians upon that passage a
Devoted to them already & the remainder woul
follow their Example Immediatly & our own Six
Nations amongst the Rest In former Warr the
preservation of the City & County of Albany was
Looked upon as of Very great Consequence to the
Country in Generall as many Reasons by the act
of assembly made at that time to Raise mony & arm
Money for their defence and was Excused from all
Taxes and now it is Left without being assisted
by this Govern.t with one Single man Excepting the
Kings Forces Sent up by Your Excellency and it
Forced at Least his full proportion as in time of
Peace We Humbly Represent to your Excellency
that we Conceive it necessary for the preservation
of the City of Albany & Schinectady & to prevent
the Enemies farther Incursions further southward
that 100 men at Least out of the Several Counties
assoon as possible be sent up to Albany to Reinforce
that City and there to Joyn the defence there
of Except when it Shall be Judged

the Mohawk River so far as Schenectady or Albany
Brother. — Our Women are much terrified with the view
of their approaching ruin — they have concluded to move
down into the Country & seek a place of safety amongst the
Inhabitants of the united States — Many of the Warriors
approve of their determination — so soon as the women
& Children are secured the warriors will return to your
Garrison — & be at your command. —
Brother we now request your best advice — If you approve
of our going down the Country — You will appoint out
some place — & make provision accordingly — We are
not able to defend our selves at Oswida against the
force we are sure will come against us — What can
be done for us? — Pray advise Genl Schuyler — & the
officer commanding at Albany — of our situation —
The Warriors stand in great need of a little powder —
Fort Schuyler 1st June 1780. — Brother this is all we have to say

The above is a true
translation — by
Sam: Kirkland Miss.

Cayashuppa
Adamko —
Kekengo —
Willemko —
Chiefs

for the Oneidas

A Speech of the Oneida Chief to Col. VanDyke
Delivered Sunday Morng 18th June 1780.

Brother.

We will now acquaint you with our situation
and request a judicious answer — An Onondago Chief
Warrior called Wagondenaye, has lately come from
Niagara & has passed thro' Kanaghsorage provailed
on several families to move off for Niagara — since which
the whole town have left their habitations & gone to the
Enemy also two families of the Oneidas with all the
Onondagos who had joined us since the Capture of
their village — This strange & sudden movement has
alarmed us very much — We are informed by those who
had an interview with Wagondenaye — that he said the
whole Oneida Nation should be taken prisoners in a short
time — except such as immediately repaired to Niagara or
Oswego — Brother we are in great consternation Reports
from various other quarters confirm the above accounts
we sincerely know not who to trust among us in this critical
situation — yesterday the last of the Kanaghsorages &
Onondagos left us — & say that our town must be
destroyed & open the road to Mohawk River — & after
the Oneidas are secured the enemy intend to lay waste

After some Animadversions made on the said paragraph by Mr Chief Justice, Mr Horsmanden & Mr Murray, Mr Chief Justice further moved, That a Censure might be passed upon the said paragraph: and that the Council would come to the following Resolution thereupon; and on the Question being put, it was accordingly

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of the Council, That the aforesaid paragraph contains a Mis-representation of Facts and an invidious Reflection, upon the members of his Majesty's Council, who remained at the City of New York, during his Excellency's Absence at the late Treaty at Albany.

And as the said pamphlet is dispersed in print;

Ordered that the said Motion and Proceedings and this Resolution, be forthwith printed.

Then the Council adjourned till to Morrow Morning 11 oClock.

Mr. Colden to Governor Clinton.

[New-York (S. P. O.) X., 174.]

Jany 29th 174$\frac{4}{}$

May it please your Excellency.

I heartily thank your Excellency for doing me the justice to send me a copy of a Representation made to your Excellency by some of the members of His Majesty's Council for this Province, dated the 10th of last month, which by reason of the severity of the season which had rendered the river impassable and the distance of my house from New York, did not come to my hands till the fifteenth of this month at night. I am sorry that any thing personally relative to me should be the occasion of so much trouble to you, but as all the matters which are the subject of that representation are better known to your Excellency than to any other person, even many of them better known to you than it is possible they can be to the gentlemen themselves who make the Representation, I shall chearfully submit to your judgement after that I have brought back to your remembrance some circumstances of facts mentioned in that representation, which these Gentlemen think proper to pass over, especially as to that paragragh in the printed narrative of your Excellency's treaty with the Indians at Albany, which they censure.

It is true as these gentlemen say that your Excellency in Council desired to know what number of the gentlemen of the Council would attend you to Albany, and who would. But these gentlemen omit two material circumstances. One is, that I was not present at that time in Council, being then gon out of town to visit my daughter in the country: the other is, that they named me as a proper person to attend your Excellency on that occasion. If I should repeat the reasons which I was told they gave for naming of me for this service, it would become one of the *observable little instances of vanity calculated principally with a view to raise a character*, with which these gentlemen charge me; therefore I shall leave it to them to tell what the reasons were for naming me rather than another. But I must observe that it could not be true that I refused to go, when I was not present, and could not know that I was named. It is true that afterwards in conversation among ourselves (not in Council) I did object to it as a particular hardship on me to be singled out (for as to Mr Livingston his office as Secretary for

Indian Affairs made it his duty to attend) and I think it ungenerous in them to repeat any casual words which I used in conversation at that time. I am sure should I repeat what some of them said at the same time, I could not escape blame.

The truth of the matter is this; that as I was not present in Council when your Excellency desired to know who would attend you to Albany, I cannot of my own knowledge say what pass'd that day in Council; but your Excellency afterwards when you desired me to attend you to Albany, told me that the others (except Mr Livingstone) had declined that service, and for the truth of this I must appeal to your Excellency.

However Sir it is confessed in their own Representation that all desired to be excused (except Mr Cortlandt who was absent as well as my self) and that I likewise desired to be excused, or rather as they express it that I refused to go, and they desired to be excused from going; but that I afterwards was prevailed on to go (for I did go) and they insisted on their excuse, for they did not go. This is the state of the Question confess'd on all sides and I must leave to your Excellency to determine which of us *declin'd going*.

Your Excellency knows that the printed Narrative of your Excellency's Treaty was published several weeks before the time that the Council were pleas'd to censure this paragragh mentioned in their Representation. From the time that it was published, till that day, I was frequently in conversation with these gentlemen, and tho' I beleave none of them doubted of my being privy to that publication, yet none of them at any time took notice of any injury that they thought was done to them by it, till that day: when coming into Council while the Council met in their Legislative capacity (at which time your Excellency is not present) I was surprised to see all the gentlemen of the Council met; for before that time several of them seldom attended as will appear by the minutes of Council & adjournments were frequently made for want of a sufficient number. Mr Chief Justice took the printed narrative out of his pocket and spoke to the purpose as set forth in the censure printed in the New York Post Boy of the 8th of Decr Mr Horsmanden and Mr Murrey made set speeches. As these were all lawyers, and prepared, and the whole a surprise upon me, I was not ready to make such proper answer as perhaps I should otherways have done. But I observed I thought it would be more proper to enquire into this matter in a Privy Council where your Excellency must be present, than now when we are met by ourselves. To which the Chief Justice answered something as to the power of the House of Lords with respect to Privy Councillors at the same time Members of their House; which as I did not understand how he applied it to the present case, I cannot repeat. But my reason for saying this inquiry was more proper for the Privy Council was, that in the present case we were all parties, but in the Privy Council your Excellency could judge between us. Your Excellency from your knowledge could judge of the truth or falsity of it, as you are indifferent between us. I likewise told them that if they thought that there was any thing in that paragraph that by mistake or unguarded expression threw any unjust reflection on the Council, I would join freely with them in doing justice to every one, if the proper steps were taken for that purpose, but I did neither confess nor acknowledge in the manner set forth in that publication, and that minute was drawn up and publish'd without being communicated to me. I think it not fair to repeat in so solemn a manner as that of a Representation from the Council any extempore and unpremeditated expressions that any person may use, without giving him an opportunity to explain them or excuse them; yet from their example I think I may on this occasion be allowed to tell your Excellency that the Chief Justice in this debate said:—That some of the Council of this Province, and named Mr Phillipse,

had been removed from the Council by a false representation made of his being a Jacobite. This gentleman was removed in the first year of Mr Burnet's administration, and tho' I then liv'd in this Province and have been in it ever since, this is the first time I ever heard of this reason for that gentlemans removal. I do not know what Representation Mr Burnet made to the King which occasioned that gentleman's removal, but I have heard & I believe it to be true, that it was for a misdemeanor, of which proof was made, and which then was not doubted to be true, and which perhaps can at this time be proved to be true, it was known to so many persons at that time, & I believe the truth of what I now say may appear from papers in the office of the Lords Commissioners for Trade, or in the Secretary of State's Office.

How the Chief Justice came to make the assertion he then made I know not, but if I be allow'd to follow these gentlemens' example, in forming conjectures of other people's intentions, it might have been with intention to raise a jealousy among the members of His Majesties Council of some such base design at this time; and it is well known that insinuations of this kind will influence weak minds that are not capable of judging of the merits of the mater in debate, and may prejudice those who are more capable. What other motive could induce the Chief Justice to speak in this manner at this time I must confess that I cannot imagine, & I must leave it to your Excellency to judge whether this surmise that I make, be with or without sufficient grounds. I think it the more necessary to take notice of this in the Chief Justice, because I believe that this and such like false suggestions have been the principal means by which many in both the Council and Assembly have been lately prevailed upon on several occasions. In the last place I must observe to your Excellency that the method which these gentlemen have taken to censure this paragraph, cannot be justifyed by any precedents in Parliament (unless it were in the worst of times when there was a settled design to destroy the Constitution of the Government) thus to apply to the people by publication, without any address or application to your Excellency or to any other superior authority, who have a right to judge in matters of this kind, and after they had thus endeavoured to prejudice the minds of the people then to apply to your Excellency. Such methods are at all times (except where open resistance becomes necessary) look't on as dangerous and destructive of good government, and are less excusable in those employed in the administration, than in others.

I am truly surprised with the next charge against me in the Representation made by these gentlemen, that I advised your Excellency not to lay the proceedings of the Council at Albany before the Council at New York according to your Excellency's declaration. What your Excellency's declaration was I know not, being absent, but I must appeal to your Excellency whether I ever, at any time gave such advice as these gentlemen insinuate or have given the least ground for this assertion; neither can I imagine to what purpose such advice could be given, sence those minutes were afterwards, as I believe, lodged in the Secretary's office, as usual. While your Excellency was at Albany you had various affairs and you was obliged to employ your Secretary in much writing, who was deprived of the assistance of a clerk, whom your Excellency carried to Albany for that purpose, by the Clerk's being taken sick & returning to New York. For this reason your Secretary had not time to fill up the minutes with Copies of some papers, which were referred to in them, but left blanks for their being inserted afterwards. These papers were in your Excellency's custody. You told me after my return to New York that in the hurry of putting up your papers when you left Albany you had misplaced one material paper which was to be inserted in the minutes, and that you had been searching for it, and I know no other reason for the delay in depositing the minutes of the

Council at Albany in the Secretary's Office, but this. Your Excellency had been absent about three months from your family; the Assembly was to meet in a few days after your return, and you had all the matters to prepare which were to be laid before them. Before your Excellency could do this, you was taken dangerously ill, and by these means you could not look over the numerous papers you had brought with you from Albany in quest of that paper which was misplaced. But as I informed your Excellency that the gentlemen of the Council intertained some jealousy of the reasons why the Papers were not lodged in the Secretary's Office, your Excellency was prevail'd on before you was well recovered, to search for that paper, and as soon as it was found, so far as I know, all the papers were deposited in the Secretary's Office.

I come now to a very memorable transaction of a Committee of Council in which I own that I difered much in opinion from the other gentlemen of the Council, which occasioned some debate between them & me; but I think it an unusual hardship put upon me by the Representation of these gentlemen, to be put to answer for extempore words, used in the heat of debate, when the words were not taken down in writing and excepted to at the time; but at two months time afterwards they are excepted to, when it may be impossible for me to recollect the occasion of my speaking them, and I must charge this method of proceeding both as unusual and unfair. And tho' I be at present under a very great disadvantage, by my being in the country by myself without any assistance to recollect things past so long sence, now above three months, and to answer the studied and premeditated charge of two Judges and a noted Attorney assisted with the memories of others, who perhaps do not understand for what purpose their memories are made use of, I trust to the force of truth and to your Excellency's candour in judgeing. For this purpose I must give your Excellency an account of several facts which these gentlemen have thought fit to omit. I even perswade myself that when your Excellency observes at what pains these gentlemen are to recollect every casual word that I have at any time spoke, and the artificial turns given to my words that you will think they are at some loss to find real causes of complaint against me; and this observation, so obvious thro' the whole of their charge, gives me a good deal of confidence in making my defence.

But to return to matters of fact. The Committee of Council (for a Council of State when your Excellency is not present I do not understand) taking into consideration your Excellency's Referrence to them for advice (more properly than Message) since your indisposition rendered you incapable of being present, it was objected that they could not give an opinion without previously knowing what orders your Excellency had given to Coll. Roberts the Commanding Officer of the new levied forces in this Province. To this I answered that I did not know that we had a right to demand a particular account of your Excellency's orders to the army and of every military interprise that your Excellency should think proper to undertake, & from the nature of things it is impossible and would be highly inconvenient that every interprise of the army should be first debated in Council of State, by men who have no pretentions to military knowledge and at 100 or 200 miles distance from the army; at least these were my sentiments at that time, and these gentlemen gave no reasons to make me alter my opinion. I said that whatever the orders were, tho' never so necessary, it was plain, from his Excellency's references & Col. Roberts' letter, they could not be executed while the Commissioners witheld the provisions. But as they insisted that the orders to Col. Roberts must be previously known, and that they could not give an opinion without knowing those orders, I had nothing more to say than to desire them to put this down as a reason why they could not give an opinion.

I do not remember any thing as to the minutes of Council that their not being communicated came into debate, but as it is usual for men who design to perplex to bring in matters foreign to the debate, it is not improbable that something of that kind might then be talked of, tho' at present I do not remember it. And as it had been insisted on that the gentlemen of the Council who attended your Excellency at Albany, were only a Committee of Council, probably I have denyed it; for in this case your Excellency could have no advice of Council till the opinion of this Committee be approved of in Council. Upon this supposition a majority of the members of Council may refuse at any time to attend your Excellency and set up an independent authority, and say, that your Excellency and the Members who attend you have no right to proceed on any business, but what is referred to your Excellency by the majority, and I must continue in this opinion, while I think the other opinion directly contrary to our constitution, and till they give me reason to alter it, which as yet they have not attempted. But however this be, it appears by their own Representation that what they thought your Excellency ought to have communicated to them and was properly under debate, was your Excellency's orders to Coll. Roberts. I remember very well that the question mentioned in the Representation respecting these orders was asked me, and that they were asked me by Mr Murray, and the questions were put by him personally to me, and his words were not directed to the Chairman, and in that case I was in the right to say I would not answer his questions even tho' his questions had been pertinent, and otherwise ought to have been answered; which in this case I am humbly of opinion they were not. For, as by the constitution of this Government, in case of accidents the command of these forces might devolve on me, your Excellency may have very cogent reasons to communicate to me matters relating to the army, which you may not think proper to communicate to others. But even supposing the case otherwise and that your Excellency thought proper to communicate any thing to me, which you did not think proper to communicate to the others, it was certainly my duty to keep the secret, and if they think they have a right to know it, they ought to demand it of your Excellency; which was all that I insisted on.

After the Committee of the Council had gone through all the heads of their report, except the third Paragraph, Mr Cheif Justice, who happened to sit next me, entered into conversation with me while the Clerk was taking down the heads agreed upon, for a report, about the Winter Camp, an expression in your Excellency's speech to the Assembly. On this I said he could form no judgement of it, till he was inform'd of the nature of that Camp, and the purposes for which it was design'd; and after a few words the conversation ceased, but it was probable the others heard what passed between the Cheif Justice and me. After this the Clerk read over the heads which he had taken down, and it was ordered that Mr Horsmanden, the Chairman of the Committee, should draw up the report in form from these heads, and send his report to all the Members present, and if they severally approved of it, to sign it, and deliver it to your Excellency. Now in the heads read over by the Clerk, there was not one word relating to any thing in the said third paragraph, and when the Clerk brought the report to me next day for my perusal, I objected to that third paragraph as no part of the heads agreed to by the Committee for their report: to which he answered, "*I told Mr Horsmanden that I believed you would object to that part:*" and then I bid him carry it back to Mr Horsmanden, and tell him that I object to that part as no part of what was agreed to by the Committee, and I expected that Mr Horsmanden as Chairman of the Committee would have desired the Committee to meet again to put this question out of dispute: but he without calling the Committee sign'd

the Report, and delivered it to your Excellency. Your Excellency may remember that when this report was rend in Council, I objected to this paragraph for the reasons I have already set forth, and appealed to the Clerk for the truth who I supposed had the heads agreed to, then to produce in evidence what I asserted. But the gentlemen then present thought proper to rise up one after another and positively to assert that this paragraph was agreed to in the Committee, and said that the Clerk was not to be heard in contradiction to them. But notwithstanding of this, I positively affirm the fact to be as I have related it; and I shall add one reason for confirming it, That as in your Excellency's written referrence & in Col. Roberts' his letter and in any paper referred to that Committee, there was not one word of a Winter Camp, or of the disposition intended to be made of the forces, that paragraph could not in any propriety be made part of the Report. The dispute here related only to the truth of a matter of fact, and justice requires truth to be sacred in all publick enquiries, and therefore when the publick character of the persons concern'd in this debate is considered, it very much concerns His Majesties justice and the safety of every man in this Province that people do not put their confidence only in power and number, without any regard to truth, and I earnestly desire that this matter may be strictly inquired into; for I doubt not before impartial judges the force of truth in this case will be greater than that of power or numbers.

Your Excellency in answer to that part of the Report which reflected on your Excellencys not communicating to them the transactions at Albany took notice that the gentlemen of the Council at New York had taken upon themselves the administration both civil and military, that though you had been so long return'd to this place, they had made no report to you of their proceedings, and that two days after they knew you was returned the Officers of the Militia had been served with their orders, and which had never been communicated to you; on which you made some observations and directed that what you then said should be entered on the minutes. On which some of the gentlemen acknowledged their error and prayed that your Excellency would not order any entry to be made. On which I moved that the Council would likewise take back their report, which had given occasion to those remarks on their conduct made by your Excellency, which being agreed to, your Excellency then told them how desirous you was to have a good understanding with them and that you would at all times be pleased with their giving their advice freely, either jointly as a Council or separately as they should think best. Upon which I was in hopes all things would have been restored to a harmony; but differently things turned out is too well known to your Excellency for to make it necessary for me to repeat. But I do not remember, and I positively deny that I made any promis that any papers of any kind should be laid before the Committee, neither can I imagine what could induce me to make such a promise, if I had, sence no publick papers were in my hands, nor did I at any time concern my self as to what papers your Excellency should think proper to lay before the Council; neither do I at this time know what papers your Excellency has put into the Secretary's Office.

As to your Excellency's Speech, Mesages and Prorogation of the Genl Assembly, I shall only say that your Excellency told me that you had advised with the Cheif Justice and the Speaker of the Assembly both as to the Speech itself and as to the manner of sending it by reason of your indisposition, & I must leave it to your Excellency to say what advice they gave you. I have been for a longer time in the Council than any in it; I do not remember that any Governour advised with the Council as to his speech & messages, or as to prorogations. This is a part of the Prerogative lodged with the Governour solely, and I beleive these

gentlemen can give no instances to the contrary, except very lately, when designs, as I apprehend, were on foot prejudicial to the constitution as established by his Majesties commission to the Governours in Cheif of this Province.

As to the reason why your Excellency did not communicate to the Council the minutes of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, giving an account of Hendrick the Indian's transactions in Canada, I can say I know as little of that matter as any of them can pretend to, and I beleive much less than some of them; because they know them to be of importance, which I do not. But I am at no loss to discover the reason why your Excellency could not take that affair under your consideration at that time. Your Excellency had drawn bills for very large sums for engaging the friendship of the Indians and for defraying the expenses of the Expedition intended against Canada, which the Assembly of this Province had refused to undertake. You was then making up your accounts and writing you letters, when the ships for England were to sail in a few days; and this is so obvious and well known that these gentlemen may be ashamed to say they were at a loss to discover it, and at the same time it too evidently shows how desirous they are to throw blame on me.

May it please your Excellency:—

It is impossible for me to give any answer to the general allegations made by these gentlemen without the least proof, that all the differences which lately happened have been occasioned by my ill advice and that there was a perfect harmony between your Excellency, the Council, and the Assembly till that time which they imagine that I intermedled in the publick affairs. I must submit to your Excellency's own knowledge as to this, and I make no doubt your Excellency will at least give me this testimony, that I was very sensible of the difficulties that would arise in consequence of the measures which your Excellency enclined to follow, and that I took upon me to give no advice but what was of your Excellency's repeated desire, in such manner as I could not refuse consistently with my duty. Your Excellency can best tell whether I had any hand or was so much as privy to the real cause of all the differences which have lately happened in this Province: whether very remarkable differences had not arisen before I came to town, while I was, as these gentlemen say, attending my ordinary domestick affairs in the country: whether before that time a stop was not put to the zeal which the Assembly had expressed for contributing liberally towards the expences of the expedition. Your Excellency can best tell (sence these gentlemen own that I was then only minding my private affairs) who, and what measures, were the principal occasions of this and of several other difficulties Your Excellency was unexpectedly thrown into in the public administration of affairs, when you was engaged in matters of the greatest importance, and that these things had happened before your Excellency required my attendance in Council, and when it is not presumed I had any share in them. I have only given my assistance to extricate your Excellency from the difficulties that were laid in your way in order to perplex the publick affairs, and my having had some success in this and preventing the slur which was designed to be thrown on your Excellency's reputation, I am convinced you are well satisfied is the real cause of all the resentment which has fallen upon me.

And on this occasion I hope that your Excellency will pardon me if I remind you of what you seemed lately very sensible, that all the difficulties you have met with are owing to the advice your Excellency received at your first coming to this place, by which you gave up those powers in government, by which former Governors preserved the authority and dignity of their

office, and thereby gave some designing men the hopes of making your Excellency and all future Governors meer dependants on a faction. Your Excellency is now sensible how dangerous these concessions have proved to his Majesties authority in the hands of his Governor, and may hereafter prove to the dependency of this Province on the Crown; and it is truly the strugal for power in a faction, that is the real cause of all the uneasiness which has happened to your Excellency, and of this the generality of the people of this Province are truly sensible. Your Excellency will perceive from some things which I have been obliged on this occasion to write in my own defence that I have been so far from giving your Excellency an ill impression of these gentlemen, that I have concealed things from you that might greatly have served for that purpose had it been my design.

I shall not attempt to give any return to the wit with which that performance is embellished, because the wit only serves to show the true disposition of the mind and the rancour with which the author writes; neither do I envy him the peculiarity by which he always distinguishes and makes himself known in putting the worst and most unnatural construction on words that it is possible they can bear.

On the whole I think I may be allowed to say, that it is an invidious misrepresentation of facts, and however the author may have endeavoured to cover his envy, it at last breaks openly forth in the last paragraph save one, in the following words.

Mr Colden has told the world in print of his being the next person to your Excellency in the Administration. We shall not make any reflections on this circumstance, but leave your Excellency to consider whether it may not be his interest to imbroil your Excellency's affairs and distract your administration, the consequence of which may be his getting the reins of government into his own hands; and here perhaps your Excellency may find that which was intended to be a reflection on others "one of those artful and designing men who have private views."

What Mr Colden, as they say, has told the world in print, I suppose must refer to page 9th of your Excellency's treaty with the Indians when last at Albany, which in the printed account thereof is said to be introduced as follows:—

His Excellency our Governour having been taken ill and as yet not so well recovered as that he can safely come abroad, has ordered me (being the next person to him in the Administration) to speak to you in his name, which I shall do in the same words which he designed to have spoke had he not been prevented by sickness.

Tho' I cannot clear myself from my share of vanity, a weed which is observed to grow luxuriously in an American soil, yet any one with a moderate share of candour would put a favorable construction on Mr Colden's telling the Indians on the occasion of his speaking to them in a publick treaty, that he was the next person to the Governor in the Administration as it shewed his Excellencys respect to the Indians, and likewise gave the greater credit to what was said. It seem'd reasonable to tell the Indians why your Excellency had made choice of Mr Colden rather than another, and I must leave it to this author of wit and penetration to give a better reason for the choice, because I cannot give any other, and I beleive it was the true reason. Why this came to be printed I can give no other reason, but things were to be told truly as they were, and if it be considered that every man in this Province knew that I am the first in the Council or the next in the Administration as certainly before this publication as afterwards, I could not have my vanity much encreas'd by it. But what follows in the paragraph appears too openly invidious, when in the whole Representation they have not been able to give one instance of my stirring up disscentions and differences among the

branches of the Legislature to lay so heavy a charge without one proof is something very extraordinary in view of their publick character and then likewise to insinuate to your Excellency that I design to supplant you, without the least colour to support it, I know not how any thing like this could be defended among gentlemen in common conversation, much less so in so solemn a Representation, wherein they value themselves for their moderation in their censure of me.

For as to all the instances given in this Representation they only relate to differences between these gentlemen and myself, and no way concern your Excellency and the other branches of the Legislature. Have I not then much reason, from this Representation, to charge some of them with a design to supplant me in any expectation I may have of the Administration devolving into my hands after 24 years service in His Majesties Council here.

I have one comfort under all these heavy charges, that as your Excellency knows well all the publick transactions, and knows better than any other what advice I have presumed at any time to give you, your Excellency can be a true and indisputable wittness between these gentlemen and me. And as I have reason to apprehend that tho' this Representation was made to your Excellency, it is designed to take effect (if possible) in some other place, where the truth of facts cannot be so well known, and where they hope their number will be reckoned as a number of witnesses in evidence of the truth, I must appeal to your Excellency in my own vindication, and I doubt not you will do the justice of telling the truth. That this is the view of these gentlemen in their Representation, I think it is evident from the time they have chosen to make it. I was above two months at New York during which time I was, as they say, sowing dissentions between your Excellency and the other branches of the Legislature, I was misleading your Excellency with design to supplant you, I stay'd ten days after the Prorogation of the Assembly, yet in all that time they did not warn your Excellency against these, as they pretend, mischeivous designs, but chose to give in their representation after I was gon into the Country at above sixty miles from New York, and when all communication was cut off between my house and the town.

But notwithstanding of all this the confidence I have in the penetration of his Majesties Ministers if they can have time only to read over the publick transactions since the 6th of June, the time sence which they say your Excellency received advice from me; what your Excellency has done for His Majesties service since that time; your Excellencys speech & messages; the representations of Assembly, and of these members of Council, and the resolves of Assembly in answer to your Messages; I am perswaded no doubt can remain with them from whence all these publick differences arise. A scene will open to them not only of oppressing the innocent by meer power and number but likewise of blasting the reputation of his Majesties servants in the highest stations in this Province in the faithfull performance of their duty. And I hope his Majesties ministers will think it incumbent on them to give an effectual check to such designs of a faction as have a natural tendency to destroy the publick safety and security of the Province, and the private safety of every person in it, and I will take the liberty to say that if something be not at this time don, to give the power of the faction a check, few if any in this Province will after this run the hazard of given them any opposition.

On this occasion I think it my duty to take notice to your Excellency of several scandalous papers publish'd by the publick printer who is in the pay of this government, reflecting in such a manner on your Excellency's administration, that strangers may be apt to imagine that the course of the Law is at present shut up, and the Province is subject to military law and

execution; than which nothing can be more false, and nothing more effectual to alienate the minds of the people from their duty. I beleive it will be difficult to assign any reason for this Printer depending on the government, thus daring to publish in open defiance of the Administration, but the confidence he has in the power of a faction. Please to see the New York Weekly Post Boys, published since I left the Town, of the 15th and 29th of December, for proof of what I now say.

Being informed that the last vesel which is to go in this season, for England, is ready to sail about this time, I am oblig'd to hurry my self in making this answer that if possible it may reach your Excellency's hands before that vessel sails. And therefore I must beg of your Excellency to excuse any inaccuracy, or other defect, which may appear in it, and which perhaps I might have avoided had more time been allowed me. With confidence therefore in your Excellency's candour and justice, this my defence is humbly submitted to your Excellency's judgement by

Your Excellency's

Most obedient & most humble Servant

(Indorsed) "29 Jany 174$\frac{4}{5}$ (signed) CADWALLADER COLDEN.

"Doctor Coldens Answer to the

"Council's Representation agst him."

Governor Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York (S. P. O.) X. 191.

New York 11th May 1747.

May it please Your Grace. (Duplicate)

I understood from your Grace's letter of the 9th April 1746. that I was to endeavour to levy as great a number of forces within my government, as I could, for an expedition which His Majesty intended against Canada, that the like orders were given to the Governours of the neighbouring colonies, and that all the charges of levying those forces, arming cloathing & paying them &^{c} were to be defrayed by the respective Assemblys of the Governm^{ts} where they were levied, or by General St Clair who was to command in Chief on the said expedition, or by some other person to be appointed by His Majesty for that purpose. And tho' the rendezvous of that part of the forces wch was to go by land was directed to be at Albany within my government, yet I had no other nor more particular directions in this affair, then such as all the neighbouring Governours had, the command of that part of the forces being given to Mr Gooch, Lieutenant Governour of Virginia; but Brigadier Gooch having declined to take the command & the other Governours having declared that they had nothing further to do with them after they were in my government they having marched to the place of rendezvous, I was under the necessity to take the Command of them by virtue of His Majesty's Commission to me, appointing me Captain General of the Province of New York and the territories thereon depending in America & of the Colony of Connecticut; & from the necessity of affairs I thought my self obliged in duty to His Majesty to take care of them & by some means or other

Williamsburg February 26th 1764

Sir

Tho' contrary to all Rule and Practice in like Cases, I have transmitted by Lieutenant Muse, so much more Subsistance for Officers and Men who went from hence as will be sufficient, by my Calculation, to serve them until their March for Albany; and have given express Orders to Captain Robinson, if they should leave New York sooner and Money be left in his Hands, to stop that Payment before they join the other Troops.

The last Fall I sent my Messenger with a Letter to the Cherikee Nation of Indians, in Order to keep them steady to the British Interest: and in December last he brought me their Answer; wherein they inclosed a Pipe their Token of Peace which they desired might be sent to the Six Nations, with whom they were very desirous of being hearty Friends, telling me at the same Time of their having had Emissaries among them from the French endeavouring to persuade them to take Part with them in the War, but they had put them off with Pretences that they could not resolve upon a Matter of such Consequence until the latter End of April or May next: hoping in the mean time to hear again from them, for that they, You must think, expecting some Presents, would follow my Advice. Accordingly my Messenger sets out again in about seven Days, and carries with him a Suit of Scarlet laced

To His Exc'y Gov: Elliot

Cloth Cloaths for their young King; a Suit of blue trimmed Cloth for their Head Warrior, and Six plain Suits for their leading Men, with Hats, Shoes, &c. by these and other Douceurs, and good Words I make no Doubt, I shall at least prevail with them to be Neuter; if not to send some of their fighting men to join our Troops, which it shall be my Endeavours to effectuate.

Nothing could be plainer than His Majesty's Commands signified to the several Governors by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that the Provinces should supply their Quota of Men with every necessary, as Pay, Cloaths, and Provisions; and that the Subsistance, and a Consideration for the Cloaths should be reimbursed them; nor can I find any Excuse for those who have neglected it.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant

William Gooch

110

New York 29th Feb.y 1747

Sir

I am favour'd with your Ex.cy Letter of the 23d Inst.t by Mr Delancy with an Extract of His Grace the Duke of Newcastles Letter to you dated 3d Feb.y 1747 recommending among other things our Endeavours to preserve the Friendship of the Indians of the Six Nations. This I immediatly laid before His Majestys Council, as I conceived it wou'd give them some incouragement to assist me with the Assembly to carry into Execution the intended Enterprize against Crown Point. They desired the Extract might be referr'd to their Consideration & they wou'd report their Opinion thereon, which I have inclosed for your Ex.cy Perusal, as it extends to some things that must come also under your consideration. I've also laid part of the said Extract before the Assembly with the inclosed Message, & do Assure your Ex.cy that I will do every thing in my Power to Promote the carrying on the agreement, but should that fail, I am of Opinion, that a Strong Fort Shou'd be Built at the Carrying Place at all Events.

As the Four Hundred Men to be supplied by your Govern.t for this Province is now to be raise in Connecticut by your Alterations I must

His Excellency William Shirley Esqr.

recommend

recommend it to your Ex^y to use your Interest with Governor Law for that Number.

Consonant to the Councils advice, I have engaged Col. Johnson (now with me) to be the Person most proper to go among the Six Nations with the Indian Interpreter, in order to prevent their going to Canada in the Spring, & to prepare them for their Joining us in the Enterprize against Crown Point. Upon this Occation, I shall commission him to make them a Present 'til His Majesty's Presents arrive, and at the same time I shall order him to Compleat all the Forts that were begun for the Protection of their Old Men, Wives & Children. I shall be glad if your Ex^y will give me your Sentiments, what further length I can go at the Expence of the Crown for their Encouragement, over & above what is contain'd in the agreement, & if I may continue the Officers to Command them that I appointed on the Occation of the Expedition against Canada, with which they were then much Pleased, having likewise allow'd them at that time, a Number of Christians to Join them in their March, who from time to time ever since, attended their Partys against the Enemy's Settlements.

Your Ex^y will observe, the Council advise another meeting of the Com^rs at New York, as soon as may be in order, as they say, to try to bring in the two Governments of Jersey and Pensylvania, to a Proportion of their Money for this Enterprize, & if your Ex^y thinks proper to make application to these Governments on this Head, I will join you therein in any shape you please, as they can have no Excuse now to decline their Assistance, since His Majesty has recommended this service so strongly to them; but should they refuse, I perswade myself our Com^rs will meet those

of

your Governm[t] at any (Present time) for Allowing the agreement if recommended by your Excellencey.

I am very ready to Join you in our application to M[r] Knowles, for a Supply of Ships to make a Diversion up the river St Lawrence if the Enterprise goes on, & to the Commanding Officer at Louisbourg when any Ships of War arrive there, which I think will contribute much to our Success. and should the Forts at Crown Point be reduced to His Majesty's Obedience I am also Willing to undertake the Maintaining of it jointly with your Ex[y] at the Charge of the Crown, 'til His Majesty's Pleasure is Known.

The Flagg of Truce which Col: Stoddard Mentions to Your Ex[y] was not intended to carry on a Neutrality, but to Claim the Redemption of some of the Six Nations now Prisoners at Canada as also some Christians taken by the Enemy in the Frontiers of this Province, it is not yet granted, nor can it be so, until I can obtain some French Prisoners for that Purpose, and you may be assured that I will Commission none to go without, but such, as I know can be depended upon, Altho' the Scheme of Neutrality.

Your Ex[y] Sentiments upon the advice I've received from His Majesty's Council here with your Resolutions upon the Subject matter of this Letter, requires a Speedy answer, therefore I must desire you'l send it me by Express, by which Time I hope to be able to give your Ex[y] a better Account of my Success with the Assembly of this Province.

&c

In the mean time I am with very great
Regard Sir

Your most obedt
humble Servt

G. Washington

Lt Genl. Wm
Gov. Clinton

Sir

Inclosed I send you a Copy of the Record of the Proceedings of the Conajoharie Indians concerning the Missionaries proposed to be sent among them, they seemed to be very Glad and Desirous that the Corporation in England and Commissaries abroad should be Remembred Thankfully that the Corporation in England and Commissaries abroad should be so much Concerned for their welfare, and told me they would be very Glad to Imbrace the Opportunity —

when I arrived at the Mohawks I was Informed of the Conajoharie Indians to be there next day, which caused me to stay there to their habitations — the Design of their Coming was to Consult with Coll. Johnson and the Mohawks to send up amongst the other nations to mourn the Death of Hendrick Deceased, for that is done none of the Upper nations will Go out to War, that being an ancient Custom amongst them —

while I was at Coll. Johnsons Thirty Six Where filled out, belonging to the Upper Castle of Conajoharie, who are to set out the 26th of this Instant, to Go in a Body till they come to the Borders of Canada, and then to Seperate in three parties — an other party have promised to Go the 28th of this month, while I was there, Came two Onondagers Expresh from Onondago, who brought an account, that all the nations were all Mohawks, waiting the morning of their Deceased Sachem aforesaid that the Governor of Canada had desired the allowances to Join him in the war — Their answer was, the Lords the five nations took, they would take the same — that the missionary had heard of their Sachims Dying at albany, but have since Sent to know that the Conclusions we had made before he Dyed, they Agreed to —

I have advised with Coll. Johnson Concerning the Bounty money, we thought best not to acquaint them of it, for Reason, As we are in an Expectation to get the whole Six nations Engaged As soon as possible and the bounty As yet being on prisoners & Skalps from the Governor of newyork, and Likely they may drop it — the setting out and other Incidentle Charges being to Great, that if we do Succeed of which I do not Doubt, Should Ruin both Governments — Every Judge setted for the first time must have a Gun if they have none of their own, and if they have one they are paid forty Shillings in Cash — one Blanket one Shirt, one Shaddow, a Cap or Judges Breech's a Skin for shoes a Hatchit & Knives, three Pound of Paint, & 18 of Powder, 4 of Lead, 6 Flints, 2 oz Callash, And Between Six of them a Kettle, all those things they are to have every time they go out Except the Gun — A Quantity of Rum besides the maintaining of the Laws and Customs, Especially of those of the Lower Castles —

As much as I am Sencible the Government is so much Inclined to the welfare of the Several Provinces, is so much Depending on the Six nations, being Hourly Engaged in the war, I am Resolved to go Monday — am to set out next Saturday morning, hoping to Give you a Good acc't when I Return — which Journey will take me up about a month —

I had almost forgot to acq^t your Hon^r How I Spoak to Coll^o Johnson and ye Indians, Concerning two or three whitemen, in every party, of which they seem very willing, provided they have provisions from ye Generous Coll^o Johnson, will allow them two Shillings a Day York money, and their find the filling out as the Indians

By The inclos'd acc^t your Hon^r may Easely Imagine, what Considerable Quantety of Goods it will take to Supply all ye Nations Coll^o Johnson hath sent to Gouvern^r Clinton, for Six or Eight Hundred pounds worth in the above^d Goods, And his answer was, they were not to be had at newyork, Therefore if they were sent from Boston, Directed to Coll^o Johnson it might Effect the Business in an ample manner, Nor I Imagine this might be a meanes, that more prisoners Should be Brought. And much Less Expence to ye Government Then if the Bounty were made Known to them, the holdithstanding if I Should find after ye morning, at onondage, it would be neglected which I not Expect I Shall acq^t them therwith, that Such a Bounty is allowd, if it Can be otherwise

I Desire your Honour to acquaint his Excell^y Gouvern^r Shirley of my being Gone on This Ensueing Journey Thinking it at present the Greatest Service I Can do Unto his majest^y am with my Regards to your Honour And worthy Family your most

Humble Most obedient
Servent
Willm Johnson

Albany march ye 26th 1747

cilement à faire cette dépense, mais il faut considérer qu'il est d'une très grande importance de ne pas la différer davantage pour mettre des bornes à l'ambition des Anglois, et pour pouvoir rendre libre la navigation de ce fleuve, en le couvrant par là des incursions que les Tchicachas et Cherakis sont sujets à y faire tous les ans.

Il seroit même à craindre que les premiers ne nous prévinssent en y bâtissant eux-mêmes un fort, auquel cas il faudroit renoncer à la communication d'icy aux Illinois et des Illinois en Canada, parce qu'ils nous en boucheroient par là le passage et deviendroient maistres de la navigation de tous les Pays d'en Haut.

V

L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES ANGLAIS SUR L'OUABACHE OU SUR LA RIVIÈRE DES CHERAQUIS SERAIT FUNESTE AUX INTÉRÊTS FRANÇAIS. SI L'ON FOURNISSAIT AUX CHAOUANONS CE DONT ILS ONT BESOIN, ON CHASSERAIT LES ANGLAIS DE NOS RIVIÈRES.

Extrait d'une lettre de M. de Vaudreuil, gouverneur de la Louisiane, au Ministre de la Marine.

8 Avril 1747.

J'ay bien compris, par la prise de la flûte du Roy l'*Éléphant*, que les trois Anglois, que j'y avois fait embarquer, ne se sont pas rendus en France. J'ay toujours craint, depuis, *quelques*

expéditions de leur part sur nos rivières par les connoissances qu'ils en ont pris, particulièrement sur celle de Ouabache, où il est à appréhender qu'ils nous préviennent en y établissant quelque forteresse, qui nous couperoit toute communication d'icy aux Illinois, des Illinois en Canada par cette Rivière.

Il y en auroit bien quelque apparence, suivant ce que me marque tout récemment M. Bertet par des voyageurs qui sont descendus avec beaucoup de farine, qu'*il a été informé par les Chaouanons, qu'il y avoit des Anglois qui devoient venir s'établir au bas de celle des Cherakis, desquels ils tireroient leurs besoins* sous son bon plaisir, puisqu'il n'étoit point en état de leur fournir, à quoi ce commandant doit *formellement s'opposer,* et je vais lui recommander par le convoi de tout mettre en usage pour cela. Les courses qu'il va faire faire sur les habitations de Philadelphie et sur nos rivières, où les Anglois ont d'anciens établissemens, par un party de François et d'étrangers, tant du continent des Illinois que des rivières du Missouri et d'Ouabache, y compris les Chaouanons, pourront bien déranger ces Anglois du projet, qu'ils peuvent avoir formé, de venir s'établir en cet endroit. Et la crainte, que j'en ai toujours eue, m'a fait insister, Monseigneur, *à vous faire sentir de quelle importance nous seroit le fort projeté sur Ouabache. J'en sens tellement la nécessité que j'aurois pris sur moi de le commencer* cette année, si je n'avois trouvé à ce sujet vos ordres trop précis. Ces considérations me font espérer, Monseigneur, que vous voudrés bien m'en donner par le prochain vaisseau, qui puissent déterminer cet établissement, suivant le plan que vous en avez.

Quant aux Chaouanons, je ne négligerai rien pour seconder les intentions qu'a M. le marquis de Beauharnois *de les faire établir du côté du Détroit, de crainte que* par leur établissement sur Ouabache, l'Anglois n'ait occasion de se rapprocher encore de nous. M. Bertet me marque, à ce sujet, que, s'il étoit en situation de fournir à cette nation ses besoins, il se porteroit fort, non seulement d'empêcher qu'elle n'ait aucun commerce avec ces Anglois, mais encore de les chasser de nos rivières, où ils ont depuis longtemps des magasins.

Les colliers et calumets, qui couroient *parmi les nations des Illinois et d'Ouabache,* dont j'ai eu, Monseigneur, l'honneur de vous rendre compte par une précédente lettre, *venoient de la part des Anglois, qui s'étoient servis des Miamis du Portage, pour faire courir le bruit parmy elles que les Iroquois* devoient venir les détruire, ce qui avoit fort alarmé les nations, que M. Bertet a tranquillisées de façon qu'elles ont toutes accepté le casse-tête pour aller frapper sur les Anglois, et devoient partir dans ce mois pour se rendre à la rivière du Sud, où elles doivent se rassembler avec un parti de François pour l'expédition.

their Officers had received money for their whole pay, & that they were defrauded of it. Upon this the mutiny became almost universal. As these troops had been kept on the frontiers for the defence of it, the Province must inevitably be exposed to the greatest dangers from the enemy if these troops should be suffered to disband, as well as to plundering & other mischiefs from mutinous soldiers; I applyed to the Assembly for assistance on this occasion: but what an indecent refusal I received from them will appear from their answer, a copy of which I beg leave to inclose to your Grace; I was then reduced to draw bills for the whole payment of the forces at Albany. By the minutes of Council & other papers inclosed, the absolute necessity of drawing these Bills I hope will evidently appear to Your Grace; for that reason I entreat the favour of their being paid, or that care be taken that I do not suffer in my fortune by my doing what I could not omit, without exposing many of his Majestys subjects to certain ruin.

The Bills I first drew for the 40ª. p^{r} ma were drawn on Pay Office, but as I began to doubt whether these troops be upon the establishment for the pay of the army, I thought it more advisable to draw on the Treasury, who may order (as I think) the payment of them in any manner that may be proper.

Coll. Johnson who I have employ'd as Chief Manager of the Indian War and Colonel over all the Indians, by their own approbation has sent several parties of Indians into Canada & brought back at several times prisoners & scalps, but the expedition being laid aside last year, the Indians were discouraged and began to entertain jealousies, by which a new expence became necessary to remove those jealousies & to bring them back to their former tempers; but unless some enterprize be undertaken, which may keep up their spiritts, we may again loose them. I intend to propose some thing to our Assembly for this purpose that they may give what is necessary for the expence of it, but I almost dispair of any success with them when money is demanded

I must likewise inform your Grace that by this last trip to Albany, I have got two Indian Nations to join with us, who are numerous & who were formerly allways in the French interest. They have actually fallen upon several French trading parties. They may be of singular use to distress the French trade & to cut off all communication between the French in Missesipia river & Canada.

I hope to have the honour of receiving your Graces commands with my leave to come to England to settle my private affairs. I am with the greatest respect, My Lord

Your Graces most obedient
humble servant
G. CLINTON

New York 23 July 1747.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Colonel Johnson's Speech to the Indians and their Answer.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 281.]

Bretheren

I am greatly overjoyed at this time to see you all here, & to hear of the welfare of all your Bretheren, I also heartily bid you welcome in your Brother the Governour's name, whose

regard for you I assure you is very great, & hope as I have the honour of managing his business relateing to Indian affairs to convince you also of my good will to serve you as far as in my power lyes.

Bretheren, I have yesterday heard your news & message, which I conceive to be this; that you are sent here by the Seneca's, Chenondadees, & the Oghiny-yawees, to desire a little time of your Brother the Governour, or that he would stop his hand a little in order to get the Coghnawayees & Scawendadeys to come among you, from the French; which you say they firmly promised they would. You promise that as soon as that is done, you will strongly invite all the distant nations in your alliance to come & join you against the French & the rest of their Indians & totally destroy them.

Bretheren. In answer to your request of delaying the army or our forces here, I think I need not say much about, because you must be all sensible that the Great King your Father is intire master of that, & we must follow his directions. However as such a large body of men & such a number of ships takes a long time to prepare & moves but slowly on; you may (if you exert yourselves, & the Coghnawagees bee but willing to come among you, perhaps have time to bring it about 'ere our army is in their country; which I should bee glad to see & heartily thank you for.

Bretheren. You all very well know that your Brother the Governour as also the Governour of Boston desired nothing more then the coming over of Coghnawagees & Scawendadeys to their own flesh & blood from whence they derived, & as yet by right belong. You have all seen & heard for these two years past they have both severall times and severall means tryed to gett them away from the French by whom they are blindfolded & ill used, as plainly appears by their setting them on against your Bretheren here, like dogs, & still continues the same vile practice, & I am much afraid & almost positive that at last he will sett them up against you, whenever he has an oppertunity; for he is very full of design & treachery, as you all, by sorrowfull experience, have formerly found: wherefore I beg you will beware now of the same.

A Belt.

Bretheren. I can't see by any actions of the Cognawagees or Scawendadyes[1] that they mean any thing but to slaughter us, & deceive you if they can, for you see they constantly keep on murdering our people & are now several of them gone, as I am well informed, among the Ottowawaes & other foreign nations, to get more to their assistance, which does not at all look like what they promised you. However Bretheren, if you find or can think of any means or ways to gett them from there, do it, & I shall be very thankfull for it. You may well think & beleive Bretheren it would make my heart bleed to see them who are of our own flesh and blood, destroyed & slaughtered, which must be the case soon, if they are now obstinate & will not hear to this your last desire. For the Great King your Father is determined to destory & root the French out of that country entirely, before ever he stops his hand. 2 large Belts here. And he expects as does your Brother the Governour & I, that you will all now rise up chearfully & make use of the ax immediately against the French & all the rest of their adherents. A Large Belt.

Bretheren. I would also strongly entreate of you by the long friendship consisting between us that you may use your interest immediately to invite & call to our assistance all other Indians

[1] Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Canada. *Colden.*

or Bretheren in alliance with you, who as I am sensible only wait for your call or invitation. This is the only way to convince us that you have the same regard for your Bretheren that your fam'd ancestors had.— A Belt.

The answer of the Indians.

Brother Waraghiyaghey. In answer to your desire of using the Ax &c. We promise you that we will as soon as we get home, call together all the Five Nations & the rest of our friends, to meet at Onondaga in order to gett & send out as many warriours against the French &c. as we can possibly muster up.

Brother we are highly obliged & very thankfull to you for the regard you show for us by intreating & pressing us to gett away our Bretheren the Coghnawagees & Scawendadeys from among the French, telling & assuring us that you would not delight in spilling their blood, if you could possibly help it; wherefore to prevent which, we do assure you that we will immediately use our utmost endeavours to gett them from there, & in the mean time promise you sincearly that we will instantly with all our forces fall upon the French & all the rest of their adherents.

(Indorsed)
" Copy of Col. Johnson's speech to
" the Indians & their answer
" thereto. 25th April 1747.
" In Govr Clinton's of July 23. 1747."

Colonel Johnson to Governor Clinton.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 296.]

Mount Johnson May 7th 1747.

May it please your Excellency.

I have this good while past (with the utmost impatience) expected the honour of a few lines from you with some encouragement or directions how far to proceed in this affair I have in hand which prospers better than ever could be expected, considering the bad disposition of those people at first & the many disappointments has been met with since, the tediousness of the forces marching makes them very dubious & uneasy, but I have hitherto with a great deal of fatigue & pains made them a little easy & shall still do the same as long as possibly can, but at the latter end, should things miscarry, it will be the intire ruin of me; for I can not pretend to live any where near them, as your Excellency may be sensible of they being a blood thirsty revengefull sett of people to any whom they have a regard for, should they be mislead or deceived by them; which (as I said before) if affairs take another turn will be the case with me; which makes me very uneasy at present together with having no proper necessaries for carrying on so weighty an affair, & left quite in the dark besides, without any intelligence or

Boston May 18th 1747

Sir,

This goes to inform your Excellency, that by Dispatches I have receivd from Albany & Northampton, I find that the Indians of the six Nations are generally spirited to go to War against the French of Canada, that divers Parties are now out, & others daily offering themselves, which is a Point the Governmt of New England (especially those of the Massachusetts & Connecticut) have been labouring to carry ever since the first of the War; And if this Spirit be duly cherished & properly managed & directed it may by the Blessing of God prove of unspeakable Benefit for the Safety of these Colonies. I refer your Excellency to an Extract from Colo Stoddard's Letter to me for a more particular account of this Affair, tho' I suppose you have a full Information thereof from Mr Johnson: Only I would observe that Colo Johnson & Mr Lydius, whose Influence on the Indians has brought about this great Event, are under such Engagemt as they are not able to fulfill without proper Supplies from these Governmts and if for want of that the Indians should suffer any Disappointment, It is more than probable that they will be disgusted at their being left in the Lurch by us, and will fall entirely into the Interests of the French, which will be more fatal to these Colonies than any thing that has yet befallen us. Now as there is no General Court in being in this Province, we can do nothing at present for the furnishing these Gentlemen Tho' our General Court have intrusted Mr Lydius with this Affair, and have undertaken to supply him with a considerable Sum for this Service, and he has made his Draughts for the Payment, which will be done; but the Parties of Indians come so fast upon him & Mr Johnson to be filled out for this Service, that what they will receive at

His Excellency George Clinton Esqr

at present from this Governm.t will be a very inconsiderable Part of what they are under Engagem.t for, & the Gentlemen seem to apprehend that there is great danger of their being ruined, & the common Cause suffer the greatest Damage that we can conceive of, unless they be relievd from these Governments. And as your Governm.t & ours, with that of Connecticut have acted in Concert in the several Treaties had with the six Nations to bring them into the War, I can have no doubt but your General Court will in this critical Conjunctnce readily make such Supplies for the Encouragem.t of the Indians of the six Nations for prosecuting this War, & for keeping these Gentlemen in heart 'till an Agreem.t may be made between the Governm.ts to apportion the Charge that has arisen or may arise in this important Affair among themselves; And I shall lay this Matter before our General Court at their first Meeting, & doubt not but that they will chearfully fall into all the Measures necessary for promoting this important Interest, & think it advisable that your Governm.t should send to all the other Governm.ts to join in this Bussiness, which I shall do likewise. —— You will please to lay these Matters before your Assembly as soon as possible, & let me [illegible] know their Resolutions on this Affair.

New York 26th May 1757

284

195

I give you the greatest pleasure that you & the Neighbouring Colonies are now sensible of the good effect of my Treaty with the Six United & other Indian Nations last Summer & of the constant endeavours I have used to make the best use of the good disposition they were at that time brought into; it has been attended with a very great expence to the Crown, not only at that Treaty but likewise since in sending out the several parties which have been sent out & in rewarding them on several occasions for their Scalps & for particular Services as well as for the pay of the Officers which I have since that time constantly employed among them, this charge has since I left Albany amounted to at least Two thousand Pounds this Currency. It must therefore be very agreable to His Majesty that your Province affords a suitable assistance in this Service which contributes so much to the safety of all the rest of His Colonies in North America & no doubt His Majesty expects it of you, You ought also to send such persons as you shall think proper to receive any money or goods distributed by Col.o Johnson as Commissioner to manage the affairs of the Indians so far as relates to the War & in what money shall be destined by you to encourage the Indians in Prosecuting of the War & to be sensible of that Gentlemans service in this most fatiguing as well as dangerous employment requires great courage as well as fidelity & address & therefore I hope among other things you will consider his Service & place that confidence in him which he deserves.

But as we all our Endeavours for encouraging the Indians in this manner I am convinced that unless we join with them at least in some notable enterprise against the Enemy their Zeal will flag & they will entertain a Jealousy that we design to make them the Sacrifice it will be much easier to guard against this Jealousy than to remove it after this is done. As soon as in my Opinion no particular Scheme can be entered into till His Majesty is known with respect to the use he intends to put the Forces which were levied for the Expedition against Canada.

I shall keep the Assembly of this Province by short adjournments in readiness on any Emergency & in the mean time you may have your thoughts to make preparations according to what ever Orders may come from His Majesty & you may be assured I will heartily concur in every thing that tends to His Majesty's Service I am &c.

G. Clinton

Gov.r Law

Remarks on the Representation of the Assembly of New-York.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 117.]

Remarks in answer to the representation of the General Assembly of New York, presented to His Excell^{cy} Govr Clinton 26. of May 1747.

The first Paragraph of the Assembly's representation of 26 May 1747. in answer to the Gov$^{r's}$ Message of 24th April is to throw some Slur on the Govr, as if he through fear of what he expected from the house, in answer to that Message, had adjourned the house, without allowing them time, to give an answer; whereas in truth they had nine days after that Message was sent without any kind of interruption from the Governour.

The disorders which happened about that time among the new Levies that were then at Albany, made it necessary for him to think of some method, to put a stop to them, and which he apprehended could not be done without his going thither, and for that reason, before the letter was delivered to the Speaker, ordering him to adjourn the house, the Govr sent for the Speaker and acquainted him with his intention, who answered: the house would be well pleased with some recess at this time; and no mention being made of the representation in any of the proceedings of the house, during these nine days; the Govr had reason to think (as he did) that the house had laid aside the thoughts of making it. But as the Govr at that time expected orders every day with respect to the expedition intended against Canada, he did not think it proper to adjourn them longer, than from week to week, and it was only for these purposes that the several adjournments were made, till after the Representation was brought in and approved of in the precipitate manner taken notice of in the Gov$^{r's}$ answer to it.

It may not be improper to observe further, that when this Representation was approved of in this manner, only fourteen Members were present, as appears by their minutes of that day, which number was the smallest that can constitute a house.

The excuse made of their not intending to give offence by their Address (or rather Message) of 16th of April might have passed, had then been the only matter in their proceedings, which showed an intention to throw blame on the Govr or to give offence. But if it be considered that the Govr at the opening of this session had passed over every thing that had occasioned disputes in the proceeding session, and had laid the matters before them, as if no difference had happened, and they to shew, that they on their parts were resolved not to suffer them to drop, had (without any necessity or occasion leading them to it) resolved to adhere to the Representation they had made in the preceding Session, and had put in Clauses in to the Bill for supplying provisions to the new Levies, raised in this Province, which could be of no use, or reserve any purpose, but to shew their disrespect to the Governour's person, and to provoke him to refuse that Bill, in hopes thereby to load him with more difficultys; indifferent persons (considering these things) can not receive this excuse as real, or think that the Assembly did not intend to give offence, and if any doubts of their intentions could remain with any one, the subsequent parts of these remarks must effectually remove them.

The compilers of this representation think they have got an advantage of the Governour, from his own Act, in having sent Captn Staats with a command of the New Levies to range the Woods, while the Govr was on Treaty last year with the Indians, in answer to his refusing to send the new Levies to range the Woods, in the manner desired by the Assembly; but if

it be considered that the New Levies were not then regularly formed, and many of their Officers absent, it can not be a standing rule, as to what may be proper to be done, after these new Levies were formed, and put under their proper Officers; besides this the inconveniencys which the Govr observed in this single Act, made him resolve not to do the like again.

Though the Assembly can not deny the great advantages which the Govr gained to all the British Colonies in North America, and more particularly to this Province, by securing the fidelity of, and engaging the Six united Indian Nations in the War, against the French, yet it is well known, with what reluctancy they were brought to acknowledge, that the Govr had done this, by an insinuation put into their Representation, in the proceeding Sessions, that they doubted whether the Indians were sincere in the engagements they had entered into with his Excellcy; but when by the Incursions their several parties had made into Canada, they could no longer raise, a jealousy of their not having entered into the War, by the effects of these incursions, which were seen in the City of New York, as well as at Albany; they now endeavour to lessen the Services the Governr had done, in the eyes of the people, by an insinuation that more ought to have been done, by obliging the Indians to make war on the French Indians as well as on the French themselves. But if the disposition of the Indians before the last Treaty with them, be considered, how much they were discontented and the reasons there were to apprehend their joining with the French instead of assisting the English, it is a matter of surprise, that an Assembly of New York should so unwillingly acknowledge this great service the Govr had done them, and when they can not in some measure avoid doing it, that they should do it in such manner, as lessens the appearance of that service, by this insinuation, that Indians have not entered into War against the French Indians, tho' actualy at war with the French.

More was certainly done than was expected, and if all was done that could be done, the Governour undenyably deserve a grateful return. Suppose that the Indian Nations on both sides hitherto have observed a kind of neutrality between themselves, and act only as auxiliaries, some Nations with the English and other with the French, is it not a great service to gain the greatest number of these auxiliaries?; though the Indians be not civilized, yet they are rational Creatures. These several Nations had no quarrel with each other, what then can tempt them to go to war with each other, otherwise than as auxiliaries to their several Friends. By attempting to push them further, it is probable we might have lost their Assistance as auxiliaries, and it is well known that it is difficult for any Nation to continue long such, without becoming at last principals. Besides all these reasons, the Six Nations at several times gave the Govr hopes that by their influence on several Nations then joined with the French, and their mutual alliances, they would be able to bring them of, from the French, and this certainly would have been of greater service than making war upon them. The Govr had great reason to think, this might have been effected, had not all his measures for this purpose been defeated by the obstructions which the Assembly laid in his way, and by their refusing to give any assistance, towards the expence that necessarily attended the putting them in execution; the Assembly asserting that none of the neighbouring Colonies ever eased them of any part of the Burthen of preserving the Friendship of the Indians is one of these assertions, which it will be difficult to reconcile with publick facts, and which few can believe that they are ignorant of. For, so lately as the year 1745, Pennsylvania, Massachusets Bay and Connecticut sent Commissioners with presents to the Indians, at the Treaty the Govr had then with them at Albany. Massachusets Bay in like manner sent Commissrs with presents at the last Treaty, and Virginia

sent at the same time a considerable sum for the same purpose, and the other Colonies have at several times formerly done the like, all which are notoriously known.

The Assembly next boldly assert, that his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct: that making presents to the Indians should be done at the charge of the Crown and without any expence to this Colony. This is another assertion in their Representation contrary to truth, and to their own knowledge, they can mean no other directions which the Govr received than those contained in the Duke of Newcastle's letter of the 9th of April 1746; the compilers of this Representa^{tn} had a copy of this letter to which they might have had recourse every day, and it will appear from that letter, that there are no words in it which can support this assertion, and therefore can only be intended to deceive the people and to palliate their refusing to contribute any thing towards this expence, which every one in this province thinks necessary, and would have been willing to bear their share of.

The next assertion contrary to truth, and their own knowledge, is the recounting the several tokens of respect which they have on several occasions shewn to the Governour. They assert that they had provided us as ample a support, as had been given to any of the Gov$^{r's}$ predecessors; and there is not one Man in that house, who does not know that the support that had been usually granted to his predecessors (Gov^{rs} in Chief) for five years at a time, whereas it has been only granted to the present Govr from year to year, and that several advantages, which former Gov^{rs} enjoyed were taken from him. The Assembly has since the present Gov$^{r's}$ arrival likewise restrained the support of Govern^{t}, in a manner that was never done in the time of any of his predecessors, by assuming to themselves the sole power of judging of the Officers services, and of the salaries or rewards due to their services, by means whereof they have gained an absolute influence over the Officers, to the greatest prejudice of his Maj^{ys} prerogative in this Province. Though the Assembly soon after the Gov$^{r's}$ arrival granted money for building a house for the reception of a Govr, yet the present Govr has received no benefit thereby, since to this day it is not fit to be inhabited, but the benefit at which the Assemblys Commiss^{rs} have received by that building is sufficiently apparent, neither has the Govr received so much benefit, by an inconvenient house, as the owner by an extraordinary rent allowed him by the Assembly. But whoever shall read the several Representations and Messages of the Assembly can no doubt, with what truth and sincerity of heart they profess a respect for the Governour's person. The reason of the withdrawing the small garrison of the Independent Companies from Saraghtoga, will appear from the information given by the Officers of those companies, before that Garrison was withdrawn, by which it appeared, that that place was not tenable against any Force of the Enemy superior to the Garrison which should be in it, a copy of which is sent.

The Govr by several speeches and Messages, from time to time, pressed the Assembly to take care of themselves, by erecting Forts and block houses, and to shew the sincerity of his desires for their Benefit, yielded the naming of Commiss^{rs} for the placing and erecting of these Forts, and Blockhouses to the Assembly, and he had no other part in all this affair than in giving his consent to their nomination, it is therefore unjust to charge this wavering and changing of measures with respect to these Forts, on the Govr since they only proceeded from the Assembly alone and their Commiss^{rs}

The Building of Forts at the carrying place, are so apparently necessary for the defence of this and the neighbouring Colonies, that the Assembly can not avoid confessing it, they only endeavour to excuse themselves by the great expence, that the maintaining Garrisons in them

for all times to come must occasion. The maintaining Garrisons in these Forts was never proposed, and that the Assembly might understand his intention to be only during the present exigency of affairs, he gave it the name of a Fortified Camp, but to shew further that they could have no ground for this excuse, he had last fall resolved to fortify this Camp, at the expence of the Crown, and had ordered Forces to march for that purpose and would have effected it, had not. that unexpected obstruction being put to his measures by the Assembly Commiss^{rs} witholding the provisions from the Forces, that were to March for that purpose, so that this excuse can be only made to amuse the people, after the Assembly had first obstructed and afterwards neglected a work so necessary for their safety.

When his Excell^{cy} informed the Assembly by his speech at the opening of this session, that the neighbouring Colonies were so sensible of the use of Forts at the carrying place, for their general defence and safety, that they were willing to contribute a share towards that expence; the Assembly in this Representation answer, that he had not told them, which of the Colonies were willing, and what proportion they were willing to bear. Now, with what candour this can be said, let any Man judge who reads the Govr's speech at the opening of this Session, and if they had any doubt as to this, it would have been an easy matter for them, to have desired to have been more particularly informed, had they had any inclination to have joined in this expence. But the papers which were delivered to the Assembly, put all this out of doubt, when by them a computation was made of the proportion of the charges, which it was thought reasonable from each of the Colonies to bear.

As to the objections which are made by the Assembly to the paper given to the Govr at Albany by the Commiss^{rs} of the Massachusets Bay, and the Gentlemen of the Council who attended the Govr at Albany. When the Commissioners of the Massachusets Bay proposed this matter to the Gentlemen of the Council of New York, they declined intermedling in it, by reason, that Commiss^{rs} were appointed to treat with the Commiss^{rs} of the Massachusets Bay, and that they were empowered to take this upon them; to which the Commiss^{rs} of Massachusets Bay answered: that they never would meet the Commiss^{rs} of New York on that head, since they had no power to agree upon any thing, but only to hear what proposals were made and to report, which, they said, could as well be done by a common letter carrier, without puting both Govern^{ts} to the charge which must attend the meeting of a number of Commiss^{rs} of both Govern^{ts}, and that they only proposed to make (in conjunction with the Gent^{n} of the Council) such computations, as they hoped would appear reasonable to the several Govern^{ts} interested in this affair, which they thought allowable for any to do, while they assumed no power to themselves but what the reason of what was done should give with indifferent Judges; upon which the Gentlemen of the Council entered with the Commiss^{rs} of Massachusets Bay on the consideration of affairs, and this is the reason why that paper was not signed, least it might have been suspected, that they had taken upon themselves an authority not given to them.

The other observations made by the Assembly shew, how desirious they are to assume to themselves the whole Administration of Military affairs as well as Civil. But what the consequence must be if every Military enterprize must be first debated in the Assembly, and thereby likewise made publick before they can be put in execution are to obvious to need mentioning.

The Assembly next in justification of themselves from the Charge againts them in the Gov^{rs} message, that they had declined every expence that seemed necessary at this time, for the

security of the British Colonies, and well being of this Province, recount every thing that they have done since the commencement of the War, and even condescend to some particulars, which did not amount to 20 pounds sterl^{g}; but if it be considered that the Gov^{rs} charge can not with any propriety relate to any other time than the present, and to the Matters which he had at that time recommended to them, for the present and immediate security of the Prov^{ce} and that it can not be denyed, that they have refused to provide for every expence necessary at this time, except that of provisions for the Levies of this Province, it will appear to indifferent Judge, that all said on this occasion, is a mere evasion of an answer to a charge which none can in direct terms deny to be true.

They go on in indirect terms, so as to make strangers believe that all the blunders in the fortifying the City of New York, were occasioned by the Governours want of skill, or neglect in the execution or neglect of these works, by which a great and unnecessary charge has been occasioned, by pulling down and rebuilding the works; and after all must still appear ridiculous to any that have the least art of fortifying a place. They could not with any face blame the Govr for this in direct terms in this place, because it is too publickly known, that the Commiss^{rs} employed in this work were employed by the Assembly, and that the Men so appointed have no pretence to any knowledge in the Art of Fortification, while some others who have seen Fortifications, and have knowledge in the Theory at least of that Art, were neglected and slighted when they offered their advice, and therefore it cannot be thought an invidious reflection to say that these Commiss^{rs} were appointed to serve some other purpose, than that of security of the place, and that it savours much of malice, to endeavour to throw other Men's faults upon the Govr, when he had no hand in them and to do this knowingly.

The reason, why nothing was done in pursuance of that Commission is already given. The Gentlemen of the Council attending his Excell^{cy} at Albany, entered into no agreement with the Commiss^{rs} of the Massachusets Govern^{t}, and the advice given to his Excell^{cy} on that head was signed by all the Gentl^{n} of the Council at Albany. This the Authors of the Representation knew, having copys af all these papers before them. For what purpose are these things thus asserted, and insinuated contrary to their own knowledge, they can best tell. Here again is a declaration of their resolution to take the conduct of all Military enterprizes upon themselves, and of their passing censures on the Gov^{rs} conduct, in concert with Mr Shirley and the Gov^{rs} of the neighbouring Colonies, without any examination into the Schemes proposed for the plan of operations; for they were not before them nor had they any time to pass any just reflection on those schemes, had they known them, since this representation was only once read over in the Assembly, and immediately approved of, without having any of the matters which were the subject of that Representation, at any time before that under their consideration.

The composers of this Representation who are well known, begin to open the secret of their hearts, in the conclusion of this Paragraph, when they say: "But we must confess, that "ever since your Excell^{cy} has thought fit to place your confidence in a person obnoxious to, and "censured by this House" ettc It seems necessary in some kind of justice to the Assembly to distinguish them from the compilers of the Representation to free them from the malice, that is couched under several expressions in it, for it may be justly said that they erred more through ignorance and weakness in suffering themselves to be hastily hurryed into things, while they did not understand or perceive the purpose & view for which they were designed, as some of them have since acknowledged.

No Man can defend himself against general charges, but by general answers, and therefore that person may justly deny the whole of this charge, and can make it evident (as it is believed) that however perplexed the publick affairs have appeared, or any unsteadiness in the conduct of them, this has not in any measure happened from any advice which he gave but from the unreasonable and ungrateful opposition of a Faction to all the Govrs measures of every kind, and it is thought the Govr may without any apprehension of censure submit his speeches and Messages, since it was imagined that Person advised, to be compared with the Representations messages, and answers which came on the same time from the Assembly, and it is well known who the persons were that framed the Representations ettc. of the Assembly, as it is who advised the Govr at the same time. He it is supposed was Acting within the sphere of his duty at that time, but they being no Members of the Assembly perhaps may find it difficult to vindicate their conduct on this occasion.

As to what is said of the perfect harmony which subsisted between the several branches of the Legislature, before that person was so much concerned in the Management of publick affairs, it may be justly answered, that they who have no regard to truth, ought to have good memories, which is a defect in the compilers of this representation, which shamefully appears in this instance, as well as in several others. On the 14th May 1745 the Govr in his speech to the Assembly, after having charged the Assembly with disrespectful behaviour to him, and a neglect of providing for the security of the Province (in several instances particularly set forth) concludes his speech with these remarkable words: "But you have adventured to take upon "you the assignement of places for erecting Batteries within this City, to direct the number of "gunns to be placed upon them, and to order the issuing out the gunpowder provided for "the use of the publick without consulting me in either respect, which in effect is assuming the "Administration of the Govern[t] and wresting his Majesty's Authority out of the hands of his "Govern[r] Thus from an invincible untowardness on the one hand and an inordinate thirst "after power on the other, you are become as it were a dead weight against the other "branches of the Legislature."

And the Council of this Province in a memorial presented to his Excell[cy] 27 day of Febr[y] 174$\frac{4}{5}$, there is the following remarkable paragraph. "The Council further observe to your "Excell[cy], that by this Bill, the house took upon themselves, not only to nominate the persons "to receive and apply the money, but others to appoint the places where the blockhouses should "be built upon the Frontiers in Albany, and both (as the Council understand) without your "Excell[cys] approbation, which the Council look upon as interfering with the executive part "of Govern[t]" ettc

It can not be pretended that the person censured in this Representation intermedled in the publick affairs at those times; every honest Man will be ready to suppose that the drawers up of this Representation were ignorant of what had formerly passed between the several branches of the Legislature, but he will be surprised when he is told that the very same persons who advised as to the words and expressions used by the Govr in this speech, and in the memorial of the Council did likewise form this representation of the Assembly, and yet it is true.

Several other instances of a disagreement between the branches of the Legislature can be pointed out from the Minutes of their proceedings, before the time it is supposed that person intermedled in publick affairs, but it would draw these remarks out into too great a length. And it is generally well known that before the time that is supposed that person was concerned

in publick affairs, remarkable misunderstandings had appeared between the Govr and the heads of a powerful Faction in this Province.

We now come to that part of the Representation which deserves the most strict enquiry, because the knowledge of the truth of this may be of great consequence to the safety of the British Colonies in North America. It is that part where the Assembly with great humility confess their ignorance that many in this province, and all the neighbouring Governts are perswaded, that the principal Traders and richest Men in Albany, do not wish well to the expedition against Canada. For this reason it will be necessary, to treat this at some length and to set it in as clear a light as possible. It is well known, that in the time of Queen Anne's war with France, a kind of neutrality was made between this Province and Canada; that Westonhook River was the established boundary of this neutrality towards New England. That during the war the Inhabitants of this Province who lived on the West side of that River followed all their occupations in husbandry, and in times of peace, while at the same time the Inhabitants of New England were in their sight exposed to the merciless cruelty of the French and their Indians and a great part of the Country was laid waste with fire and sword. In the time of this neutrality the French Indians frequently brought the spoils they had taken in New England and sold them in Albany and were expeditiously fitted out a new with every thing they wanted. At the same time a most beneficial trade was carryed on with Canada, and the French supplyed with every thing they had occasion for themselves, and for carrying on their trade with the Indians, and preserving their Interest among them, which otherwise must have failed by reason of the great difficulties the direct Trade with France at that time lay under. By this it appears that the Traders and rich Men in Albany are not so insensible of their own interest as the compilers of this representation endeavour to make people imagine, when they endeavour to secure their Estates by a neutrality at much less expence than it can be done by Fortification, especially when at the same time they hope to encrease their Estates by a Trade, which must be most beneficial in time of War. And it is thought difficult to give a reason why these prudent and rich Men who were impowered by the Assembly to Build Forts and Block houses for the security of their Frontiers, and had a sum of Money granted to them for that purpose, did not secure themselves by building such, if it be not supposed that they thought they could more effectually secure themselves by establishing this neutrality. But to put this further out of dispute when the Commissrs from Massachusets Bay, Pennsylvania and Connecticut assisted at the Treaty the Govr had with the Six Indian Nations in 1745. after the Indians had given in their answer to the Govr's solicitations with them, to join in the war against the French. The Indians answered, they would send to Canada, to demand satisfaction for the injuries done, and in case satisfaction was not given, then they would declare War; upon which the Commissrs from Boston openly declared in the presence of the Govr and Council of New York, and the Commissrs from the several other Governts, that they knew that the Indians were ready to have entered into the War till this answer was put into their heads by the people of Albany, with a view to establish a neutrality, and indeed, this proposal of sending the Indians to demand satisfaction when the English and French were in actual War must appear ridiculous in itself, without this explication that it was designed to introduce a neutrality, between Albany and Canada by means of the Indians and in their name as was done in Queen's Anne's war. That the inclinations of the People of Albany were bent on this purpose appears further by the information, which the Officers of the Forces which rendezvoused at Albany gave to the Govr wherein they declare, that all the disorders which appeared among

the Forces arose from false Reports industriously spread among them by the People of Albany, as will appear by the copy of a Certificate thereof signed by the Captns of the troops levied in Pennsylvania; and it is well known that most of the Troops as they marched to the place of rendezvous, had such an opinion of the people of Albany not wishing well to the expedition against Canada, that they openly declared they must take Albany, before they could proceed to Canada.

But to remove all suspicion that this ill opinion of the People of Albany was infused into the Govrs mind, by the person charged to have done it, it is proper to recite a paragraph of the Govrs Message to the Assembly the 23rd of August 1745 at which time it is not pretended that the Govr was in any manner influenced by that person's advice: vizt "It seems very "evident that a law should be passed provided with proper penaltys, which may effectualy "restrain all persons within this provice, from trading or dealing in any sort with the French "Indians, during the War with France; for, under the colour of Treaty of Neutrality concluded "between them and the Six United Nations of Indians, in league with us, and upon pretence "of traffick with the English, the French Indians have had hitherto constant intercourse with "both, & thereby frequent opportunitys of viewing our situation, and carrying intelligence to "the Enemy, which we should by all means endeavour to prevent. According to the "information I have received some of those French Indians were lately trading at Albany, "when others of them were at the same time, scalping and Butchering his Majtys subjects on "the boarders of New England; which we can not but look up on with the same resentment, "as if done to any people of this province; and besides, whatever these Indians Barter these "furs for, whether for cloathing, or gunpowder, is so much clear gain to the French, and the "strengthening of the hands of his Majtys Enenie"—

After what is now set forth of the knowledge which the Assembly must have had of these matters, their great humility in confessing their ignorance of them, must be very surprizing. It is much doubted, whether any one of them seperately could have either the humility, or impudence to deny their knowledge before any of their Friends?

What is said of a remarkable letter is put in such terms, that it is impossible to give any other answer, than that a charge made to take away the reputation of any person, in the like manner that this is done, and to excite other people's passions against him, can proceed from nothing but the highest malice.

What is said of the character and circumstances of a certain person of Albany, can have no relation to any thing done by the Govr since that person was never employed by him in any publick affairs. That person has a Commission from the Governt of Boston, and whatever he may do in any public affair, he acts only by virtue of that Commission. The Govr sometime since informed Mr Shirley of the surmises he had heard of that person, who answered, that the Governt of Massachusets Bay had intrusted him for many years, that he had done them very considerable services, and never had any reason to suspect his fidelity.

What is said in answer to his Excellcys recommendation to the Assembly, on the 17th of October last, is really an unfair misrepresentation of the facts at that time; had the Assembly only desired as here represented, that the Govr would direct all proper papers for their information in that affair, to be laid before them, it would soon have been done; but the request, which the Assembly made on that head in their Representation of the 4th of Novr was in the following words: "We beg Your Excellcy will put it in our power, by ordering to be "laid before us (when we shall call for them) all letters and papers that have passed between

"Your Excell^{cy} and the Commiss^{rs} for Indian Affairs, or between your Excell^{cy} and any other "persons concerning Indian Affairs, since your Excell$^{cy's}$ arrival to this Govern^{t}"—His Excell^{cy} accordingly did give orders to the Secretary for Indian Affairs who said it would take him three months to copy them, but the Assembly never called for them, and indeed the Assemblys calling for so many papers, most of which in all probability must be useless for the present pu-pose, and some of them perhaps improper to be communicated, gave reason to think, that they had no intention to make any such enquiry, which is confirmed by no mention ever having been made of that enquiry afterwards in their house. It appears then how unjust the insinuations here made in this representation, is, that his Excell^{cy} prevented their enquiry by a prorogation of the House. But to put this beyond all question, the Assembly declared, that they were desirious of a recess, before they were prorogued, as appears by their resolves, entered in their minutes 1st December and a Message sent by their Speaker to the Govr for that purpose.

Towards the conclusion of this Representation, the contrivers of it, too evidently show, how desirious they are to reflect on the Govr, and all persons in friendship with him, when they do it in such general as well as virulent terms, that it would be impossible for the most innocent person, to make a proper defence against it. But this with persons of judgem^{t} it is to be hoped, can only serve to demonstrate the malice, with which this Representation is conceived, and will rather serve to clear the Govr, than to asperse him.

For how unbecoming is it for an Assembly of a Province, to abuse the honour of their Govr and the King's representative, (as they are pleased to stile him) on common Reports, which they had just reason to think were only maliciously raised by his Enemies, when it was in their power to have examined into the truth of them, before they thus in a manner authorized them by the publication of this Representation, as they certainly might have done, as to that of the Indian presents in the year 1745. and after so long a time allowed for enquiry, to form this vile aspersion only on the imagination of some (perhaps malicious) person who fancied that the Bulk of the goods given by his Excell^{cy} was not so great as that given by one of the neighbouring Govern^{ts}. But it is to be considered besides the uncertainty on which this charge was formed, that the Govr had about 600 Indians to subsist, out of the sum granted for presents by the Assembly, and it is well known, that very considerable presents are always given by the Governours of this Province in private, to the principal Indians of every nation and Tribe, and that these presents never appear in publick.

The Govr (it is true) having heard of such a report, soon after his return from that Treaty, ordered an account of the presents given, and the other expences of that Treaty to be made out, and delivered to the several of Gentlemen of the Council for their satisfaction, and having heard no more of it, from that time, he was in hopes, that all indifferent persons had remained satisfied, as he still believes such are.

As to the other Report relating to Flags of truce, it is not conceived how it is possible to make any answer to it, since it can not be discovered upon what ground such a Report can be raised. According to the method taken in this Province, in sending a prisoners brought into this port, and on bringing back those taken by the Enemy, the advantage to the vessels employed in such service is greater, when they carry few, than when they carry many. It can not be imagined what should induce the owners or Commanders of such Flags of Truce to give any gratuity by the head, or in any proportion to the number of prisoners that they carry, so that this asperson is not only false, but likewise absurd, and can in truth only show how desirious

the Gov^{rs} Enemies are to asperse him. And to make the views and purposes of the Faction who directed in this affair more evident, it must be observed that this Representation, and the first draught of it from the Committee was kept by the Speaker under lock and key, without suffering either to remain in the Clerk's hands as usual, for fear the Govr should obtain knowledge of any part of it, and a copy was given to the printer to publish, before it could be known what answer the Govr did give, which too plainly shows that the intention of that paper was not to redress any grievance, but to incite the populace agst the Administration.

The malicious spirit which so evidently appears through every part of it, loudly calls on those who have the power to exert their authority, in restraining it, as it is manifestly destructive of all good Govern^{t}, and must in its consequencies destroy the morals of the People of this place, if an effectual stop be not put to all daring attempts of this kind for the future.

It is thought, no such instance can be given, even, where there were just and real causes of complaint, but where there was a fixed resolution at the same time taken, to overturn the established Govern^{t} at that time, and the manner at least is thought can in no sence be palliated.

Governours have from time to time connived at the incroachments of the Assemblys in the Plantations, on the prerogative and executive part of Govern^{t}, in hopes to make their time in the Administration easy to themselves, and it is thought that his Maj^{ys} Ministers, who always have matters of much greater consequence to employ their thoughts, are desirious to be freed as much as possible from the trouble, that must attend the affairs of the Plantations.

But the affairs of Govern^{t} are in several of the Colonies (now by these connivances and neglect) come to that pass, that they seem to require an immediate attention, and in order to either prevent much mischief, much trouble and expence to remove the bad consequencies which are like to ensue.—

Examinations at a Court of Inquiry at Albany.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 178.]

At the Fort at Albany 11th Decr. 1745.

Whereas. Captain John Rutherford having applyed to me for a Court of Enquiry relating to the condition of the Fort at Saraghtoga, before and at that time, when the Detachment was recalled. I summoned the following Officers, who were present. Viz^{t}.

Captn Hubert Marshall. President.
Captn Thomas Clark
Lieut: John Lindsay
Lieut^{ts} John Marshall & Stephen Eastwick.

Lieu^{t} Edmund Blood, declared to us that he was present there, when his Excell^{cy} ordered a party: vizt a Sergeant, a Corporal and ten private Men to be posted in the Fort at Saraghtoga, upon these express conditions, that the Gentlemen of Albany (at whose desire he sent them) should immediately put the said Fort in good repair, also to make a Well and Oven; that His Excell^{cy} ordered him, in case these things were not done accordingly to withdraw the Men he having sufficient proof that there was neither Well nor Oven made, many other necessary

enquiry possible into their respective Conditions that the President might be enabled to write an Answer to Monsieur Chastenoy's Letter.

Mr. George Crogan, a considerable Indian Trader, inform'd the Secretary by Letter that he had traded this Winter on the Borders of Lake Erie with a Nation of Indians called ——————, who were formerly in the French Interest, but are now come over & have begun Hostilities along with some of the Six Nations against the French, & that he had there received from them a Letter, with a String of Wampum & a French Scalp, to be deliver'd to the Governor of Pennsylvania, & as he was prevented by Indisposition from waiting on the Governor himself, he had sent them by his Servant; and further desiring the Secretary to inform the Governor that as this Nation was of great Consequence on account of their Numbers & Alliances, the Government wou'd do send them, immediately, a Present for their Encouragement, & if they were dispos'd to do so he wou'd forthwith dispatch a Servant with it; and on reading the Indian Letter & Mr. Croghan's Letter, the Council were of opinion that they shou'd be communicated to the Speaker.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June the 11th, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Stretell,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The President laid before the Board a Letter from Governor Shirley, which came by the Post, dated at Boston the 1st Instant, purporting—"That the Indians of the Six Nations were generally engaged in the War against the French, owing in a great measure to the influence & prudent management of Colln Johnson & Mr. Lydius, who have in this Service laid themselves under such Engagements to the Indians as they are not able to fulfill without proper Supplies from the Governments of His Majestie's Colonies of North America; and as it may of the last consequence, if these Gentlemen shou'd not be enabled to perform their Contracts with the Indians, he was requested by the General Assembly to represent this in a pressing Letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, & to desire him to lay the same before the Assembly that they might thereby be induc'd to contribute handsomely towards this important & necessary Service."

The Council took it into their Consideration whether they shou'd

issue Writts for the Summoning of the Assembly, and it being the Sentiments of all the Members that previous to their doing this it wou'd be proper to communicate the Contents of Mr. Shirley's Letter to the Speaker, & to know from him whether, as it was a very busy time of Year with the Country Members, it wou'd be better to call them now or to postpone the laying the Letter before them till their time of Meeting on their own Adjournment, which was the 17th of August next, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Strettell were appointed to confer with the Speaker on this, & likewise on the Contents of the Letter received from the Tugans.

The Secretary informing the Board that the Indian Interpreter, Mr. Weiser, was charg'd with a Message to the Indians at Shamokin, to notify to them the Death of the Late Prop^{r} Mr. John Penn, & likewise the Departure of Governor Thomas, and that a Letter might reach him before he set out the Board directed the Secretary to Send Mr. Weiser a Copy of Governor Shirley's Lett^{r} & to write to him a full & proper Letter on the Subject, adding thereto that he shou'd be sure to give the Indians the strongest assurances that the President & Council wou'd not be wanting to pay the same Regards to the Indian Nations as had always been shewn them by this Government.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 13th June, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Abraham Taylor,	Esqrs.
Benj^{a} Shoemaker,	Robert Strettell,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	

Mr. Lawrence & Mr. Strettell reported that they had conferr'd with the Speaker, agreeable to what was requir'd of them at the last Council, and that he was of opinion that the Country Members wou'd not like being call'd from their Business in the midst of Harvest, besides there lay some just objection why this Province shou'd not send the Supplys in the manner & for the Service they were requested; But this Answer not appearing to the Council a sufficient Justification for not calling the Assembly, the said two Members were requested to wait on Mr. Kinsey again, & desir'd he wou'd consult with such of the Members of Assembly as lived in Town, and that he wou'd be present at the next Council.

tion to the Five Indian Nation's, I should be glad to have it as soon as possible, and I shall be very ready to give you Encouragement, in Proportion I shall receive from the former volume, but should be glad if you would bring it as low as possible, and add some of your Neighbouring Nations to it.

Generall Oglethorpe has promised to give me great help for the other Indian Nation's, and he was so kind as to over look your Manuscript, and Approved it very much, I am

S^r^
Y^r^ most obed^t^: Humble Servt
THO: OSBORNE

June 12th 1747

From Peter Collinson on Same Letter as Above

Mr Osborn has presented you with Twelve Coppys which I shall send ☞ first ship

Y^rs^ P COLLINSON

[Indorsed]
To
The Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr
at New York
☞ Capt TIFFIN
via Pensilvania

From Governor George Clinton

FORT FREDERICK 8th July 1747

Sir

I have had ye devil & all to pay here with the new Levyes & Indians as to ye first it was but last Monday y^t^ I could get ye Captains into any manner of agreement Severall insisting y^t^ I had received orders from home to pay them ye first two Months Musters was their due according to ye rules of ye Army & abundance more,

Honyman at the head, they are at last convinced & are preparing their Muster Rolls for payment but when I sett out is uncertain but intend as soon as possible I can in order to meet ye Assembly in order engage our neighbours to drive ye French back & if possible to take or demolish Crown Point.

Coll^l^ Johnson came down last Thursday & with him Lucas, Moses & about 20 more Indians, who spoke to me & next day cheafly insisting to know ye meaning why the Army is not arrived as I assured them last meeting, that I had drawn them into an Indian War & they did not see any Force I had to Saive them from being distroyed by their inveterate Enimie ye French & their Indians & a great deal more, which I was to answer on Saterday but hearing Henrick was coming doun I deferr'd it to hear what he had to say & answer them at Once, finding Henrick did not come, I sent an order to Captn Mackintosh to send a Guard with him & on Monday in ye afternoon he came with about 20 More, and Yesterday morning I had about 30 of them in my little parlour just over ye Kitchen & a Monstrous hot day, they came about ½ past nine & did not leave me till nigh One, Coll^l^ Johnson told me over night that Henrick proposed to be very loud & Speak very plainly to me as if I had deceived them, upon Johnson & Stevens telling him it would not be proper before the others he promised not, but to tell me my own in privitt, but after I deliver'd my answer, notwithstanding his promise he began and was exceeding angry indeed & very impertinant y^t^ I was hardly able to bear him, he call'd upon ye Mohawks & told them I had drawn them & him into ye War & y^t^ he was come down to see ye Army, instead of seeing y^t^ He found they were betrayed, y^t^ the French no sooner proposed anything but they Set about it & then hit me in ye Teeth of Sarahtoga & severall other things & our not making any head against this Army, As for his part he would leave his Castle & take all his people with him & so we parted in a sort of a pett, I told him I was come up to settle the Army & to give him all

ye assistance I could & would have assistance from my Neighbours if I found there was occasion for it but all did not signifie, about six a Clock in ye Evining Aaron Stevens came up to me to tell me Henrick wanted to Speak with me in privitt I told him as he had Said in publick what he was to say to me in privitt, I would have nothing to say to him but at last I thought it as well to hear what he had to Say, but ye Scene was greatly changed for he was all goodness & we parted the best friends y^t^ ever was, and did everything but hug & kiss & he was quite sober as do them justice they every one was, I was forced to fill ye dogs pockitts, They all leave me God be praised this afternoon, & then I shall sett to my other affairs, I have given orders to Johnson to go directly to work to build a Fort at Conojohare & this I ordered before Henrick asked it.

I am glad to hear Miss Colden is quite recovered at York & hope Mrs Colden & family are well We all here joyn in Complm^ts^ and am

Sir

Your very humble Ser^t^

G Clinton

I have just received an Acct y^t^ Connecticut Governm^t^ has Marched 400 men to this Frontier & New Hampshire to 700, & Mr Shirley has ordered his Troops to assist us in case the Stroke should come this way, expecting ye Same in return & perticulary to assist ye Mohawks with Men & build Forts for them at ye Same time is endeavouring to fling all this upon me, something must be done soon & it is absolutely Necessary for me to meet ye Assembly to recommend tho' I dont expect much, tho it is absolutely necessary for them to do something now or niver, for we durst not pretend to send out any party unless a very strong one and we have not been able to get any intelligence from Sarahtoga since these people went & most people are of an opinion that they are building a Magazine for stores & provisions for their Sculking Partyes at Carrying place That what I have to say must

require your assistance & I desire you will be at your Sons House by the 16th Inst when I shall call to take you in, it is unavoidable I therefore desire you will not faile,

[Indorsed]
To
Conwalp Colden Esqr
To be left at his Sons.

Gov. Clinton's Meeting With the Indians

July 16 1747

ATT A MEETING of the Mohawks with his Ecellcy BROTHER we come down as a Guard to our good friend Colle Johnson, and finding you here were very glad of the Opportunity, of seeing, & speaking to you. for there has been a time, & not long since that we Were afraid of Seeing, or Speaking to our Brethren. & that Occasioned by the doings of some Vile people as we are now sensible, but their fears are all vanished, & drove away by the strong Assurances You have given us Last Summer, & ever since of your good Meaning towards us——

BROTHER you told us Last Fall that you Were at War with a Cruel Enemy the French, who daily murdered Your people round about. Upon which we heartily renewed the old Covenant, or Agreement between you, & us, in so much that whatever Good or Evil happens, to the one, Happens to the other. You gave us then the Ax, to use against your Enemies & told us, you Expected soon to destroy Canada with your Army, we took up the Ax, & promised to use it against your Enemies, in Conjunction wth you——

BROTHER we have since sent out by Colle Johnson to Canada, to Annoy the Enemy. & get Prisoners, to give us News of all their Motions, while your Army might be getting ready, All this we have done to shew our heartiness to Join & assist you, even with the loss of Severall of our Chief & Principle Warriours, who dyed lately for their Brothrs Cause Wherefore BROTHER we expect you will not make peace upon any terms Until

1747 °
9 July

Pennsylvania Provincial Council Minutes. Conrad Weiser's account of a meeting at Shamokin. PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PA., PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL RECORDS, VOL. L, PP. 19-27.

presume, on any pretence whatsoever, to conduct pilot or bring up any foreign Ship or Vessel carrying a Flag of Truce, or pretending to come under a Flag of Truce from our Enemies, to any Port or Place within this Province, above that Tract of Land lying in Chester County, commonly called and known by the Name of Marcus Hook, without our Special Licence first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their highest Peril.

Given at Philadelphia, under the Great Seal of the said Province, the Fourth Day of July, in the Twenty first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Domini 1747.

Anthony Palmer President

By Order of the President & Council
Richard Peters Secretary.

God save the King.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 9th July 1747.

Present

The Honourable Anthony Palmer Esq. President
Thomas Lawrence, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson } Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council was read and approved.

The President laid before the Board a Letter which he received yesterday by the Post from Governor Shirley dated at Boston 29th June informing him That that Government taking into Consideration the great Danger which all his Majesties Colonies in North America are in of being in time destroyed by the French, and the Indians under their influence, without a firm Union between themselves for their mutual Defence & for weakening & destroying the Power of the Enemy, & more especially for driving the French from the Borders of the Province of New York

Pennsylvania, 1747

& New England, had appointed Commissioners to meet in a Congress, to be held at New York on the Second Day of September next, with such Commiss.rs as may be appointed by all his Majesties Governments from New Hampshire to Virginia inclusively then & there to treat & agree upon Measures for encouraging the Indians of the Six Nations vigorously to prosecute their Incursions on the Enemy, as also to agree upon the method and proportion of raising Men & Money for carrying on the War both offensively and defensively, & to project & settle such Enterprizes and Plans of Operation as the common Interest shall require, desiring that the President would represent this in the strongest Light to the Assembly, and recommending it to the several Governments seperately to make Provision without Delay for the Encouragement of the Six Nations till the Congress can be held.

On reading the Letter, the Council was of opinion that at present no more was necessary to be done than that the President should acknowledge the Receipt of it, & assure Governor Shirley that when the Assembly met it should be laid before them.

The Secretary laid before the Board several Letters which he had received from Mr. Conrad Weiser, in one of which he informs him, that in his Journey to Shamokin, in obedience to the Command of the President and Council, he fortunately met at Chambers's Mill in Paxtang with Shikalamy & several Indians, amongst whom was Scaienties, a man of Note, of the Cayuga Nation, which accidental Meeting rendering it unnecessary for him to go further he there communicated to them the Messages given him in Charge, as well from the Prop.rs as the Council, & having committed what pass'd between them to writing, he had inclosed it in order to be laid before the Council, & the Report being read it was order'd to be entered.

Memorandum of the Message delivered to the Indians of Shamokin at the House of Joseph Chambers in Paxtang by the Subscriber.

There was present. Shikalamy, Taghoneghdoarus Canadaragon & Scaienties, a man of Note among the Cayugaers.

Brethren, You that live at Tinachsond. (Shamokin) I am sent to

Pennsylvania, 1747

to you by your Brethren the President & Council of Philadelphia to pay You a Visit, and to acquaint you of what passes among the White People, also to inform myself how you do, and what passes among the Indians in these Critical times.

Gave a String of Wampum

1. Brethren, in the first place I am to acquaint you that your Friend & Countryman John Penn the Eldest Son of great Onas, Died last Winter with a contented mind, and as his Death must needs affect you as it Did us - being you are sensible he always ~~he always~~ has been a true friend to the Indians, I give you these Handkerchiefs to wipe off your Tears,

Gave 12 Silk Handkerchiefs.

2. Brethren, I also inform you that your Brother Governor Thomas has left us and is gone to England, not out of any ill will or disgust, but for the sake of his Health, he has been ill ever since the Treaty of Lancaster, the Doctors of this Country could do no good to him, he is in hopes that the Air of his Native Country, and the assistance of some skilful Doctor there will give him ease. He went away a good friend of the People of Pennsylvania, and of his Brethren the Indians, and will do them what Service he can when in England.

Paid a String of Wampum.

3. Brethren, notwithstanding the Governor is gone, the same correspondence will be kept up with all the Indians, by the President & Council of Philadelphia - they resume the same Power with their President as if the Governor was here, and the body of the People heartily joins them to keep up a good correspondence with all the Indians, according to the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between us - Your old and assured Friend James Logan is also in being yet, although he layd aside all Publick Business, as to the White People, in Indian Affairs he assists the Council and will not lay that aside as long as he is alive & able to advise. In Confirmation whereof I

Paid a String of Wampum.

4. Brethren, there was a Trunk found in one of the Rooms where your Friend John Penn used to Lodge when in Philadelphia, with some Cloaths

in

in it, and as he has been gone for several Years, and the Cloaths were almost spoiled, your Friend the Secretary changed them for new ones, and sent them up to me to give to the Indians at Tinachson, to wear them out in remembrance of their good Friend Hounhyman John Penn deceas'd.

Gave 10 Show'd Match Coats and 12 Shirts.

Brethren, I have at present no more to say.

June 17th 1747.

After about 15 Minutes Shikalamy made answer directed his Discourse to the President Council of Philadelphia, and said

Brethren, We thank you for this kind visit. We longed to hear of you and to inform ourselves of the truth reported among us, some few of us intended a visit to Philadelphia this Summer; for that purpose, we are pleased with what has been said to us and will give you a true account this Day of all what passes among the Indians.

We then broke up for about an hour.

Then Shikalamy informed me in the presence of the others before mention'd that in the beginning of last Spring, some of the Sistagechroonu came to treat at Oswego with a Message from their whole Nation, joined by the rest of the Indians about the Lakes of Canada, to the Six United Nations, to the following purport viz.

"Brethren the United Nations, We have hitherto been kept "like Prisoners on the other side the Lake, Onontio our Father told "us that if we should treat with the English he would look upon it as a "breach of the Peace with him, now we come to let you know that we "will no more be stop'd from treating with your Brethren the English "We will join with You to support the House of Oswego, were the "Goods that the Indians want are so plenty. All the Indians about "the Lakes will join, and if need take up the Hatchet against our foolish Father Onontio, whenever you require it; his Goods are very dear, and he

"is turn'd malicious, because he sees our Women & Children Cloathed fine
"in English Cloaths bought at Oswego. We have already let him know, that we
"want no more of his advice, as we did formerly, when we were Young, but that we
"became now Men of Age, and would think for ourselves, let the consequence be what
"it will." In Confirmation of the above Speech the said Deputies

Laid several fine Tobacco Pipes
adorned with Wampum & fine Feathers.

They had an agreable Answer from the Six Nation Council.

The Six Nations have received Messages from other Nations to the same purport, all promising to engage in favour of the Six Nations, and the House of Oswego.

Note, The Tistagechroanw are a numerous Nation to the North of the Lake Frontenac, they don't come by Niagara in their way to Oswego, but right across the Lake.

Shikalamy told me further that of late a Council was held at Onontago by the Six Nations, in which it was agreed to send a Message to Canada of the last Importance, and that also a Message was sent to Albany to desire their Brethren the English to lye their Canoes or Battoes for a few Days to the Bushes, and not proceed in their Expedition against Canada till their Messengers came back from Canada, which would clear up the Clouds, and the United Nations would then see what must be done.

Scaientios informs, that a few Days before he came away from Cayuckers, which was about the Twentieth Day of May last, a Message arrived at the Cayucker Country, and the Senickers from the Commanding Officer of the French Fort at Niagara, inviting them two Nations to come and pay him a visit, and to receive a fine Present which their Father Onontio had sent those two Nations, he having understood that the large Presents he had made the Six Nations from time to time were withheld by the Onontagers & Mohocks, of whom he had been informed that they are corrupted by the English, by which & what they had received from Onontio they had inriched themselves & cheated the other Nations in Union with them.

That

That some of the two Nations were actually gone to Niagara to receive the Presents and were set out the same Day when Scaienties came away.

Warr against the French in Canada was not declared by the Six Nations when Scaienties came away, and it was as yet uncertain when it would be done, at least not before the arrival of their Messengers and perhaps not this Summer. The Senickers and Cayuchees are against it, the Mohocks are for it very much, the Onontagers have declared in open Council last Spring never to leave the Mohocks their eldest Brother and founder of the Union, the Oneidoes & Tuscarroes will follow the Onontagers Example.

This is what Shikalamy & Scaientie assures to be true.

The Mohocks engages themselves in the Warr against the French on their own accord, without the Approbation of the Six Nation Council, they having been over persuaded by their Brethren, some of the White People at Albany, and by the force of Presents prevailed upon. The Council of the Six Nations does not altogether like it, but think it too Rashly of the Mohocks.

Shikalamy and Scaienties wonder at the dexterity of the French to have Intelligence of the Declaration of the Onontagers in Council, and so soon had Presents at Niagara and a Message in the Senickers Country; but both say the Six Nations will after all stick together notwithstanding the Presents received from the French.

The five French Indian Traders that were killed on the South side of the Lake Erie, have been killed by some of the Six Nations (there called Acquanashegony the name which the Six Nations give their People signifys a Confederate) Another French Trader has since been killed in a private quarrel with one of the Sopontatichroanes, between the River Ohio and the Lake Erie. the French man offering but one Charge of Powder & one Bullet for a Beaver Skin to the Indian, the Indian took up his Hatchet and knock'd him on the head, and killed him upon the Spot.

This is all the news that can be depended on, several more

stories

stories & I heard not worth while to trouble the Council with as there was no Confirmation of them.

I am sorry to add that there are great Complaints against two of our Traders, one is James Dunning, who is accused to have stollen 47 Deer Skins and three Horses (or Mares) upon the Heads of Juniady River, the circumstances are very strong, the Indian from whom the Skins & Horses have been stollen is a Delaware Indian, a Sober, quiet and good natur'd man, he was down at my House with his Complaint a few Days before I set out for Shamokin, I sent him back again till I had learned the particulars, being I could not talk with him sufficient to find out the Truth of the story, he was now with Shikalamy and renewed his Complaint, James Dunning is gone down Ohio River and will stay out long, the Indian was content that I should inform the Council of his misfortune, he not only lost his Skins & Horses but pursued James Dunning in vain to the place called Canayahagon on the South Side of the Lake Erie, from thence back again to the place where he left the Skins and from thence again to Ohio, but all in vain for he could not find or come up with James Dunning.

The other Complaint was made by the same Indian against one John Powle a Liver on Sasquehanna River on the Indians Land above the Endless Mountain, who is accused for stealing two Bundles of Skins from the said Indian whilst he was pursuing James Dunning, he (the Indian) had sent his Brother down Juniady River with the Skins they had left, and desired his Brother to leave his two Bundles on the Island, at such an Indians House, which appears this Indian did and then fell sick at the House of the said John Powle and died there, before he was dead John Powle fetches the Skins from the Island — he says by order of the deceas'd and paid himself of what the Deceas'd owe him, who had Skins of his own sufficient to answer all his Debts and defray his Expence, and would pay what he wanted, notwithstanding the deceased's Skins & this that is alive are all gone and a very poor account John Powle gives of the whole — the Indians insist upon it that he stole them.

The said John Powle has also taken a very fine Gun

on

in pawn from the said two Indians for three Gallons of Liquor at Brandywine after the deceas'd paid him, he did not deliver up the Gun but alledged that he lent it out and endeavoured to cheat the Indian out of it entirely. I sent a few Lines to him by the Indian to come to Joseph Chambers's home, and answer to the said Complaint; he appear'd but laugh'd at the Indian, but upon Examination I found he was a Lier, if not a Thief, and offer'd his Oath to confirm a Lie, of which he was afterwards convinc'd by me. I then sent to Justice Armstrong to come and assist in the affair, but we could not do no more than to order John Bowle to pay the Indian the value of the Gun, as for the Skins we could do nothing, I for my part am convinced he stole them, at least the most of them.

A great deal of other Mischief has been done to some of the Indians, some Horses have been taken on pretence of Debt, sometimes Skins belonging to a third Person & so on.

The Delaware Indians last Year intended a visit to Philadelphia, but were prevented by Olumapies weakness, who is still alive, but not able to stir, they will come down this Year some time after Harvest and by what I can hear, Shikalamy along with them. There's no doubt but they will renew the above Complaint. Olumapies has no Successor of his Relations and he will hear of none so long as he is alive, and none of the Indians care to meddle in any affair. Shikalamy advises that the Government of Philadelphia should name Olumapies's Successor and set him up by their Authority. that at this Critical time, there might be a man to apply to, since Olumapies has lost his Senses, and is uncapable of doing any thing.

I have informed the Indians of what I thought was proper both from Europe & America, and among other things that the Northern Colonies had been informed that the Six Nations had declared War against the French, & that thereupon they had resolved to put a stock of Money & Goods together in some honest Gentleman's Hands to supply their Brethren in every thing, & to take care that their Wives and Children should not want. That the Government of Pennsylvania had-

had not seen cause yet to contribute something towards it, as doubting the truth of the matter, that the Government of Pennsylvania being of a peaceable disposition from the beginning of times, did hitherto not see cause to encourage their Brethren the Six Nations to declare War against the French, knowing their Brethren to be People of sound understanding and Judgment, and will know best themselves what to do, but if things should come to Extreams, that their Brethren the Six Nations Blood should grow warm against the French (who broke the Peace and shed the first Blood on the Governments of New York & New England) in order to humble their Pride, the Government of Pennsylvania would not fail to contribute handsomly towards their Brethrens Support.

This is what I have told them as from myself, according to what I had learned from the Voice of the generality of the People of Pennsylvania both Gentlemen & Common People.

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Council judging Mr. Weiser's Report & Letters contained several matters proper for Governor Clinton to know, as he was now at Albany in Treaty with the Indians, the President was desired to write a Letter on the Subject, & to enclose an Extract of such parts of Mr. Weiser's Report as were thought necessary.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 22d. July 1747.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President
Abraham Taylor
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Hopkinson
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
} Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Hopkinson inform'd the President that the Members of Council in

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 9th July, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson,

The Minutes of the preceding Council was read and approv'd.

The President laid before the Board a Letter which he received yesterday by the Post from Governor Shirley, dated at Boston, 29th June, informing him That the Government taking into Consideration the great Danger which all his Majestie's Colonies in North America are in of being in time destroyed by the French and the Indians under their influence, without a firm Union between themselves for their mutual Defence, & for weakning & destroying the Power of the Enemy, & more especially for driving the French from the Borders of the Province of New York & New England, had appointed Commissioners to meet in a Congress to be held at New York on the Second Day of September next, with such Commiss^rs as may be appointed by all his Majestie's Governments from New Hampshire to Virginia, inclusively, then & there to treat & agree upon Measures for encouraging the Indians of the Six Nations vigorously to prosecute their Incursions on the Enemy, as also to agree upon the method and proportion of raising Men & Money for carrying on the War both offensively and defensively, & to project & settle such Enterprizes and plans of Operation as the common Interest shall require, desiring that the President wou'd represent this in the strongest Light to the Assembly, and recommending it to the several Governments separately to make Provision without Delay for the Encouragement of the Six Nations till the Congress can be held.

On reading the Letter the Council was of opinion that at present no more was necessary to be done than that the President shou'd acknowledge the Receipt of it, & assure Governor Shirley that when the Assembly met it shou'd be laid before them.

The Secretary laid before the Board several Letters which he had received from Mr. Conrad Weiser, in one of which he informs him that in his Journey to Shamokin, in obedience to the Command of the President and Council, he fortunately met at Chambers' Mill, in Pextang, with Shikalamy & several Indians, amongst whom was Scaienties, a man of Note of the Cayiuga Nation, which accidental Meeting rendring it unnecessary for him to go further, he there communicated to them the Messages given him in Charge, as well from the Prop^rs as the Council, & having committed what pass'd between them to writing, he had inclos'd it in order to be laid before the Council, & the Report being read it was order'd to be enter'd.

Memorandum of the Message deliver'd to the Indians of Shamokin at the House of Joseph Chambers, in Paxton, by the Subscriber.

There was Present Shikalamy, Taghneghdorrus, Caniadarogon, & Scaienties (a man of Note among the Cayiuckers).

"Brethren: You that Live at Zinachson (Shamokin); I am sent to you by your Brethren the President & Council of Philadelphia to pay you a Visit, and to acquaint you of what passes among the White People, also to inform myself how you do and what passes among the Indians in these critical times."

Gave a string of Wampum.

"1. Brethren: in the first place I am to acquaint you that your Friend & Countryman John Penn, the Eldest Son of great Onas, Died last Winter with a contented mind, and as his Death must needs affect you as it did us, being you are sensible he always has been a true friend to the Indians, I give you these Handkerchiefs to wipe all your Tears."

Gave 12 Silk Handkerchiefs.

"2. Brethren: I also inform you that your Brother Governor Thomas has left us and is gone to England, not out of any ill will or disgust, but for the sake of his Health; he has been ill ever since the Treaty of Lancaster, the Doctors of this Country could do no good to him, he is hopes that the Air of his Native Country and the assistance of some skilful Doctor there will give him ease. He went away a good friend of the People of Pennsylvania and of his Brethren the Indians, and will do them what Service he can when in England."

Laid a string of Wampum.

"3. Brethren: notwithstanding the Governor is gone, the same correspondence will be kept up with all the Indians by the President & Council of Philadelphia; they resume the same Power with their President as if the Governor was here, and the body of the People heartily joins them to keep up a good correspondence with all the Indians, according to the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between us. Your old and assured Friend James Logan is also in being yet, although he layd aside all Public Business as to the White People, in Indian Affairs he assists the Council and will not lay that aside as long as he is alive & able to advise." In Confirmation whereof I

Laid a String of Wampum.

"4. Brethren: there was a Trunk found in one of the Rooms where your Friend John Penn used to Lodge when in Philadelphia, with some Cloaths in it, and as he has been gone for several Years, and the Cloaths were almost spoiled, your Friend, the Secretary, changed them for new ones, and sent them up to me to give to the

Indians at Zinachson, to wear them out in remembrance of their good Friend & Countryman, John Penn, deceased."

Gave 10 Strow'd Match Coats and 12 Shirts.

"Brethren: I have at present no more to say."

June 17th, 1747.

After about 15 Minutes, Shikalamy made answer, directed his Discourse to the President & Council of Philadelphia, and said:

"Brethren: We thank you for this kind visit. We longed to hear of you and to inform ourselves of the truth reported among us; some few of us intended a visit to Philadelphia this Summer for that purpose; we are pleased with what has been said to us, and will give you a true account this Day of all what passes among the Indians."

We then broke up for about an hour.

Then Shickalamy informed me, in the presence of the others before mention'd, that in the beginning of last Spring some of the *Zistagechroanu came to treat at Oswego with a Message from their whole Nation, joined by the rest of the Indians about the Lakes of Canada, to the Six United Nations, to the following purport, viz':

"Brethren, the United Nations: We have hitherto been kept like Prisoners on the other side the Lake, Onontio our Father told us that if we should treat with the English he wou'd look upon it as a breach of the Peace with him; now we come to let you know that we will no more be stop'd from treating with your Brethren, the English; We will join with you to support the House of Oswego, where the Goods that the Indians want are so plenty. All the Indians about the Lakes will join, and if need take up the Hatchet against our foolish Father Onontio whenever you require it; his Goods are very dear, and he is turned malicious because he sees our Women & Children Clothed fine in English Cloaths bought at Oswego. We have already let him know that we want no more of his advice, as we did formerly when we were Young, but that we became now Men of Age, and would think for ourselves let the consequences be what it will." In Confirmation of the above Speech the said Deputies Laid several fine Tobacco Pipes adorned with Wampum & fine Feathers.

"They had an agreeable Answer from the Six Nation Council. The Six Nations have received Messages from other Nations to the the same purport, all promising to engage in favour of the Six Nations, and the House of Oswego.

"Shickalamy told me further that of late a Council was held at Onontago by the Six Nations, in which it was agreed to send a Mes-

* The Zistagechroanu are a numerous Nation to the North of the Lake Frontenac; they don't come by Niagara in their way to Oswego, but right across the Lake.

sage to Canada of the last Importance, and that also a Message was sent to Albany to desire their Brethren the English to tye their Canoes or Battoes for a few Days to the Bushes, and not to proceed in their Expedition against Canada till their Messengers came back from Canada, which would clear up the Clouds, and the United Nations would then see what must be done.

"Scaienties informs that a few Days before he came away from Cayiucker (which was about the Twentieth Day of May last) a Message arrived at the Cayiucker Country, and the Seneckers from the Commanding Officer of the French Fort at Niagara, inviting them two Nations to come and pay him a visit, and to receive a fine Present which their Father Onontio had sent those two Nations, he having understood that the large Presents he had made the Six Nations from time to time were withheld by the Onontagers & Mohocks, of whom he had been informed that they are corrupted by the English by which & what they had received from Onontio they had enriched themselves & cheated the other Nations in Union with them.

"That some of the two Nations were actually gone to Niagara to receive the Presents, and were set out the same Day when Scaienties came away.

"Warr against the French in Canada was not declared by the Six Nations when Scaienties came away, and it was, as yet, uncertain when it would be done, at least not before the arrival of their Messengers, and perhaps not this Summer. The Sinickers and Cayiuckers are against it, the Mohocks are for it very much, the Onontagers have declared in open Council last Spring, never to leave the Mohocks, their eldest Brother and founder of the Union, the Oneiders & Tuscarroros, the Onontager's Example.

"This is what Shikelamy & Scaienties assures to be true. The Mohocks engaged themselves in the War against the French on their own accord, without the Approbation of the Six Nation Council, they having been over persuaded by their Brethren, some of the White People at Albany, and by the force of Presents prevailed upon. The Council of the Six Nations does not altogether like it, but think it too Rashly of the Mohocks.

"Shikalamy and Scaienties wonder at the dexterity of the French to have Intelligence of the Declaration of the Onontagers in Council, and so soon had Presents at Niagara and a Message in the Sinickers Country, but both say the Six Nations will after all stick together, notwithstanding the Presents received from the French.

"The Five French Indian Traders that were killed on the South side of the Lake Erie, have been killed by some of the Six Nations (there called Acquanushioony, the name which the Six Nations give their People, signifys a Confederate). Another French Trader has since been killed in a private quarrel with one of the Jonontatichroanu, between the River Ohio and the Lake Erie—the French man

offering but one charge of Powder & one Bullet for a Beaver skin to the Indian; the Indian took up his Hatchet, and knock'd him on the head, and killed him upon the Spot.

"This is all the news that can be depended on; several more stories I heard not worth while to trouble the Council with, as there was no Confirmation of them.

"I am sorry to add that there are great Complaints against two of our Traders; one is James Dunning, who is accused to have stollen 47 Dear Skins and three Horses (or Mares), upon the heads of Joniady River; the circumstances are very strong; the Indian from whom the Skins & Horses have been stollen is a Delaware Indian, a Sober, quiet, and good natur'd man; he was down at my House with his Complaint, a few days before I set out for Shamokin. I sent him back again till I had learned the particulars, being I could not talk with him sufficient to find out the Truth of the Story; he was now with Shikalamy and renewed his Complaint. James Dunning is gone down Ohio River, and will stay out long; the Indian was content that I should inform the Council of his misfortune; he not only lost his skins & Horses, but pursued James Dunning in vain to the place call'd Canayiahagen, on the South side of the Lake Erie, from thence back again to the Place where he left the Skins, and from thence again to Ohio, but all in vain, for he could not find or come up with James Dunning.

"The other Complaint was made by the same Indian against one John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River on the Indians Land above the Endless Mountain, who is accused for stealing two Bundles of Skins from the said Indian whilst he was pursuing James Dunning. He (the Indian) had sent his Brother down Joniady River with the Skins they had left, and desired his Brother to leave his two Bundles on the Island at such an Indians House, which appears this Indian did, and then fell sick at the House of the said John Powle and dyed there. Before he was dead John Powle fetched the Skins from the Island (he says by order of the deceas'd), and paid himself of what the Deceas'd ow'd him, who had Skins of his own sufficient to answer all his Debts and defray his Expence; and would pay what he wanted, notwithstanding the deceased's Skins & his that is alive are all gone, and a very poor account John Powle gives of the whole. The Indians insist upon it that he stole them.

"The said John Powle had also taken a very fine Gun in pawn from the said two Indians for three Gallons of Liquor (Brandywine). After the deceas'd paid him he did not deliver up the Gun, but alledged that he lent it out, and endeavoured to cheat the Indian out of it entirely. I sent a few Lines to him by the Indian to come to Joseph Chambers' to me and answer to the Same Complaint. He appeared, but Laugh'd at the Indian; but upon Examination I found he was a Lier, if not a Thief, and offer'd his Oath to confirm a Lie

of which he was afterwards convinced by me. I then sent to Justice Armstrong to come and assist in the affair; but we could not do no more than to order John Powle to pay the Indian the value of the Gun. As for the Skins we could do nothing. I for my part am convinced he stole them, at least the most of them.

"A great deal of other Mischief has been done to some of the Indians; some Horses have been taken on pretence of Debt, sometimes Skins belonging to a third Person, & so on.

"The Delaware Indians last Year intended a visit to Philadelphia, but were prevented by Olumapies weakness, who is still alive but not able to stir; they will come down this Year sometime after Harvest, and by what I can hear Shikalamy along with them, & there is no doubt but they will renew the above Complaint. Olimapies has no Successor of his Relations, and he will hear of none so long as he is alive, and none of the Indians care to meddle in any affair. Shikalamy advises that the Government of Philadelphia should name Olumapies' Successor and set him up by their Authority, that at this Critical time there might be a man to apply to since Olumapies has lost his Senses and is uncapable of doing anything. I have informed the Indians of what I thought was proper both from Europe & America, and among other things that the Northern Colonies had been informed that the Six Nations had declared Warr against the French, & that thereupon they had resolved to put a stock of Money & Goods together in some honest Gentleman's hands to supply their Brethren in every thing, & to take care that their Wives and Children should not want; that the Government of Pennsylvania had not seen cause yet to contribute something towards it, as doubting the truth of the matter, that the Government of Pennsylvania being of a peaceable disposition from the beginning of times, did not hitherto see cause to encourage their Brethren, the Six Nations, to declare War against the French, knowing their Brethren to be People of sound understanding and Judgment, and will know best themselves what to do; but if things shou'd come to Extreames, that their Brethren the Six Nations' Blood should grown warm against the French (who broke the peace and shed the first Blood on the Governments of New York & New England), in order to humble their Pride, the Government of Pennsylvania wou'd not fail to contribute handsomely towards their Brethrens Support.

"This is what I have told them as from myself, according to what I had learned from the Voice of the generality of the People of Pennsylvania, both Gentlemen & Common People.

"CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter."

The Council judging Mr. Weiser's Report & Letters contained several matters proper for Governor Clinton to know, as he was now at Albany in Treaty with the Indians, the President was de-

sired to write a Letter on the subject, & to enclose an Extract of such parts of Mr. Weiser's Report as were thought necessary.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 22d July, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	} Esqrs.
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,		

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

Mr. Hopkinson inform'd the President that the Members of Council in his absence had met, on an Express received the 13th July from New Castle, and desir'd that as what had pass'd was reduc'd into writing, the same might be read and enter'd in the Council Books; and thereupon deliver'd sundry Papers, the Contents whereof are as follows, vizt:

Monday, 13th July, 1747.

An Express arriving from New Castle about 10 of the Clock this morning, such of the Members of Council as were in Town immediately met (his Honour the President being then on the River on his return from New Castle), vizt:

Samuel Hasell,	Abraham Taylor,	} Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Letters received by Express were read in these words, vizt:

"Gentlemen:

"This Moment Thomas Quant & a Son of Mr. Nandins informs me a Company of French or Spaniards, to the Number of One hundred or thereabouts, has Robb'd & Plunder'd the Houses of James Hart & Edmund Liston and carried off all the valuable part of their Negroes & other Goods, and its supposed they have done so all the way from Lewis Town. This I thought my duty to let you know; You may depend its no false alarm. I am, in haste, yours, &c.,

"D^{d} WETHERSPOON.

"12 O'Clock Sunday Night,
"July 12th, 1747.

"To JOHN CURTIS & JOHN FINNEY, Esqrs., at New Castle."

"May it please Your Honours

"Inclosed is an Express which this Moment came to hand from Mr. David Wetherspoon, which we judge our Duty to forward with

Notes on Conference
with Mr Weiss

Nov. Read in Council [illegible] 1765

Shikalamy informed me in the presence of the others before mentioned, that in the beginning of last Spring some of the Listagechronna came to treat at Oswego with a Message from their whole Nation, joined by the rest of the Indians about the Lakes of Canada, to the Six United Nations, to the following purport viz.

"Brethren, the United Nations, We have hitherto been kept like Prisoners "on the other side the Lake Cheontio our Father told us, that if we should "treat with the English, he would look upon it as a breach of the Peace with him. "Now we come to let you know, that we will no more be stopt from treating with "you Brethren the English, we will join with you to support the House of "Oswego, where the Goods that the Indians want are so plenty, all the Indians "about the Lakes will join and, if need, take up the Hatchet against our foolish "Father Cheontio, whenever any regard with his Goods are very dear, He is turned "Malicious because he sees our Women & Children Cloathed fine, in English "Cloaths bought at Oswego, We have already let him know that we want no more "of his neveed, as we did formerly, when we were Young, but that we became Men "Men of Age, would think for ourselves; let the Consequence be what it will."
In confirmation of the above Speech the said Deputies

Layd several fine Tobacco Pipes accord with Wampum & fine Feathers

They had an agreable answer from the Six Nation Council

The Six Nations have received Messages from other Nations to the same purport all promising to engage in favour of the Six Nations and the House of Oswego.

Note. The Listagechronna are a numerous Nation to the South of the Lake Frontenac they don't come by Niagara in their way to Oswego but right across the Lake.

Shikalamy told me further that of late a Council was held at Onondago by the Six Nations in which it was agreed to send a Message to Canada, of the last Importance, and that also a Message was sent for Henry, to desire their Brethren the English to lay their Canoes or Battoes for a few Days to the Bushes, and not proceed in their Expedition against Canada, till their Messengers came back from Canada which would clear up the Clouds, & the United Nations would then see what must be done.

Seventies

Scaenkies informs that a few Days before he came away from Cayuickquon (which was about the 30th Day of May last) a Message arrived at the Cayuicker Country, and the Senickers from the Commanding Officer at the French Fort of Niagara, inviting them two Nations to come & pay him a visit, and to receive a fine Present, which their Father Onontio had sent those two Nations, he having understood that the large Presents he had made the Six Nations from time to time were withheld by the Onontagers & Mohocks, of whom he had been informed that they are corrupted by the English, by which, & what they had received from Onontio they had wrought themselves & Cheated the other Nations in Union with them.

That some of the two Nations were actually gone to Niagara to receive the Presents & were set out the same Day when Scaenkies came away.

War against the French in Canada was not Declared by the Six Nations when Scaenkies came away, & yet uncertain when it would be done, at least not before the Arrival of their Messengers, perhaps not this Summer. The Senickers & Cayuickers are against it, the Mohocks are for it very much, the Onontagers have Declared in open Council last Spring never to leave the Mohocks their Eldest Brother & Leaders of the Union, the Oneidas & Tuscaroras will follow the Onontagers Example.

The Mohocks engage themselves in the War against the French on their own accord without the Approbation of the Six Nations Council, they having been over persuaded by their Brethren some of the White People at Albany, & by the force & Presents provided upon. The Council of the Six Nations do not altogether like it, but think it too rashly of the Mohocks.

This is what Shikalamy and Scaenkies assures me to be true.

The above is an Extract out of the Indians Report Read in Council the 9th Day of July 1747

Examined by

Richard Peters Cl
of the Council

Philad.a
9th July 1747

all a Meeting of the Mohawks with his Excellency

Brother we come down as a guard to our good friend Coll.r Johnson, And finding you here were very glad of the opertunity of seeing & speaking to you, for there has been a time & not long since that we were afraid of seeing or speaking to our Brethren; & that occasioned by the doing of some Vile people, as we are now sensible, but them fears are all vanished, & drove away by the strong assurances you have given us last summer & ever since of your good meaning towards us ——

Brother you told us last Fall you were at war with a Cruel Enemy, the french, who daily murdred your people round about; upon which we hearkily renewed the old Covenant, or agreement between you and us, in soma that whatever good or evil happens to the one happens to the other, you gave us then the Ax to use against your Enemie & told us you expected soon to destroy Canada with your army, we took up the Ax & promised to use it against your Enemies in conjunction with you ——

Brother we have since been sent out by Coll.r Johnson to Canada, to annoy the Enemy & take prisoners to give us News of all their Motions, while your army might be getting ready all this we have done to show our hearkiness to Join & assist you even with the loss of several of our Chief & principal warriours who died lately for their Brothers Cause, wherefore Brother we expect you will not make peace on any terms, untill we fully revenge the deaths of all our Brethren which we are ready, & have been this long time to do, had we but your assistance ——

But Brother we are affraid you are not in earnest for no other reason than that we dont see you do anything with your army as we expected, & wished for ——

Brother we are at present obliged to acquaint you, that our brethren the Conajoharees are much exposed to the Enemy, where for desire earnestly that you would immediately

for life them, & when that is done they nor we cannot possibly do without a number of brisk men to jump out & Join us in fighting & destroying the Enemy, whenever they invade you or us, for which reason if you allow us but men to be ready at a Call, we will engage to perform ——

Brother that will be the only best means to satisfie all our friends, & allies, the far distant Nations (who daily flock to us & offer their service when we call upon them) that we are capable of defending ourselves, & annoying the Enemy in some measure, Until the army may be ready to march which is what we most earnestly wish for ——

Brethren I am pleased with your gratitude to Coll. Johnson in conducting him to Albany, & thank God who has preserved our lives till this day, & given us an opportunity of speaking face to face; tis true I did not expect to meet you here, but am glad of the occasion to command your fidelity & good service, since you Join us against our Enimies, your fears are all over, and you may be assured of my good intentions towards you, so you but proceed briskly as you have begun, & you may depend on all the encouragement & protection in my power, I am now come to put our people in as good order as I can, either to receive or march out against the Enemy, & to propose never to deny you assistance: In return I expect you will be hearty to go out with us when called upon, I am much concerned at the loss of some of your principal men, & hope by our mutual assistance we shall have satisfaction for them, before we bury the hatchet our Brethren the Canajoharies you say are Exposed, I have given orders to Coll. Johnson to fortifie their Castle as soon as possible, I shall order a sufficient number of men for their defence, which may convince you & all our friends and allies that I am in earnest, & you may be assured your safety shall be my particular study. Brethren my resolution is stedfast, & am now bringing my people to be ready to Join yours, and act as one Body, and Expect you will use your endeavours to the same effect among your people of whatever Nation, that we may live and dye together. ——

I most earnestly recommend to you not to listen to any reports, or any thing said to you beside what you hear from Coll. Johnson,

like you may depend shall be repeat to you all the Intelligence I can get him in return. I expect you will make report to him of every thing you hear, as well what relates to your own affairs, as concerning the enemy & their Motions, that he may inform me, Thus it is to be conducted like Brothers & Convince the world we are Inseperable

Brother as to your desiring us to listen to our good friend Coll. Johnson, we are very much obliged to you for it, & in answer thereto must tell you that for these twelve Months past & better we have minded & now listned to no body else, neither do we intend it, and Brother you may depend upon it, that whatever News we have among us shall be immediately brought to him in order that he may acquaint you of it and in return we expect you will do the same as you have done this year past, & then the world shall be convinced that we are one Body & inseperable

The above was a private conference with about thirty of the Chief Warriors when Cat at Albany

W. Johnson

New York.

The Indians Speech to Gov.r Clinton at Albany, & the Gov.rs Answ.r 16.th July 1747.

Rec.d Decem.br 23.d 1747.

Read Jan.ry 13.th 1747/8.

Gg 203

15

289

" meeting of the Mohawks with his Excellency
" July 1747

" then we came down as a Guard to our good Friend
" Coll. Johnson, & finding you here we are very glad
" of opertunity of seeing & speaking to you. For there has
" a time; & not long since that we were afraid of seeing
" speaking to our Brethren. & that occasioned by the doings
" of some Vile People, as we are now sensible, but them fears
" all Vanished, & drove away, by the strong assurances
" have given us last summer, & ever since of your good
" aiming towards us:

Brother you told us last Fall that you were
" at war with a cruel Enemy, the French, who daily murdered
" people round about. Upon which we heartily renewed
" old covenant, or agreement between you and us, insomuch
" whatever good or Evil happens, to the one, happens
" the other. You gave us than the ax to use against
" Enemies, & told us you Expected soon to destroy Canada
" your Army, we took up the Ax, & promised to use
against your Enemies, in Conjunction with you

Brother we have since been sent out by Coll. Johnson
" Canada, to annoy the Enemy, & get Prisoners to give
" Intelligence of their Motions, while your army might be getting
" ready; all this we have done to show our hearty desires to Join
" assist you, even with the loss of several of our Chief &
" principal warriors, who died lately for their Brothers Cause,
" therefore Brother we expect you will not make peace
" on any terms, Until we fully Revenge the deaths of all
" our Brethren which we are ready, & have been this long
" time to do, had we but your assistance.

But Brother we are afraid you are not in earnest
for no other reason, than that we don't see you do anything
with your army as we Expected, and hoped for.—

Brother we are at present Obliged to acquaint you
that our Brethren the Conajoharees are much Exposed
to the Enemy, wherefore desire earnestly that you will
Immediately fortifie them, & when that is done they will

We cannot possibly do without a number of brisk Men to be ready always to Jump out & Join us in persuing & destroying the Enemy when ever they invade you or for which purpose if you allow us but men to be ready at a Call, we will engage to perform,

Brother that will be the only best means to Satisfy all our friends and allies, the Far distant Nations who daily flock to us & offer their service when we call upon them that we are capable of defending ourselves & annoying our Enemy in some measure, until the army may be ready to March which we most earnestly wish for.

Brethren I am pleased with your Gratitude to Colls Johnson in Conducting him to Albany & thank God who has preserved our lives to this day, & given us an opportunity of speaking face to face this time I did not Expect to Meet you here, but am glad of the occasion to commend your Fidelity & good service, since you joined us against our Enemies: your actions are all over, and you may be for ever assured of my good Intentions towards you, do you but proceed briskly as you have began, & you may depend on all the Incouragement & Protection in my Power; I am now come to put our people in as good order as I can, either to receive or March out against the Enemy; & as I purpose never to deny you assistance, In return I expect you will be hearty to go out with us when called upon; I am much concerned at the loss of some of your Principal men, & hope by our Mutual assistance we shall get Satisfaction from them before we bury the Hatchet; Our Brethren the Canajoharies you say are Exposed; I have given orders to Coll. Johnson to fortifie their Castle as soon as possible & shall order a Sufficient number of men for their defence which may convince you and all your allies, that I am in earnest, & you may be assured your safety shall be my particular study.

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ready to Join yours, & act as one body, and Expect you will
use endeavours to the same effect among your people so 290
as a Nation, that we may live and dye together; I most earnestly
recommend to you not to listen to any reports or any thing said to you,
but what you hear from Coll. Johnson, who you may depend shall
send to you all the Intelligence I can give him: in return I
Expect you will make report to him of every thing you hear,
as well what relates to your own affairs, as concerning the
Enemy & their motions, that he may inform me, Thus it is to
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Brother as to your desiring us to listen to our good friend
Coll. Johnson we are obliged to you for it & in answer
thereto, must tell you that for these twelve months past & more
we have minded or listned to no Body else, neither do we intend
it, & Brother you may depend on it that whatever News
we have among us, shall be immediatly brought to him,
in order that he may acquaint you with it, & in return
we expect that you will do the same as you have done
for this year past. & then the world shall be convinced
that we are one body & inseperable

The above was a privitt Conference with ab. 30 of the
Chief Warriors when last at Albany

W Johnson

Conference between Governor Clinton and some Mohawks at Albany.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 208.]

At a meeting of the Mohawks with his Excell^{cy} 16. July 1747.

Brother.

We come down as a guard to our good friend Coll: Johnson, and finding you here, were very glad of the opportunity of seeing and speaking to you, for there has been a time and not long since that we were affraid of seeing or speaking to our Brethren, and that occasioned by the doings of some vile people, as we are now sensible, but their, fears are all vanished and drove away by the strong assurances you have given us last summer, and ever since of your good meaning towards us.

Brother—You told us last fall you were at war with a cruel Enemy, the French, who daily murder'd your people round about; upon which we heartily renewed the old Covenant, or agreement between you and us, in so much, that whatever good or evil happens to the other, you gave us then the Axe to use against Your Enemies and told us, you expected soon to destroy Canada with your Army, we took up the axe and promised to use it against your Enemies in conjunction with you.

Brother—We have since been sent out by Coll. Johnson to Canada, to annoy the Enemy and take prisoners to give us news of all their motions, while your Army might be getting ready; all this we have done to show our heartiness to join and assist you, with the loss of several of our Chief and principal Warriours, who died lately for their Brother's Cause—wherefore:

Brother—We expect you will not make peace on any terms, until we fully revenge the deaths of all our Brethren, which we are ready, and have been this long time, to do, had we but your assistance.

But Brother—We are affraid you are not in earnest for no other reason, than that we don't see you do anything with your army as we expected, & wished for.

Brother—We are at present obliged to acquaint you, that our Brethren, the Conajoharees are much exposed to the Enemy, wherefore desire earnestly, that you would immediately fortify them, and when that is done, they nor we cannot possible do without a number of Brisk Men to jump out and join us in pursuing and destroying the Enemy, whenever they invade you or us, for which reason, if you allow us but Men, to be ready at a call we will engage to perform.

Brother—That will be the only best means to satisfye all our Friends and Allies, the far distant Nations (who daily flock to us and offer their service when we call upon them); that we are capable of defending ourselves and annoying Enemy in some measure, until the army may be ready to march which is what we most earnestly wish for.

Governour's Answer.

Brethren—I am pleased with your Gratitude to Coll: Johnson in conducting him to Albany, and thank God who has preserved our lives till this day, and given us an opportunity of speaking face to face. Tis true, I did not expect to meet you here, but am glad of the occasion to commend your fidelity and good service, since you joined us against our Enemies, your fears are all over and you may be for ever assured of my good intentions towards you, do you but proceed briskly as you have begun, and you may depend on all the encouragement and

protection in my power. I am now come to put our people in as good order as I can, either to receive or march out against the Enemy, and as I purpose never to deny you assistance, in return I expect you will be hearty to go out with us when called upon. I am much concerned at a loss of some of your principal Men, and hope, by our mutual assistance we shall have satisfaction for them, before we bury the Hatchet. Our Brethren the Conajoharees, you say are exposed, I have given orders to Coll: Johnson to fortify their castle as soon as possible; I shall order a sufficient number of Men for their defence, which may convince you and all our Friends and Allies, that I am in earnest, and you may be assured, your safety shall be my particular study—Brethren, my resolution is steadfast, and am now bringing my people to be ready to join yours, and act as one body, and expect you will use your endeavours to the same effect among your people of whatever Nation, that we may live and die together. I most earnestly recommend to you not to listen to any Reports, or any thing said to you, beside what you hear from Coll: Johnson, who, you may depend shall repeat to you all the intelligence I can give him, in return I expect you will make report to him of every thing you hear, as well what relates to your own affairs, as concerning the Enemy and their Motions, that he may inform me. Thus it is to live and act like Brothers, and convince the world, we are inseparable.

Brother. As to your desiring us to listen to our good Friend Coll: Johnson, we are very much obliged to you for it, and in answer thereto must tell you, that for these twelve months past and better, we have minded nor listened to nobody else, neither do we intend it and Brother, you may depend upon it, that whatever news we have among us, shall be immediately brought to him in order that he may acquaint you of it, and in return we expect, you will do the same as you have done this year past, and then the world shall be convinced, that we are one body and inseparable.—

The above was a private conference with about thirty of the Chief Warriours when last at Albany.

G. Clinton.

Governor Shirley to Governor Clinton.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 204.]

(First letter) Boston 15. Aug: 1747.

Sir,

Yesterday about noon I received Your Excellcy's express in which I had a large packet from the Duke of Newcastle. I have only time to inform Your Excellcy that the expedition against Canada is laid aside at present, the reasons of which are contained at large in the Duke of Newcastles letter to me, an extract of which I will send you as soon as possible, that the consideration of disbanding the Forces raised for it is referred to Mr Knowles and myself, and we are ordered to consult with the several Govrs as to the manner of doing it; that Mr Knowles and I are to do every thing necessary for the settlement of Nova Scotia forthwith for the protection of that and Louisbourg, and to make use of what part of the American Levies we

require your assistance & I desire you will be at your Sons House by the 16th Inst when I shall call to take you in, it is unavoidable I therefore desire you will not faile,

[Indorsed]
To
Conwalᴰ Colden Esqr
To be left at his Sons.

Gov. Clinton's Meeting With the Indians

July 16 1747

ATT A MEETING of the Mohawks with his Ecellcy BROTHER we come down as a Guard to our good friend Colle Johnson, and finding you here were very glad of the Opportunity, of seeing, & speaking to you. for there has been a time, & not long since that we Were afraid of Seeing, or Speaking to our Brethren. & that Occasioned by the doings of some Vile people as we are now sensible, but their fears are all vanished, & drove away by the strong Assurances You have given us Last Summer, & ever since of your good Meaning towards us——

BROTHER you told us Last Fall that you Were at War with a Cruel Enemy the French, who daily murdered Your people round about. Upon which we heartily renewed the old Covenant, or Agreement between you, & us, in so much that whatever Good or Evil happens, to the one, Happens to the other. You gave us then the Ax, to use against your Enemies & told us, you Expected soon to destroy Canada with your Army, we took up the Ax, & promised to use it against your Enemies, in Conjunction wth you——

BROTHER we have since sent out by Colle Johnson to Canada, to Annoy the Enemy. & get Prisoners, to give us News of all their Motions, while your Army might be getting ready, All this we have done to shew our heartiness to Join & assist you, even with the loss of Severall of our Chief & Principle Warriours, who dyed lately for their Broths Cause Wherefore BROTHER we expect you will not make peace upon any terms Until

we fully Revenge the deaths of all our Brethren which we are ready, & Have been this long time to do had we but your Assistance.——

But BROTHER we are afraid you are not in Earnest, for no other reason, then that we dont see you do anything with your Army as we Expected, & hop'd for——

BROTHER we are at present oblig'd to Acquaint You, that our Brethren the Conajoharees are much Exposed to the Enemy, wherefore desire earnestly that you would Immediately fortifie them, & when that is done thy nor We cannot possible do, without a Number of Brisk Men, to be ready always to Jump out, & Join Us in pursueing & destroying the Enemy, whenever thy Invade you or Us for which purpose if You allow us but Men to be ready at a Call, we will engage to perform.——

BROTHER that will be the only best means to Satisfie all our friends, & Allies, the far distant Nations (who daily flock to us, & offer their Service when we Call upon them) that we are Capable of defending ourselves & Annoying our Enemy in some Measure, Untill the Army may be ready to March, which is what we most Earnestly wish for

BRETHREN I am pleas'd with your Gratitude of Coll° Johnson in Conducting him to Albany, & thank God who has preserved our Lives to this day, & given us an Opportunity of Speaking face to face: 'tis true I did not expect to Meet you here, but am glad of the Occasion to Commend your Fidelity, & good Service since you Joyn'd us against our Enemies; Your fears are now over, & you may be for ever assur'd of my Good intentions towards you, do you but Proceed Briskly as you have began, & you may depend upon all the Encouragement, & Protection in my Power; I am now Come to put Our People in as good Orders as I can, either to Receive or March Out against the Enemy, & as I propose never to deny you assistance, in Return I expect you will be harty to go out With us When call'd upon.—I am much Concern'd at the Loss of some of your Principle Men, & hope by our Mutuall Assistance we Shall get Sat-

isfaction for them before we bury the Hatchet—Our Brethren the Conajoharees you say are Expos'd, I have Given Orders to Coll° Johnson to fortefie their Castle as soon as Possible, & shall order a sufficient Number of Men for their defence, which may Convince you & all our Friends, & Allies, that I am in Earnest, & you may be Assur'd your Safety shall be my Particular Study. Brethren my Resolution is stedfast, & am Now bringing my People to be ready to Join yours, & act as one Body, and Expect you will use your Endeavours to the same Effect among your People, of whatever Nation, that we may live & dye together—I most earnestly recommend to you, not to Listen to any Reports or any thing said to you, beside what you Hear from Coll° Johnson, whom you may depend shall repeat to You all the Intelligence I can give him in Return I expect you Will make report to him, of every thing you hear as Well what Relates to your own Affairs, as concerning the Enemy & their Motions, that he may Inform me. Thus it is to live & act Like Brothers, & Convince the World we are inseperable——

BROTHER as to your desireing us to listen to Our Good friend Coll° Johnson, we are oblig'd to You for it, & in Answer thereto, must tell you that for these twelve Months past, & better we have Minded nor listned to no Body Else; neither do we intend it; And BROTHER you may depend upon it, that whatever News we have among Us, shall be immediately brought to him, In order that He may Acquaint you of it, In Return we Expect you will continue to do the same. As You have don this year past. & then the World shall be Convinced that we are one Body, & inseperable.

Copy of the Chief Justice's Plan July 29 1747

[In Colden's handwriting]

If the Fort at Croun Point be to be attacked this season The Forces intended for that Enterprise should

Memorandum of Ottrewaree Head of ye Cayugas Flat nose Head of ye Onondagoes speech to his Excellency the Hon. George Clinton &c &c &c on the 17 day of July 1747 &c

287

As they told his Excellency They are sensible his Excellency our Governour, & also the Governour of Boston, have hyed at two several times, to bring in the Cockenawagaes from the French Interest into our alliance, under the five Nations, from whence they are Originally proceeded, the reason therefore of some of them going to Canada, is to make a third tryal themselves, if they can by any means bring them over to the British Interest, & say if they can by no means perswade them to return, they shall make no more tryals, but shall reckon them as they do the French in declare enemies to the British nation

2 That at a Battle with the flat heads they lost four of their best fighters, & had news that the flat heads were comming on them, in three different parties, of which they are fearfull one of the parties having done what they come out for, but they have no news of the other two

That one of their Indians, in his way from the Lakeways met three other different nations at Kickaga, where they lodged altogether, as they lay there there came a Battoe with 9 Frenchmen, & landed close by them, after they had landed a Nation Called Youniodadys called a Council of all that was present, & told them they knew that the five Nations had taken up the axe against the French from our Governor, but that they had not taken the axe, but desired to use their own weapons, which was granted by the rest of the Nations then present, they immediately killed & took right, & took the Commanding officer prisoner, which they have resolved to return in place of a great trader from Philadelphia, who was killed 4 years ago by the French or by their directions, & the Scalp so they resolved to send where his Excellency our Governour had hung over the war Kettle, but that the Indian appointed to bring them down had lost his wife, which is the reason they are not as yet come, but they are resolved to send them to where the War Kettle is hung over, in order to

seed if they would not give the broth a good relish to the pleasing of his Excellency's palate the Ottawaways & other Nations made answer & thanked them said they intended in a short time to make byal if they could not boyl the same out of bones themselves

4. That some Cacnawaga Indians was arrived at yaugea with a large pacquet of Letters part of which was for Johnson, at the Senecas Country & part of them was opened at yaugea, there being an Indian present who saw when they went to read the Letters, they locked the doors on them which made the Indians suspicious, so one of them an Indian that understood french stood and listned at the door, & found that they had or were about Concluding to distroy the five Nations, perticulary the Cayougers

That three Nations of foreign Indians had agreed to distroy the Fort at yaugea, for they say a sort of witches about that fort, always keeps the path foul & dirty, & for that reason they have resolved to keep it Clean

The 3 Nations are of Missesogues, Wawehattecooks, Onchiaras who have eight big Castles, the biggest of all the Nations, these people are 1500 or 2000

Rec.d Ordnances Read
of the Jurats of Jersey
Read & Ord.d & Ena.d as desired
by Lieut Governor
11th July 1747

Colonel Johnson to Governor Clinton.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 205.]

28 August 1747.

Sir

This is to acquaint Your Excellᶜʸ that I am just setting off this instant for Lake Sacrament with 400 Christians mostly Volunteers and about as many Indians here present, besides vast numbers by the Road, who were met yesterday, by one of my people; he says, for about 12 miles the Road was full of them, they one and all come with the greatest speed upon a call given to some of the Six Nations, that there was a number of the Enemy approaching near us; they have also as they tell me called all the Foreign Indians even Conastogy & Susquehanas, whom they expect every day; upon which I left some people at home to fit them out with what necessarys they want, and send them after me; if we can but meet this army as they call it which is very likely, I hope to give your Excellᶜʸ a good account of them. The Indians being all in great earnest as is plain by their traveling night and day to get hither; what will be done with them all after my return, which will be in about 12 days at furthest, I can't tell, having nothing left of any consequence for them, what would be worse, to let such a parcel of fine stout Fellows go back again without employing them further, wherefore I hope Your Excellᶜʸ Council and Assembly will consider of it seriously before I return, otherwise, I must assure Your Excellᶜʸ there will be no living for me, or any one else in this part of the world, which perhaps the Gentlemen in that part of the Country may be easy at, as it seems to all people here they are, by their backwardness, which, doubt not will be the entire ruin of the Country.

I am with great haste — Sir, Your Excellᶜʸˢ
most obedient humble servant
W. Johnson

Speech of the Indians to Governor Clinton.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 207.]

Memorandum of the Cayugas, Ottrowanees head of the Onondages and Flat nose's speech to his Excellᶜʸ on the 17. day of July 1747 at Albany.

As they told his Excellᶜʸ

1st. They are sensible that His Excellᶜʸ our Govr. and also the Govr of Boston, have tryed at two several times to bring the Cocknewagas from the French interest into our alliance, under the Five Nations, from whence they are originally proceeded, the reason therefore of some of them going to Canada, is to make a third tryal themselves, if they can by any means bring them over to the British Interest, and say if they can by no means perswade them to return, they shall make no more tryals, but shall reckon them (as they do the French) inveterate Enemies of the British Nation.

2ndly That at a Battle with the Flatheads, they lost four of their best fighters, and had news that the Flatheads were coming upon them, in three parties, of which they are fearful, one of the parties having done what they came out for, but have no news of the other two,

3^{ly} That one of their Indians in his way down from the Quitways[1] met with three other different Nations at Kichaga, where they lodged all together as they lay there, there came a Battow with nine Frenchmen and landed near them; after they had landed, a Nation called Younondadys, called a Council of all that were present, and told them they knew that the five Nations had taken up the Axe against the French from our Govr, but that they had not taken the Axe, but desired to use their own weapons, which was granted by the rest of the Nations then present. Then they immediately killed eight and took the Commander prisoner, whom they have resolved to return in the place of a great Trader from Philadelphia, which was killed two years ago by the French or his directions, and the scalps they resolved to send where his Excell^{cy} our Govr had hung over the War kettle, but that the Indian appointed to bring them down, had lost his wife, which is the reason, they are not yet come, but they are resolved to send them to where the War kettle hung over, in order to see if they would not give the Broth a good relish to the pleasing of his Excell^{cys} palate. The Ottowauways and other Nations thanked them, and said they intended in a short time to make tryal, if they could not boil the same Broth.

4^{thly} That some Cocknewaga Indians were arrived at Yaugree[2] with a large packet of letters, part of which were for John Ceur at the Seneca's Country, and part of them were opened at Yaugree, there being Indians present who saw when they went to read the letters, they locked the door on them, which made the Indians suspicious; so one of them an Indian that understood French, stood and listened at the door, and found, that they had or was about concluding to destroy the Five Nations, particularly the Cayougas.

5^{thly} That three Nations of the Foreign Indians have agreed to destroy the Fort at Yaugree, for they say a sort of Witches about the said Fort always keep the Path foul and dirty, and for that reason they have resolved to make it clean.

N. B. The Three Nations are the Missesagues, Wawehattecooks and Ockneharuse, who have eight big Castles—the biggest of all the Nations, these people are 1500 or 2000.

Petition of Inhabitants of Coxhaukee, County of Albany.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Gg., No. 211.]

14. July 1747.

Sir,

As by all your actions since the Commencement of the present War, we are well satisfyed and convinced, that you have not only the Interest but the good and quiet of the people of our Country entirely at heart, We therefore beg leave to address you that you will be so good and speak in our behalf to his Excell^{cy} our Govr and Commander in chief (for whom we have the greatest regard) That his Excell^{cy} would be graciously pleased to appoint us Officers Freeholders residing in our own Ward. We take the liberty to set down the names of a few, out of which number be pleased to recommend two, the one to be second Lieut^{t} and the other Ensign;

[1] *Sic.* Probably Quatoghees, or Hurons, settled at this time at Sandusky. See Journal, November, 1746 to October, 1747, in *Paris Documents*, post. *Sub date*, 20 July, 1747.—Ed.

[2] *Sic.* Niagara.

Conrad Weiser to R. Peters, 1747.

Sir:

Yours of the 17th Instant I received, I am at a Loss to answer it. You are able to Judge by the Information, we had from Time to time of the Indians, which I still belive may be Depended on yet I leave you no room to Complain at my Neglectfulness, I will endeavour to give you my Sentiments about the particular heads, as follows:

1. Col. Johnson and Mr. Lidias, Did not prevail upon the Counsel of the Six Nations to Declare Warr against the French, but only upon some Stragling poor Fellows, to Inlist themselves, and take Service, by taking the Presents, and going to warr with the Mohocks. I am sorry that Governour Shirly is Deceived, but it is Like [although he is a Capable and Honest Gentlemen,] he belives what he wishes to be True, like the rest of our fellow Creatures.

2. I never was afeard of the Six Nations Engageing against the English, but always Doubted whether they would fight the French, yet, when I understood of the Mohocks, when I was with them, and what I read in New York news, that they would fight, and actually has faught the French, I thought all the rest of the Six Nation would now Engage against the French, and perhaps will, but I am well assured, that before they will Engage, they will call in their people that are scattered abroade, and some of them lives above 100, 150 and 200 miles of their Center; Especially, the Sinickers and Cayuikers, who are the most Numerous; the pretended Expedition to Canada, has done a great deal of Hurt. No man is able to Excuse it with the Indians, they call it Down Right Cowardice, that so many Hundreds Dare not venture to go beyond the Inhabited part of the English Settlement, much Less to Invade Canada; an Interpreter must be ashame to hear them talk of it among themselves, or in familiarity with him, the Indians under value, or Rather make Nothing of our Valour, and think we the English will leave them in the Lurch. At least a ship Load of Goods will not engage them into the warr, If their own Reasons Dont, for they say the English has Goods enough, Let us take the presents, and promise a Great Deal, and Do little, according to the Custom of the white people. I have Conversed with Indians, and with the most politest of them above 33 years now, and have allways had some very famyliar friends among them. I am not deceived in my mind, and I know also very well how they have been Dealt with by the white people, who have frequently learned them to tell Lies in public treaties, and to the Commissioners and Governors that treated with them in particular in a Neighbouring Government.

3. The proposal of sending Commissioners from all the Northern Colonies, is in my opinion very good, It would be of some service, but they Can not believe Col. Johnson and Mr. John Lydias, their Report, that the Six Nations have Engaged in the warr against the French. If they do not Engage before such Commissioners meet

at New York, I am satisfied when the said Gentlemen did give such Information to Col. Stadord, in order to be sent to Governor Shirley, the Six Nations had not Engaged, if they did not know better, and have been to Credulous, which I am apt to believe for Charities sake. They show that their Judgment is under age, but if they knew better, and with Design gave a false Information, I have nothing to say to them, Let the Commissioners that meets at New York, agree to take Crown Point Ford, or do some other act of Valour against the French, that will bring the Six Nations in to warr, not only by word of mouth, as they Hitherto have Done, but by act and Deeds, in the mean time let them be assured that they will be supplied by the English with ammunition, &c.

4. The Indians must have satisfaction made for private Injuries, If we will Deal with them according to our public Treaties, and show that we are what we pretend to be, that is to say, their friends people of Honour and Honesty, the Counsel and Assembly will find a Remedy, I own it will be a Difficult matter to come to the truth in private quarrels, between the white and the brown People, for the former will out swear the very Devil, and the Latter oath is not Good in our Laws, If all Comes to all, Rather than the poor Indians should be wronged, the public ought to make satisfaction, If no Reamedy can be found to prevent it.

5. Olumapies would have Resigned his Crown before now, but as he had the keeping of the public treasure, [that is to say the Counsel Bagg,] Consisting of Belts of Wampum, for which he buys Liquor, and has been Drunk for this two or three years, allmost Constantly, and it is thought he wont Die, so long as there is one single wampum left in the Bagg. Lapapitton is the most Fitest Person to be Successer. He is an Honest, true-hearted man, and has very good Natural Sence, he is also a sober man, between 40 or 50 years of age, he is well Esteemed among his Country people and others, but whether or no he will trouble himself with public affairs, is a Great Question, he has Lived Retired for this several years with his Family.

6. A small present ought to be made to the Indians on the Lake Eric to acknowledge the Receipt of theirs, it may be sent by some Honest Trader, I think George Coughon is fit to perform it. I always took him for an honest man, and have as yet no Reason to think otherwys of him.

At the Conclusion of this, I freely own I have been pretty forward and open, but I hope you will pardon me, for you gave me provocation, otherwise I will argue the point over with you, about the 16th of August next, when I hope to see you in Good Health, who am Sir, Your Dutyfull,

CONRAD WEISER.*

Tulpehockin, July, the 20th, 1747.

Indorsed.—Conrad Weiser's Letter, dated 20th July, 1747.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. V. p. 88.

Brethren I am greatly overjoyed at this time to see you all here, & to hear of the welfare of your Brethren. I also Heartily bid you welcome, in your Brother the Governours Name, whose Love for you I assure you is very great, & hope as I have the Honours of Managing his Business in Indian affairs to convince you also of my Good will to serve you as far as in my power

193

Brethren I have yesterday heard your News, & Message which I conceive to be this. That you are sent here by the Senecas, Chenondadees, & the Oghnies, you were to desire a little time of your Brother the Governour, or that he would stop his hand a little in order to gett the Coghnawageo, & Canondadeys to come among you from the French. which you say they firmly promised they would you promise that as soon as that is done. you will strongly Invite all the distant Nations in your alliance. to come & Join you against the French. & the rest of their Indians & totally destroy them

Brethren In Answer to your request of delaying the Army, or our forces here, I think I need say very much about, Because you must be all sensible, that the Great King your Father is the Master of that, & we must follow his directions However as such a large Body of Men, & a Number of Ships takes a long time to prepare, & move but slowly on. You may if you think proper, & the Coghnawageo be but willing to come among you, perhaps have time enough to bring it about ere our Army is in their Country; which I should be glad to see, & heartily wish you for

Brethren you all very well know. that your Brother the Governour, as also the Governour of Boston desired nothing more, than the coming over of Coghnawageo & Scawendadeys to their own flesh & blood from whence they derived, & as yet by right belong. you have all seen & heard for these two Years past. they have both several times, & several means tryed to gett them away from the French, by whome they are blindfolded, & ill used as plainly appears by their setting them on against your Brethren Here like dogs, & still Continues the same vile practice I am much afraid, & almost positive that at last he will set them up against you however he has an Opportunity. for he is very full of design & treachery as you all by your sad Experience have formerly found wherefore I beg you will be ware now of this same Bill

Brethren I cant see by any Actions of the Coghnawageo or Schawendadeys, that they mean any thing but to Slaughter us. & destroy you if they can, for you see they Constantly keep on Murdering our people & are now several of them gone as I am well Informed among the Ottowawaes, & other foreign Nations to get more to their assistance, which do not at all look like what they promised you However Brethren if you find or can think of any Means, or ways to gett them from there do it. & I shall be very thankfull for, you may well think & believe Brethren it would make my heart bleed to [illegible] see, to hear of

their own flesh & blood destroyed & Slaughtered. which must be the case, soon if they are now Obstin
will not hear to this your last desire. For the Great King your Father is determined to
destroy & root the French out of that Country entirely before ever he stops his hand

2 Large Belts here

and he expects, as does your Brother the Governour, & I that you will all now rise up
Chearfully, & make use of the ax Immediately against the french & all the rest of their adhere

a Large Belt

Brethren I would also Strongly intreate you by the long Friendship consisting between us.
that you may use your Interest Immediately to Invite, & Call to your assistance all
Your Indians or Brethren in alliance with you, who as I am sensible only wait for y.
Call, or Invitation. This is the only way to convince us that you have the same regard
for your Brethren, that your fam'd Ancestors had

a Belt

The Answer of the Indians

Brother Waraghiyagheny In answer to your desire of useing the Ax &c., We promise you, that we will as soon as we gett Home, Call together all the five Nations & the rest of our friends, to meet at Onondaga, in Order to gett & send out as many Warriours against the French &c. as we can possibley muster up.

Brother we are highly Obliged, & very thankfull to you, for the regard you Show for us, by advising & perswading us to gett away our Brethren the Coghnawageys & Scawendadeys from among the French. telling & assuring us that you would not delight in spilling their Blood, if you could possibly help it, wherefore to prevent which, we do assure you that we will Immediatley use our utmost endeavours to gett them from there. & in the mean time promise you Sincerely. that we will Instantly with all our force fall upon the French & all the rest of their adherents.

Copy of Col.o Johnsons Speech to the
Indians & their Answer thereto
26th April 1747

in Gov.r Clinton's of July 23. 1747.

What passed between ye
River Indians & Mohawks
Augt 10th 1747

An answer from the River Indians to the five nations to a message Delivd to them Augt 10. 1747 —

Uncle I sent some time ago to acquaint you of the Loss of one of the principal of our young men Killd by the Enemy and in Answer you Informed me by a String of wampum that you had Lost by the Enemy fourteen of your people whereof four where of your Chiefs I thank you for this Information

Uncle you further tell me that you remember about three years ago Came to treat with you at your Castle, and then Desired that I would think of the old agreement made by our forefathers which was that if any thing happened to the one it happned to the other & that we might Live & Die together now I thank you for this Information

Uncle you also tell me that we are now Joyned in the war with our Brethren the English and have Lost Never all of our Castles on both sides you are fully resolved & Determined to fall on the Enemy with all your might & not Rest I thank you for this Information

Uncle again you tell me the having Considered seriously of my message and also acquainted me with your Loss you desire me to goon with a Chearful Courage against the Enemy & by a Belt of wampum you assure me that you will always keep up to the old Agreement made by our forefathers — and that we are inseperable like Death I thank you for this Information

Uncle you tell me you Desire me for fear of a Mischance to wear a red String tied to the Crown of my Head that we may know one another in the water now I thank you for this Information —

Answer to another agreement lately received

Uncle you tell me you Send your regards to me Certifying me of the old agreement entred into by our forefathers & that the Messages from each other are perfectly harmonious & are one I thank you that you tell me so —

Uncle your town is full of ~~blood~~ Evil & all Besmeared with Blood you have done kindly to Inform me of this —

Uncle you tell me that Wherever you see the frenchman soon you make war upon him & wherever you see the frenchman himself you make war upon him I thank you for this Information —

Uncle you tell me wherever I see the frenchman soon I must make war upon him and wherever I meet the frenchman I must make war upon him I thank you for the Message —

Uncle In answer to my Inquiry how we Shall prevent mistake in our walk you tell me if I see any Body I must ask who are you & if he Presently answer I am from Kuwnagharie then you may Smoke together & but if he shall say I am a frenchman then you must Immediately fight him I thank you for this

You tell me you have already Sent this Message to our friends as far as the Shawennoos and that you now send it to me here at wunnkhhgtukook I thank you for this Information —

same Things to Mr Logan; and Mr Rose of Virginia writes me, that he had receiv'd Accounts from his Correspondents to the same Purpose. I long to see some of their Observations on it. I perceive by the Papers, that they have also lately reprinted in London, your History of the Five Nations in 8vo. If 'tis come to your Hands, I should be glad to have a Sight of it.

Mr Logan, on a Second Reading of your Piece on Fluxions, lately, is satisfied, that some of the Faults he formerly objected to it, were his own, and owing to his too little Attention at that Time; he desires me to tell you so, and that he ask your Pardon. Upon what Mr Collinson wrote, he again undertook to read and consider your Philosophical Treatise: I have not seen him Since, but I shall soon, and will send you his Sentiments. I am, Sir, with great Respect,

Your most humble Servt
B Franklin

The Answer from the River Indians to the Five Nations, to a Message Deliver'd to Them Augst 10 1747

UNCLE, I went some time ago to acquaint you of the loss of one of the Principal of our Young Men, Kill'd by the Enemy; & in answer you inform'd me by a string of Wampum, that you had lost by the Enemy fourteen of your People, where of four were of your Chiefs. I thank you for this Information. . . .

UNCLE You further tell me, that you remember about three years ago, I came to treat wth you, at your Castle, & yn desired, that I would think of the old Agreement made by our Forefathers; which was that if any thing happened to the One, it happened to the other, & that we might live & dye together; now I thank you for this Information. . . .

UNCLE You also tell me, that as we are now Joined in the War with our Brethren the English, & having

lost Severall of our people on both sides, You are fully resolved & determined to fall on the Enemy with all your might now I thank you for this Information. . . .

UNCLE, again you tell me, that having considered Seriously of my Message & also acquainted me wth your loss you desire me to go on with all my Force against ye Enemy & by a Belt of Wampum you assure me that you will always keep up to the old Agreement made by our Forefathers, & that we are inseparable, till death; I thank you for this Information. . . .

UNCLE, You tell me, you desire me for fear of a mischance to wear a rid string, tyed to the Crown of my Head that we may know one another in the Wood Now I thank you for this Information. . . .

Answer to Another Lately Rec^{d}

UNCLE, you tell me you sent your regards to me certifying me of the Old Agreement entered into by our Forefathers & that the Messages from each other perfectly harmonise & are one: I thank you that you tell me so:

UNCLE, you tell me your Town is full of evil: & all besmear'd with Blood: you have done kindly to inform me of this

UNCLE, you tell me that wherever you see ye Frenchmans Son, [meaning French Indians in general] you make War upon him; & wherever you see ye French man himself, you make War upon him. I thank you for this Information.

UNCLE, You tell me, wherever I see the French Mans Son I must make War upon him; & that wherever I meet wth the Frenchman I must make War upon him I thank you for this Message.

UNCLE, In answer to my enquiry how we should prevent Mistakes in our Wars, You tell me, if I see any Body I must ask Who are you & if he presently Answers I am from Conajoharee then you must Smoke together: but if Shall say I am a Frenchman, then you must immediately fight him. I thank you for this.

You tell me you have already sent this Message to

Our Friends as farr as to the Shouwunnooes, & that you Now send it to me here at Wunnuhhqtuhook. I thank you for this Information

---

Cadwallader Colden to Mrs Colden

New York Aug 12th 1747

My Dear

I was at West Chester when yours came to my lodging whither I went on Munday morning & return'd yesterday. Betty & the Children are all very well She poor Woeman is very big but as well otherwise as can be expected. I have not time to write largely Only I must tell you that my return home cannot be so soon as I expected last time I wrote & now I cannot set any time for it The Govr has sent an express to Boston after the arival of the Man of War from England When that express returns perhaps we may have more News than now is publick Catherwood may be soon expected by a ship which was to go to Cape Breton soon after this man of War sail'd which is come in. Next time I write probably I can tell you more News Remember me affectionately to our Children I am in perfect health tho the Weather is extremely hot

Your most affectionate
Cadwallader Colden.

I hear of nothing that need give me any reason to be uneasy but rather otherwise

[Indorsed]
To
Mrs Colden at
Coldengham.

Clinton to the Corporation of the City of New York

[In the handwriting of Cadwallader Colden]

As the ease & safety of the people of this Province has been my constant care you may be assured that I would have cheerfully complied with your request at this time without delay but the present Disposition of the Forces

1747
11 Aug

Answer of the Five Nations to a message sent them by the New England Indians at a meeting at Mount Johnson. CLEMENTS LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., GEORGE CLINTON PAPERS.

At a meeting of the Indians
at Mount Johnson
11 Augt 1747

61.01-W

1747
11 Aug

Answer of the Five Nations to a message sent them by the New England Indians at a meeting at Mount Johnson. CLEMENTS LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., GEORGE CLINTON PAPERS.

The Five Nation's Answer to a Message Sent them by the New England Indians at a Meeting at Mount Johnson August 11th 1747 ——

Nephews, You were here lately to Acquaint us of the Loss of one of Your principle Young Men, who was killed by the Enemy, ——

Nephews, We now Acquaint You by this String of Wampum, that Since that time, we have lost by the Enemy fourteen of Our People, whereof were four of our Chiefs ——

Nephews, we remember about three Years ago, also You came to treat with us, at our Castles, & then desired we might think of the old Agreement made by our Forefathers, which was that in Case any thing happened to the one, it happened to the other. & that we might Live & Dye together ——

Nephews, as we are now Joined in the War with our Brethren the English, & haveing lost Several of our People of Both Sides, we are fully resolved, & determined, to fall upon the Enemy with all our Might ——

Nephews, Haveing Seriously Considered your Message and Acquainted You of our Loss Also, We now desire You to go on with all your force, & by this Belt of Wampum We Assure You, that we will always keep up to the old Agreem.t Made by our Forefathers, & that we are Resolved untill death ——

Another Belt

Nephews, We must desire You, for fear of a Mischance to Wear a red String, tyed to the Crown of your head, that We may know one another in the Woods ——

11 Octob.r 1747

Answer from my Sachems to the hon.ble his Ex.cy
George Clinton Capt Gen.l &c

Abraham said —

a. We Receivd yr orders to give an answer to what
yr Excy told us we shall now proceed to open our hearts
& our Ex.cy told us, that you was glad y.t y.e five nations
were come to a good understanding & were united together
and desird to Confirm & keep steady in it
ancient Covenant. The meaning of their being united
is to hang over y.e Kettle of war to your hand & in
hand & be of mind to any y.e Enemy and leave it to
him to Consider & handle him but we have
given Cpatience yet nothing is settled but yet
we hear y.t there is a Sea fight
and taken many prisoners and returned with
the victory and. and perhaps we may expect him
y.e 3.d time and it may happen again y.t he meets
Enemy and this may prevent him to Come again
the next and different they and
who do come & stir
about & kill many of our people —
it is very unhappy that the Expedition is put off so
often. And reason may happen to day or not be
soon. by w.ch y.e Expedition may be longer delayd &
we are engaged in y.e war
we apprehend we shall be left alone to fight
for who has once entered into a
our Selves
war cannot well leave off again

Boo.

we think you have brought us in danger by
giveing us battle & gaue ag[ain]st your Enemy as we
have done while we expected to have an Army
to destroy ~~our Enemy~~ them all as we have
always our practice & Enemyare very numerous
but it seems as ground act by disbanding so
many of you they soon became stronger than you
this hath deterd us to make us off. battle which
we have done but would have defer'd it till ye
army marched agt ye Enemy but are engaged &
are afraid shall be left alone.

If seems as if you are two men you tell us
often that you have great numbers but do not see
them at least do not act against your Enemy. they
act with Spirit and fight your people daily like
wd do prodigious. you may have good warriors
at sea but it does appear to be by land fight
your wooden they fight. we have no belts to send you
have given us much else to do & returns. and shall
Return. belts and can answer Coll. Johnson

By Captain Gordon has

Coll. Johnson brought us intelligence & we have
agreed regard for him be cause we think he fights like
our king we being of kind hearts & giveing gifts
with what they wanted

his Exy has directed a pistole on a right man posted
appointing to Coll. Johnson who acted like an Artillery
by Sounding Out Several parties, being y. occasion
of bringing in many prisoners by them.

We Esteem Coll. Johnson to be a good warrior as soon
as he heard y. y French were building a fort at Lake
St. Sacrament. he Sent down to make up a Detachment
to dislodge y.m we Badgly Joyned him he went to
Albany for assistance Hear he got but a few
Indyans out of y. forces posted there

as your Hy told us yesterday yt you was surprised
Wednesday for nothing more in all your Councils
we had but brought you down to Joyning, and
have Sent a Detachment to Fight Calliers
men in y. Westerly County and or have not that
they are Coming.

your Hy told about Jean Coeur y. he is a dangerous
man we may occasion much mischief to the
y French all we can y. is brought to my
mind now he is a dangerous man. but we Cant promise
that he Shall be brought to y. Hy or Council
for we Shall do our Endeavour yt it Shall be done

We have Spoaken Some what Shortly but its out of
Regard & affection that matters may be done in a
Effectuall manner

We for our part ~~[illegible]~~ we think it wd be very
to Invite y Natts to Joyn us against y French. they
have already Sent to Invite them ag^t to Joyn
them ag^t you & us but they will not hearken to y
French. but will Joyn us. ~~[illegible]~~

The Indians Answer to
the 11 Propositions 1747

Extract of a Letter from Governour Clinton to Governour Shirley and Governour Knowles, Dated New York 21st October 1747

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

I think it necessary to mention something to your Excellencies more than has been publickly set forth in the Messages sent to the Assembly of this Province & other publick papers Published here, not to mention the several Parties of Indians that have actually gone out and have harassed the Enemy to that degree that, the Inhabitants of Canada have deserted their Settlements not far from Montreal to a considerable extent of Country, as I have been informed by Lieut. Chiew who last Summer was taken Prisoner and carried to Canada, The Influence gained over the Indians more fully appeared from the Numbers which Colo. Johnson drew together on a sudden call of them lately and who went out with him with great Alacrity to Lake Sacrament, The Indian Captains which were lately with me at New York have promised either to drive Joncaire the French Officer who has resided a long time among the Senecks or to bring him Prisoner to me, but these things I think are not of so great consequence as what I expect by the negotiations I have set on foot among the far distant Indian Nations particularly among the Missisaques and other Nations who live near a Place called Tohoit between Lake Erie & Hurons Lake, where the French have a considerable Settlement of Inhabitants, These Missisaques are said to consist of six men or more and are in a Disposition to join with us & to fall upon the French in those parts and at Niagra, and for which Purpose they hoped to make Alliances with several other Nations who live not far from them, It is likewise well known that the French for several Years past have been at War with the Nations who live to the Westward of Virginia & Carolina, and who are generally known in this Country by the Name of the flatheads & that these Nations have been generally too strong for the French & have at several times defeated large Partys of them, The French have had the Artifice for many Years to keep up Enmity between our Six Nations and those Indians & to persuade our Young men of the Six Nations to go out to War against them from time to time but at my request

Peace

Peace has been lately made between our Indian Nations and them which is so far established that Deputies have come from those Nations to the six Nations with proposals to unite and join with the English in the War against the French, one of these Deputies came down to me with the war Captains, He said they consisted of 50 Castles or Tribes of them very numerous, and one of them near as large as this Town, I made him presents and ordered Coll. Johnson to give him a Belt with an Invitation to his Nations to join with us in the war, and which he with the Delagates that came down promised should be done. Now as these Nations have for a long time been in amity with the English of Carolina & Virginia, the Governours of those Colonies may have it in their Power to promote this Disposition among the Indians against the French

Colonel Johnson engages in the Penalty of £1000 to bring at least one Thousand or more of the six Nations & of their dependants into the Field in any reasonable time after Notice when he can assure them of a proper Assistance from us. Then if the prospect we now have of engaging so many numerous Indian Nations to join us were properly prosecuted, we may expect to bring at least 3 or 4000 Indians into the Field, who if they were sent into the Frontiers of Canada at distant parts, where the French were Attacked in any regular Force their Inhabitants must be brought into the utmost distress and they be disabled to bring a sufficient Number of men together to oppose any Attempt made at the same time by any Regular Body of Soldiers.

On the other hand if the six Nations be suffered to cool by the disappointments they have met with, or they be induced to think we are not acting heartily & sincerely with them, The French who far exceeds us in Industry and Artifice among the Indians may change the Disposition of the Indians in their favour and against us, In which Case what Desolation may not be produced by the Incursions of these Numerous Nations in the Frontiers of the English Colonies and which extend a hundred Miles.

If it be considered what Influence the French had gained over the

Six

Six Nations from the abuses they had suffered from the People of Albany not only in Trade with them but likewise in Purchase of Lands in which the principal men of that Place were chiefly guilty, and likewise the great advantages the French gaind by the private Trade carried on from Canada to Albany, and which was managed by the Intercourse of our Indians and the Cahnawagas and at the same time if all the Artifices be considered that were used by the People of Albany to defeat all my measures with the Indians Your Excellency must imagine that the negotiations I have had with the Indians and some of 'em at a great distance could not be carried on without a great Expence of money, and that I have more reason to value my Self on the Success that has attended my Endeavours under so great difficulties, than to be apprehensive that considerate men will think the money ill disposed notwithstanding the Insinuations of a Villainous sett of Men to the Contrary.

When I went to Albany in order to engage the Indians on the Expedition the men in whom I formerly Trusted refused to go with me and this I am persuaded they did from the Opinion they had, that I could not succeed in Engaging the Indians in the war, and this Opinion I believe they framd on the bad Disposition, which they knew the Indians were in before the Treaty I had at Albany with them. That this is more than mere conjecture, can be made appear from several Discourses, some of the leading Men in the Opposition made in Company, and from their Braggs of the Use they intended to make of my miscariage in that affair.

I remain'd,

W Shirley.

Extract from Gov. Clinton's
Letter to Gov. Knowles 4
Thirty Sept 21. Octobr
1747 concerning the state
of the Indians of the
Six Nations and other
Tribes.

N. 8.

Governor Clinton to the Duke of Bedford.

[New-York. S. P. O. Vol. X., p. 479.]

My Lord Duke.

By the death of Mr Van Courtland[1] one of His Majesty's Council for this Province there remained but six Councillors in the Province; and as His Majesty has given me a power by my Commission to appoint a Councillor on that occasion, to make up the number of seven, I have appointed Edward Hollond Esqr (a gentleman of good fortune and character) a Councillor in the room of Mr Van Courtland, & he has taken his seat accordingly at the Council Board.

I must also beg leave to make my application to your Grace in favour of James Alexander Esqr to be restored to his seat in Council for this Province by the suspension of Daniel Horsmanden, and that your Grace will be pleased to recommend Brandt Schuyler Esqr to be a Councillor in the room of Stephn Bayard suspended. These three appointments are extremely necessary to be made at present, and hope to have your Graces favour therein.

I beg leave to inform your Grace that I had formerly by letter to the Duke of Newcastle recommended Mr Allexander to be restored to the place and seat he formerly had in his Majesty's Council of this Province in the room of Mr Horsmanden, whom I have suspended from ye Council. Whatever were the reasons of removing Mr Allexander they are long since ceased and I intreat your Grace that he may be restored accordingly, for he is a gentlemen of one of the best estates in the Province of much knowledge and long experience in publick affairs, and thereby can be of more use to me and to any succeeding Governour than any other person in this Province.

I have the honour to be with the greatest regard
My Lord Duke
Your Graces most humble
and most obedient Servant
G. Clinton.

New York
11 Octobr 1748

His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Governor Clinton to Mr. Under Secretary Stone.

[New-York. (S. P. O.) X., 485.]

New York 8 November 1747.

Sir.

I did myself the pleasure to write to you the 27th September last by the Scarborough man of War, which I hope you have received, as it contains many hardships I labour under by unjust

[1] Philip van Cortland, 3d son of Stephen V. C. and Gertrude Schuyler, was born 9th August, 1683, and married Catharine, daughter of Abraham de Peyster, *supra*, IV., 777, in 1710. He was called to the Council 3d February, 1730, and took his seat in that body in April following. He died 21 August, 1746, leaving six children, viz., five sons and one daughter. His fifth son, Pierre van Cortland, was distinguished afterwards in the Revolution; he was President of the Committee of Public Safety, and the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. — Ed.

calumnies & seditious practices carried on against me by the people of this Province, for defending His Majesty's rights and Prerogative which have been most audaciously attacked by both the Council & Assembly of this Province; & for this end they have publickly avowed the horrid neutrality, which they wanted to preserve with the Indians & French, at the expence of the lives and fortunes of the neighbouring Governments.

This unbecoming conduct in them has greatly embarrassed me in the prosecution of His Majesty's service, & in some measure anticipated the great part I have undertaken for the preservation of His Majesties Colonies in North America upon the event of the Expedition.

Upon this occasion I have the highest reason to observe that Mr De Lancey, the Chief Justice of this Province, has been one of the principal authors in obstructing every measure that could promote his Majesty's service that he was pleased to order for the reduction of Canada, by his endeavouring to maintain the above mentioned neutrality, which in all probabillity would have tended to the ruin of His Majesty's neighbouring colonies & the inhabitants thereof, as was done in Queen Anne's war. But notwithstanding he refused attending me to Albany as one of His Majesty's Council and upon whom I depended as Chief Justice of this Province to assist me in engaging the Six Nations of Indians, I brought them into the terms His Majesty expected, contrary to his inclinations and endeavours, joined with some others of His Majesty's Council; for which reason I suspended two of them, vizt Mr Daniel Horsmanden and Mr Stephen Bayard, which I persuade my self will be approved by his Majesty, for the reasons transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I have already complained of Mr De Lancey's conduct, to the Ministry, & I hope he will be remarkably taken notice of by them, as a person no way proper to be continued in the employment he enjoys here, or in any other service under the Crown.

I am to acquaint you that this day I received directions from Governour Shirley & Governour Knowles for discharging the troops levied for the Expedition against Canada, & I shall act agreeably thereto. But as this Province has absolutely refused granting any credit to the Crown for this service for paying off the forces raised, I shall be under a necessity of continuing my drafts on the Crown for that purpose.

As the principal load of this service has devolved upon me, which admits of many articles in accounts that will take up some time to adjust & liquidate it is not in my power to transmit to his Grace any particular account thereof, by this opportunity; further than a gross sum, which I conceive will be wanted to discharge all accounts & demands relative thereto on my part, including the amount of what I have already drawn, in case His Grace should be under a necessity of applying to Parliament for a fund to answer all the services & expences incurred upon this expedition.

In the mean time I desire you will represent to His Grace that I will act the most frugal part in behalf of the Crown consistent with my honour & proclamation for encouraging men to enter into this service pursuant to his Grace's directions.

I am with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servt

G. Clinton

You will see by the inclosed Papers what lengths the Faction are carried to and how I've been obliged to speak to the Assembly in my own vindication, and I've some reason to think His Grace's silence to me upon the many matters & complaints transmitted to him, incourage

their violent spirit. As the Assembly has publickly avowed the neutrality & corresponding with the enemy, wch I think is High Treason, I conclude they will next in like manner disavow any orders from the Crown, wch they have in part done already by the Militia in this City unanimously refusing to comply with the within orders.

To Andrew Stone Esqr

Governor Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle.

[New-York. (B. P. O.) X., 507.]

My Lord

It is with the greatest concern that I have occasion to trouble your Grace so frequently upon matters that must be disagreable to you; but as I have fully in my former letters represented the state of this Province, and who where concerned in carrying on a faction in opposition to His Majesty's service and the welfare of the Colony, I am now under a necessity of remarking again that Mr James De Lancey Chief Justice of this Province is insatiable in his persuit of power however base and dishonourable they are to all loyall subjects. And I must beg leave to observe to Your Grace that this gentleman sticks at nothing to accomplish his points in view, however distructive they may be to His Majesty's authority or good government. And as I conceive it will be less trouble to prevent his designs than to remedy them, I am determined to suspend him from his seat in Council; and I hope to have your Grace's assistance to remove him from his employment as Chief Justice of the Province, which I cannot do here as he artfully some time ago insnared me to grant him a commission during good behaviour, and when that was once obtained he presently changed his conduct and deserted me, and ever since has been attempting to weaken the powers of the Crown by advising and promoting unjustifiable steps with the Assembly, who are at all times too fond of catching at any opportunity to lessen His Majesty's prerogative. Therefore I hope your Grace will in particular take notice of this gentleman's conduct, as a person no way proper to be continued in his employment or in any other service under the Crown.

The present Assembly's behaviour has been (as will appear by the inclosed papers) so insolent, that I cannot avoid dissolving them, when once I can bring the affairs of the Province into any state of safety by their means.

I have received directions from Mr Shirley & Mr Knowles 28th Octob. last, to discharge the troops raised for the Expedition against Canada; but as the Assembly of this Province has positively refused lending the Crown any money, or giving it any credit to pay off these troops pursuant to His Majesty's recommendation, I shall be under a necessity of continuing my drafts on the Crown to pay off the Officers and men belonging to this Province that ingaged in this service agreeable to my proclamation, as no expedient can be found out, consistant with my honour and safety of the Province to lessen that expence, for reasons already transmitted to Your Grace.

As the principal load of this service has unfortunately devolved upon me, which admits of many accounts that will require time to adjust and liquidate, I cannot now transmit to Your

As Governor Thomas's Proclamation may be mention'd by the Officers or Soldiers. I herein inclose a Printed One, and am with very great Regard

Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
Anthony Palmer

His Excellency
George Clinton Esq.r

Order'd that fair Copies be immediately made and sent with the Papers therein mention'd by Express.

Mr. Lawrence & Mr. Till, agreable to an Order of the last Council, produced to the Board the Stamps, for coining Pieces of Eight, entirely defaced.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 13th Novr. 1747.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Thomas Lawrence	Samuel Hasell	Esqrs
William Till	Abraham Taylor	
Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	
Joseph Turner	William Logan	

Ten Indian Warriors from Ohio having arrived in Town on Wednesday, the President sent them a Message yesterday by Mr. Weiser, the Interpreter to bid them welcome, and understanding that they were desirous to be heard to day, he summoned the Council for this purpose. Mr. Weiser attending he was sent to tell the Indians the Council was sitting & ready to receive them. They immediately came. The President inform'd them the Council were glad to see their Brethren, took their Visit kindly, & desir'd to know what they had to Communicate.

After

Pennsylvania, 1747

After a Pause rose up and spoke as follows,

Brethren the English, the Governor of York, the Commissioners at Albany, the Governor & Counsellors of Pennsylvania.

We who speak to You are Warriors living at Chio, and address You on behalf of ourselves and the rest of the Warriors of the Six Nations.

You will perhaps be surprized at this unexpected Visit; but we could not avoid coming to see You, the times are become so critical & dangerous. We are of the Six Nations who are your ancient Friends having made many Treaties of Friendship with the English, and always preserv'd the Chain bright. You know when our Father, the Governor of Canada, declar'd War against our Brethren the English. You the Governor of York, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, the Commissioners for this Province sent to inform the Council at Onondago of it, and to desire that they would not meddle with the War, that they would only look on & see what would be done, that we the Indians would let you fight it out by yourselves, and not pity either side, and that we would send to all the Nations in alliance with us to do the same; and accordingly the Indians did send to all their Friends and Allies, and particularly to the Indians about the Lakes, and in the Places where we live, requesting they would not engage on either side, and they all stood Neuters, except the French Praying Indians, who tho' they promised, yet were not as good as their words. This is the first thing we have to say to our Brethren, and we hope they will receive this in good part, and be willing to hear what we have further to say.

Brethren,

When the Indians received the first Message from the English, they thought the English & French would fight with one another at Sea, and not suffer War to be made on the Land; but sometime after this, Messengers were sent to Onondago, by all the

English, to tell us that the French had begun the War on the Land in the Indian Countries, That done a great deal of Mischief, to the English, & they now desir'd their Brethren the Indians would take up the Hatchet against the French, and likewise prevail with their Allies to do the same. The old Men at Onondago however refus'd to do this, and would adhere to the Neutrality and on their declaring this, the English sent other Messengers again & again, who pressed earnestly that the Indians would take up their Hatchet, but they were still denied by the old Men at the Fire at Onondago, who, unwilling to come into the War sent Message after Message to Canada and Albany, to desire both Parties would fight it out at Sea. At last the Young Indians, the Warriors & Captains consulted together, & resolved to take up the English Hatchet against the will of their Old People, & to lay their Old People aside as of no use but in time of Peace. This the Young Warriors have done, provoked to it by the repeated Applications of our Brethren the English; and we are now come to tell You, that the French have hard Heads, and that we have nothing strong enough to break them. We have only little Sticks & Hickories, and such things, that will do little or no Service against the hard Heads of the French. We therefore present this Belt to desire that we may be furnished with better Weapons, such as will knock the French down; and in token that we are hearty for You, and will do our best if you put better Arms into our Hands, we give you this Belt.

Here they gave a Belt of seven Rows.

Brethren,

When once we the Young Warriors engaged, We put a great deal of Fire under our Kettle, and the Kettle boil'd high and so it does still (meaning they carried the War on briskly) that the French Mens Heads might soon be boil'd. But when we looked about us to see how it was with the English Kettle, we saw the Fire was almost out, That it hardly boil'd at all, & that no French mans heads were like to be in it. This truly surprized us, & we are come down on purpose to know the reason of it. How comes it to pass, that the English, who brought us into the War, will not fight

themselves

Pennsylvania, 1747

themselves: This has not a good appearance, and therefore we give you this String of Wampum to hearten and encourage you, to desire you would put more Fire under your Kettle.

Here they presented the String of 7 Strings.

Brethren

We have now done with general Matters. but old Scaiohady desires to inform the Council, that he was here in James Logans time, a long while ago, when he had but one Child and he a little one, that he was then employ'd in the Affairs of this Government; that James Logan gave him this String to assure him if ever he should come to want, & apply to this Government, they would do something for him - Schaiohady is now grown old & infirm, and recommends himself to James Logan's & the Council's Charity.

Here he laid down a String of Wampum.

The Indians withdrew, & the Council adjourn'd to Eleven o'Clock to morrow morning.

In the Council Chamber 14th November 1747.

Present

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, Esqrs

The President being indisposed, & the other Members not attending, there could be no Council.

The Members present judged, that before the Heads of an Answer to the Speech of the Indians could be considered, it was necessary previously to learn from Mr. Weiser, the particular History of these Indians, their real disposition towards Us, and their future designs; and accordingly sent for him. He said, had in part told them their mind, & thought they might be brought to tell him more, & when they did, he would inform the Council.

11.

Shirley, I most earnestly repeat my Request to Your Excellency to honour me with a full Letter on this Important Affair, time enough for the Council to form from thence a proper Message to the Assembly.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to be referr'd to Governor Shirley's Letter of the 29th October last (as I suppose he wrote in the same manner to all the Governors) for his Sentiments about the Pay of the Levies, their Arms and other things relating to them; And as I am an entire Stranger to Millitary matters, and to the particular Circumstances of those Levies, having no other Judgment to form of what is proper to be done than from the Proclamation issued by Governor Thomas to encourage them to Inlist, I shou'd be extremely obliged to Your Excellency if You wou'd favor me with Your Sentiments on these Several Points.

"As Governor Thomas's Proclamation may be mention'd by the Officers or Soldiers, I herein inclose a Printed one, and am with very great Regard,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esqr."

Order'd, That fair Copies be immediately made and sent with the Papers therein mentioned by Express.

Mr. Lawrence & Mr. Till agreable to an Order of the last Council produc'd to the Board the Stamps for coining Pieces of Eight entirely defac'd.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 13th Novr 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hassell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	William Logan,	

Ten Indian Warriors from Ohio having arrived in Town on Wednesday, the President sent them a Message yesterday by Mr. Weiser, the Interpreter, to bid them welcome; and understanding that they were desireous to be heard to-day, he summon'd the Council for this purpose. Mr. Weiser attending he was sent to tell the Indians the Council was sitting and ready to receive them. They immediately came. The President inform'd them the Council were glad to see their Brethren; took their Visit kindly, and desired to know what they had to Communicate.

After a Pause, ———— rose up and spoke as follows:

"Brethren the English, the Governor of York, the Commissioners at Albany, the Governor & Counsellors of Pennsylvania:

"We who speak to you are Warriors living at Ohio, and address You on behalf of ourselves and the rest of the Warriors of the Six Nations.

"You will perhaps be surpriz'd at this unexpected Visit; but we cou'd not avoid coming to see You, the times are become so critical & dangerous. We are of the Six Nations, who are your antient Friends—having made many Treaties of Friendship with the English, and always preserved the Chain bright. You know when our Father the Governor of Canada declar'd War against our Brethren the English, You, the Governor of York, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, the Commissioners for this Province sent to inform the Council at Onondago of it, and to desire that they wou'd not meddle with the War; that they wou'd only look on & see what wou'd be done; that we, the Indians, wou'd let you fight it out by yourselves, and not pity either side; and that we wou'd send to all the Nations in alliance with us to do the same. And, accordingly, the Indians did send to all their Friends and Allies, and particularly to the Indians about the Lakes, and in the Places where we Live, requesting they wou'd not engage on either side; and they all stood Neuters except the French Praying Indians, who, tho' they promis'd, yet were not as good as their words. This is the first thing we have to say to our Brethren, and we hope they will receive this in good part, and be willing to hear what we have further to say.

"Brethren:

"When the Indians received the first Message from the English, they thought the English & French wou'd fight with one another at Sea, and not suffer War to be made on the Land; but sometime after this Messengers were sent to Onondago by all the English to tell us that the French had begun the War on the Land in the Indian Countries, and had done a great deal of Mischief to the English, & they now desir'd their Brethren the Indians wou'd take up the Hatchet against the French, and likewise prevail with their Allies to do the same. The old men at Onondago, however, refus'd to do this, and wou'd adhere to the Neutrality. And on their declaring this, the English sent other Messengers again and again, who pressed earnestly that the Indians would take up their Hatchet; but they were still denied by the old Men at the Fire at Onondago, who, unwilling to come into the War, sent Message after Message to Canada and Albany to desire both Parties wou'd Fight it out at Sea. At last the Young Indians, the Warriors, & Captains consulted together & resolved to take up the English Hatchet against the will of their old People, and to lay their old People aside as of no use but in time of Peace. This the Young Warriors have done—provoked to

it by the repeated Applications of our Brethren the English. And we are now come to tell you the that French have hard Heads, and that we have nothing strong enough to break them. We have only little Sticks & Hickeries, and such things that will do little or no service against the hard Heads of the French. We therefore present this Belt to desire that we may be furnished with better Weapons, such as will knock the French down; and in token that we are hearty for You, and will do our best if you put better Arms into our Hands, we give you this Belt."

Here they gave a Belt of seven Rows.

"Brethren:

"When once we, the Young Warriors, engaged we put a great deal of Fire under our Kettle, and the Kettle boil'd high, and so it does still (meaning they carried the War on briskly), that the French Men's Heads might soon be boil'd; But when we looked about us to see how it was with the English Kettle, we saw the Fire was almost out, & that it hardly boil'd at all, & that no French men's heads were like to be in it. This truly surprizes us, & we are come down on purpose to know the reason of it. How comes it to pass that the English, who brought us into the War, will not fight themselves? This has not a good appearance, and therefore we give you this string of Wampum to hearten and encourage you, to desire you wou'd put more Fire under your Kettle."

Here they presented the string of Wampum of 7 strings.

"Brethren:

"We have now done with general Matters, but old Scaiohady desires to inform the Council that he was here in James Logan's time, a long while ago, when he had but one Child, and he a little one; that he was then employ'd in the Affairs of this Government; that James Logan gave him this String to assure him if he ever shou'd come to want & apply to this Government they wou'd do something for him. Scaiohady is now grown old & infirm, & recommends himself to James Logan's & the Council's Charity."

Here he laid down a String of Wampum.

The Indians withdrew, & the Council adjourn'd to Eleven O'Clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council Chamber, 14th November, 1747.

PRESENT:

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.
Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, }

The President being indisposed & the other Members not attending there could be no Council.

The Members present judg'd that before the heads of an Answer to the Speech of the Indians cou'd be considered, it was necessary

A

TREATY

BETWEEN THE

PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL

OF THE

Province of PENNSYLVANIA,

AND THE

INDIANS of OHIO,

Held at *PHILADELPHIA, Nov.* 13. 1747.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing Office, near the Market. MDCCXLVIII.

A TREATY, &c.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, *the* 13*th of* November, 1747.

PRESENT,

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, *Esq*; *President.*

Thomas Lawrence,	*Samuel Hassell,*	Esqrs.
William Till,	*Abraham Taylor,*	
Robert Strettell,	*Benjamin Shoemaker,*	
Joseph Turner,	*William Logan,*	

THE *Indian* Warriors from *Ohio*, having arriv'd in Town on *Wednesday*, the President sent them a Message Yesterday, by Mr. *Weiser*, the Interpreter, to bid them welcome: And understanding that they were desirous to be heard To-day, he summon'd the Council for this Purpose. Mr. *Weiser* attending, he was sent to tell the *Indians* the Council was sitting, and ready to receive them. They immediately came. The President inform'd them, the Council were glad to see their Brethren, took their Visit very kindly, and desired to know what they had to communicate.

After a Pause, the principal Warrior rose up, and spoke as follows:

Brethren, the English, *the Governor of* York, *the Commissioners at* Albany, *the Governor and Councellors of* Pennsylvania,

WE who speak to you are Warriors, living at *Ohio*, and address you on Behalf of ourselves, and the rest of the Warriors of the *Six Nations*.

You will, perhaps, be surprized at this unexpected Visit; but we cou'd not avoid coming to see you, the Times are become so critical and dangerous. We are of the *Six Nations*, who are your ancient Friends, having made many Treaties of Friendship with the *English*, and always preserv'd the Chain bright. You know when our Father, the Governor of *Canada*, declar'd War against our Brethren, the *English*, you the Governor of *New-York*, the Commissioners of *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*, the Commissioners for this Province, sent to inform the Council at *Onondago* of it, and to desire that they wou'd not meddle with the War; that they wou'd only look on, and see what wou'd be done; that we, the *Indians*, wou'd let you fight it out by yourselves, and not pity either Side; and that we would send to all the Nations in Alliance with us, to do the same: And accordingly the *Indians* did send to all their Friends and Allies, and particularly to the *Indians* about the Lakes, and in the Places

Places where we live, requeſting they wou'd not engage on either Side; and they all ſtood Neuters, except the *French* Praying *Indians*, who, tho' they promis'd, yet were not as good as their Words. This is the firſt Thing we have to ſay to our Brethren, and we hope they will receive this in good Part, and be willing to hear what we have further to ſay.

Brethren,

When the *Indians* received the firſt Meſſage from the *Engliſh*, they thought the *Engliſh* and *French* would fight with one another at Sea, and not ſuffer War to be made on the Land: But ſome Time after this, Meſſengers were ſent by all the *Engliſh* to *Onondago*, to tell us that the French had begun the War on the Land in the *Indian* Countries, and had done a great deal of Miſchief to the *Engliſh*, and they now deſired their Brethren, the *Indians*, would take up the Hatchet againſt the *French*, and likewiſe prevail with their Allies to do the ſame. The old Men at *Onondago* however refus'd to do this, and would adhere to the Neutrality; and on their declaring this, the *Engliſh* ſent other Meſſengers again and again, who preſſed earneſtly that the *Indians* would take up their Hatchet, but they were ſtill denied by the old Men at the Fire at *Onondago*, who, unwilling to come into the War, ſent Meſſage after Meſſage to *Canada* and *Albany*, to deſire both Parties would fight it out at Sea. At laſt the young *Indians*, the Warriors, and Captains, conſulted together, and reſolved to take up the *Engliſh* Hatchet againſt the Will of their old People, and to lay their old People aſide, as of no Uſe but in Time of Peace. This the young Warriors have done, provoked to it by the repeated Applications of our Brethren the *Engliſh*; and we now come to tell you, that the *French* have hard Heads, and that we have nothing ſtrong enough to break them. We have only little Sticks, and Hickeries, and ſuch Things, that will do little or no Service againſt the hard Heads of the *French*: We therefore preſent this Belt, to deſire that we may be furniſhed with better Weapons, ſuch as will knock the *French* down; and in Token that we are hearty for you, and will do our beſt if you put better Arms into our Hands, we give you this Belt.

Here they gave a Belt of ſeven Rows.

Brethren,

When once we, the young Warriors, engaged, we put a great deal of Fire under our Kettle, and the Kettle boil'd high, and ſo it does ſtill *(meaning they carried the War on briſkly)* that the *Frenchmens* Heads might ſoon be boil'd. But when we look'd about us, to ſee how it was with the *Engliſh* Kettle, we ſaw the Fire was almoſt out, and that it hardly boil'd at all; and that no *Frenchmens* Heads were like to be in it. This truly ſurprizes us, and we are come down on Purpoſe to know the Reaſon of it. How comes it to paſs, that the *Engliſh*, who brought us into the War, will not fight themſelves? This has not a good Appearance, and therefore we give you this String of Wampum to hearten and encourage you, to deſire you wou'd put more Fire under your Kettle.

Here they preſented the String of Wampum of ſeven Strings.

Brethren,

We have now done with general Matters; but old *Scaiohady* deſires to inform the Council, that he was here in *James Logan*'s Time, a long Time ago, when he had but one Child, and he a little one: That he was then employed in the Affairs of the Government: That *James Logan* gave him this String, to aſſure

aſſure him, if ever he ſhould come to want, and apply to this Government, they wou'd do ſomething for him. *Scaiohady* is now grown old and infirm, and recommends himſelf to *James Logan's* and the Council's Charity.

Here he laid down a String of Wampum.

The *Indians* withdrew, and the Council adjourn'd to To-morrow Morning, Eleven a Clock.

In the Council-Chamber, 14*th November* 1747.

P R E S E N T,

Thomas Lawrence, *Robert Strettell*, *Benjamin Shoemaker*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

THE Preſident being indiſpos'd, and the other Members not attending, there could be no Council; the Members preſent, judg'd that before the Heads of an Anſwer to the Speech of the *Indians* could be conſidered, it was neceſſary previouſly to learn from Mr. *Weiſer*, the particular Hiſtory of theſe *Indians*, their real Diſpoſition towards us, and their future Deſigns; and accordingly ſent for him. He ſaid the *Indians*, had in Part told him their Mind, and he thought they might be brought to tell him more; and when they did, he would inform the Council. The Members likewiſe judg'd, that it might be of Service to know Mr. *Logan*'s Sentiments about what might be proper to be ſaid to the *Indians*, and requeſted Mr. *Weiſer* and the Secretary to wait on him for that Purpoſe.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 16*th November* 1747.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable the PRESIDENT,

Thomas Lawrence, *Samuel Haſſel*, *William Till*, *Abr. Taylor*, *Robert Strettell*, *Benj. Shoemaker*, *Thomas Hopkinſon*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

MR. *Weiſer* attending was called in, and inform'd the Council, that he had learn'd the following Particulars from the *Indians*, viz. That laſt Summer the Governor of *Canada* had ſent the Hatchet to the *Indians* about the Lakes, and on the Branches of *Ohio*; that one Nation took it up; and that theſe *Indians*, and the *Indians* in thoſe Quarters, conſiſting principally of Warriors, being afraid others would do the like, to prevent this took up the *Engliſh* Hatchet, and proclaim'd War againſt the *French*; which had a good Effect, no more daring after this to meddle with the *French* Hatchet: That theſe *Indians* on *Ohio*, had concluded to kindle a Fire in their Town, and had invited all the *Indians* at a conſiderable Diſtance round about them to come to their Fire in the Spring; and that they had conſented to it. Mr. *Weiſer* added, that the *Indians* in the Parts theſe People came from, were numerous, not leſs than Five Hundred Men, and had many Allies more numerous than themſelves: That it was always the Cuſtom in War Time, to put the Management into the Hands of the young People; and that it would be of the moſt pernicious Conſequence not to give them Encouragement at this Time; and

particularly he thought the Council ſhould at leaſt tell them, they approv'd of their taking up the Hatchet; and aknowledge the Service done to the *Engliſh* by their ſeaſonable Declaration in their Favour: He thought Providence had furniſhed this Province with a fine Opportunity of making all the *Indians* about the Lakes their Friends, and warm Friends too.——Mr. *Weiſer* being aſked what Sort of a Preſent ſhould be given them at this Time, He ſaid Goods were now ſo dear, that the Value of 100 Pounds would appear but ſmall, that they ſhould have ſo much given them at leaſt, and Half as much to the *Canayiahaga Indians*. Not that this was by any Means ſufficient, but would be a good Salutation-Preſent, and preparatory to a larger to be ſent in the Summer. This he judged neceſſary to be done, and that they ſhould now be told of this future Preſent: And, tho' he had never been in thoſe Parts, yet he judged the attaching theſe *Indians* and their Friends to the *Engliſh* Cauſe to be ſo neceſſary, that he would, if the Council pleaſed, and his Health ſhould permit, go with the Preſent himſelf, and ſee with his own Eyes what Number of *Indians* was there, and in what Diſpoſition. He ſaid further, that he accompanied the Secretary to Mr. *Logan*'s Yeſterday, and that the Secretary had informed Mr. *Logan* of all theſe Particulars, and taken his Sentiments in Writing, and on them form'd the Plan of an Anſwer. The Board ordered the Secretary to read what he had wrote; and on conſidering this, and Mr. *Weiſer*'s Information, an Anſwer was agreed to, and the Preſents ſettled. The Council adjourned to Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, and directed that the *Indians* ſhould be told to be there, in order to receive the Anſwer of the Council to their Speech.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, *the* 16*th of* November, 1747. *P. M.*

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, Eſq; Preſident;

And the ſame Members as in the Forenoon.

The *Indians* having taken their Seats, the Preſident ſpoke as follows:

Brethren Warriors of the Six Nations,

WE the Preſident and Council of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, have taken what you ſaid to us into Conſideration, and are now going to give you an Anſwer.

We are always glad to ſee our Brethren, and are particularly pleaſed at this critical Time, with your preſent Viſit. You are ſenſible of the conſtant Friendſhip this Government has always ſhewn to the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*; and that, from their firſt Settlement in the Country, their Intereſt has been put on the ſame Foot with our own. And as long as you ſhall act up to your Engagements, you will never want the moſt ſubſtantial Proofs that we can give of our Regard for your Nations.

You tell us, that at the Beginning of the War, you receiv'd a Meſſage from all the *Engliſh*, to ſtand neuter, and to prevail with your Allies to do the ſame; that in Compliance therewith, you did ſtand neuter, and all your Allies, except the Praying *Indians*, who promis'd, but broke their Word: That the

the *French* commencing Hoſtilities, you received repeated Meſſages from the *Engliſh* to continue neuter no longer, but to take up their Hatchet againſt the *French*; and that you and your Allies have accordingly done this. *Brethren*, You did well to hearken to the Meſſages ſent by the *Engliſh*. Your Allies ſo readily concurring with you, ſhews you keep up a good Underſtanding with them; for which you are to be commended. You live in ſmall Tribes at a Diſtance from one another: Separate, you will be eaſily overcome; united, it will be difficult, if not impoſſible, to hurt you: Like the Strings on which you put your Wampum, a ſingle Thread is ſoon ſnapp'd, a few require more Strength; but if you weave them into a Belt, and faſten them tight together, it muſt be a ſtrong Hand that can break it.

We are pleaſed to hear, that at the preſſing Inſtances of the Governors of *New-York* and *New-England*, you have taken up the Hatchet againſt the *French*; who you know, notwithſtanding their fair Speeches, have been from the Beginning your inveterate Enemies: And in Confirmation that we approve of what you have done, we give you this *Belt*.

By your String of Wampum you tell us, that you obſerve the *Engliſh* Kettle does not boil high, and you give the String to all the *Engliſh*, to encourage them to put more Fire under their Kettle.

As you addreſs this to all the *Engliſh*, we ſhall ſend your String to the other Governors: But to leſſen your Concern on this Account, we are to apprize you, that the *French* were ſending large Forces in big Ships, well arm'd with great Cannon, over the Seas to *Canada*; that the *Engliſh* purſued them, attack'd them, took their Men of War, killed a Number of their Men, and carried the reſt Priſoners to *England*. This Victory put a Stop for the Preſent to the Expedition intended againſt *Canada*: You are therefore not to judge by the Appearance Things make now, that the *Engliſh* Fire is going out; but that this is only accidental, and it will ſoon blaze again.

As this is the firſt Viſit paid us by our Brethren the Warriors living on the Branches of *Ohio*, to ſhew that we take it kindly of them, and are deſirous to cultivate and improve the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the *Six Nations* and us, we have provided a Preſent of Goods; a Liſt whereof will be read to you at the Cloſe of our Anſwer. They are at *John Harris*'s, and the Interpreter will go along with you, and deliver them to you there. In the Spring we propoſe to ſend Mr. *Weiſer* to you, and he will be furniſhed with a proper Preſent to be diſtributed to all the *Indians* at *Ohio*, at *Canayiahaga*, and about the Lake *Erie*. In Confirmation of what we ſay, we give you this *String of Wampum*.

Having receiv'd by the Traders a kind Meſſage from the *Canayiahaga Indians*, to let them ſee we are pleaſed with it, we have ſent them a ſmall Preſent of Powder and Lead, by Mr. *Croghan*, which you will inform them of, and likewiſe of our further Intentions in their Favour, with this *String of Wampum*, which is given you for that Purpoſe.

The Preſident and Council at your Recommendation will take Care to give *Scaichady* a Preſent for his own private Uſe, and his old Friend Mr. *Logan* will do the ſame.

A String of Wampum.

The

The *Indian* Speaker having conſulted with *Scaiohady*, took up the Belt and Strings of Wampum in the Order they were preſented, and repeating the Subſtance of every Paragraph, expreſs'd high Satisfaction at what the Council had ſaid, and promis'd to ſend the String of Wampum to the *Canayiahaga Indians*, who being their own Fleſh and Blood, they were pleaſed with the Regards ſhewn to them. And in Teſtimony of their intire Satisfaction and Devotion to the *Engliſh* Intereſt, they gave the *Indian* Marks of Approbation, and danc'd the Warrior Dance.

A true Copy,

Nov. 25. 1747. RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

it by the repeated Applications of our Brethren the English. And we are now come to tell you the that French have hard Heads, and that we have nothing strong enough to break them. We have only little Sticks & Hickeries, and such things that will do little or no service against the hard Heads of the French. We therefore present this Belt to desire that we may be furnished with better Weapons, such as will knock the French down; and in token that we are hearty for You, and will do our best if you put better Arms into our Hands, we give you this Belt."

Here they gave a Belt of seven Rows.

"Brethren:

"When once we, the Young Warriors, engaged we put a great deal of Fire under our Kettle, and the Kettle boil'd high, and so it does still (meaning they carried the War on briskly), that the French Men's Heads might soon be boil'd; But when we looked about us to see how it was with the English Kettle, we saw the Fire was almost out, & that it hardly boil'd at all, & that no French men's heads were like to be in it. This truly surprizes us, & we are come down on purpose to know the reason of it. How comes it to pass that the English, who brought us into the War, will not fight themselves? This has not a good appearance, and therefore we give you this string of Wampum to hearten and encourage you, to desire you wou'd put more Fire under your Kettle."

Here they presented the string of Wampum of 7 strings.

"Brethren:

"We have now done with general Matters, but old Scaiohady desires to inform the Council that he was here in James Logan's time, a long while ago, when he had but one Child, and he a little one; that he was then employ'd in the Affairs of this Government; that James Logan gave him this String to assure him if he ever shou'd come to want & apply to this Government they wou'd do something for him. Scaiohady is now grown old & infirm, & recommends himself to James Logan's & the Council's Charity."

Here he laid down a String of Wampum.

The Indians withdrew, & the Council adjourn'd to Eleven O'Clock to-morrow morning.

In the Council Chamber, 14th November, 1747.

PRESENT:

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.
Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, }

The President being indisposed & the other Members not attending there could be no Council.

The Members present judg'd that before the heads of an Answer to the Speech of the Indians cou'd be considered, it was necessary

previously to Learn from Mr. Weiser the particular History of these Indians, their real disposition towards Us, and their future designs; and accordingly sent for him. He said the Indians had in part told him their mind, and he thought they might be brought to tell him more, and when they did he wou'd inform the Council.

The Members likewise judged that it might be of Service to know Mr. Logan's Sentiments about what might be proper to be said to the Indians, & requested Mr. Weiser & the Secretary to wait on him for that purpose.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 16th November, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

Mr. Weiser attending was called in, and inform'd the Council that he had Learn'd the following particulars from the Indians, viz.: That last Summer the Governor of Canada had sent the Hatchet to the Indians about the Lakes and on the branches of Ohio; that one Nation took it up; and that these Indians and the Indians in those Quarters, consisting principally of Warriors, being afraid others wou'd do the like, to prevent this took up the English Hatchet and proclaim'd War against the French, which had a good effect, no more daring after this to meddle with the French Hatchet; That these Indians on Ohio had concluded to kindle a Fire in their Town, and had invited all the Indians to a considerable distance round about them to come to their Fire in the Spring, and that they had consented to it. Mr. Weiser added that the Indians in the Parts these People came from were numerous, not less than Five hundred Men, and had many Allies more numerous than themselves; That it was always the Custom in War time to put the management into the hands of the Young People, & that it would be of the most pernicious Consequence not to give them encouragement at this time, and particularly he thought the Council should at least tell them they approv'd of their taking up the Hatchet, & acknowledge the Service done to the English by their seasonable declaration in their favour. He thought Providence had furnished this Province with a fine opportunity of making all the Indians about the Lakes their Friends, & warm Friends too. Mr. Weiser being ask'd what sort of a Present should be given them at this time, he said Goods were now so dear that the value of One hundred Pounds wou'd appear but small, that they should have so much given them at least, and half as much to the Canayiahaga Indians; Not that this was by any means sufficient,

The Members likewise judged, that it might be of Service to know Mr. Logan's Sentiments about what might be proper to be said to the Indians, & requested Mr. Weiser & the Secretary to wait on him for that purpose.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 16th November 1747.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esqr President

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hazell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan

Esqrs

Mr. Weiser attending was called in, and inform'd the Council, that he had Learn'd the following particulars from the Indians viz: That last Summer the Governor of Canada had sent the Hatchet to the Indians about the Lakes, and on the branches of Ohio: that one Nation took it up, and that these Indians, and the Indians in those Quarters consisting principally of Ogonions, being afraid others would do the like, to prevent this took up the English Hatchet, and proclaim'd War against the French; which had a good effect, no more daring after this to meddle with the French Hatchet. That these Indians on Ohio had concluded to kindle a Fire in their Town and had Invited all the Indians to a considerable distance round about them to come to their Fire in the Spring, and that they had consented to it. Mr. Weiser added, that the Indians in the Parts these People came from were numerous, not less than Five Hundred Men, and had many Allies more numerous than themselves. That it was always the Custom in War time to put the management into the Hands of the Young People, & that it would be of the most pernicious Consequence not to give them encouragement at this time, and particularly he thought the Council should at least tell them they approved of their taking up the Hatchet, & acknowledge the Service done to the English by their seasonable declaration in their favour; he thought Providence had furnished this Province with

Pennsylvania, 1747

with a fine opportunity of making all the Indians about the Lakes their Friends, & warm Friends too — Mr. Weiser being asked what sort of a Present should be given them at this time, he said Goods were now so dear that the value of One hundred Pounds would appear but small; that they should have so much given them at least, and half as much to the Canawhagoe Indians. Not that this was by any means sufficient, but would be a good Salutation Present, and preparatory to a larger to be sent in the Summer — This he judg'd necessary to be done, and that they should be told of this future Present: And tho' he had never been in those Parts yet he judg'd the attaching these Indians and their Friends to the English Cause to be so necessary, that he would, if the Council pleased, & they Wealth should permit, go with the Present himself, and see with his own Eyes what numbers of Indians were there, & in what Disposition. He said further, that he accompanied the Secretary to Mr. Logan's yesterday, & that the Secretary had informed Mr. Logan of all these particulars, and taken his Sentiments in writing, and on them form'd the Plan of an answer. The Board desired the Secretary to read what he had wrote; and on considering this, & Mr. Weiser's Information an answer was agreed to, and the Presents settled. The Council adjourn'd to 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and directed that the Indians should be told to be there, in order to receive the answer of the Council to their Speech.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 16th Novr 1747.
Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esqr President
and the same Members as in the Forenoon.

The Indians having taken their Seats the President spoke as follows,

Brethren Warriors of the Six Nations.

We the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania have

Pennsylvania, 1747

with a fine opportunity of making all the Indians about the Lakes their Friends, & warm Friends too — Mr. Weiser being ask'd what sort of a Present should be given them at this time, he said Goods were now so dear that the value of One hundred Pounds would appear but small; that they should have so much given them at least, and half as much to the Canawriahaga Indians. Not that this was by any means sufficient, but would be a good Salutation Present, and preparatory to a larger to be sent in the Summer — This he judg'd necessary to be done, and that they should be Told of this future Present: And tho' he had never been in those Parts yet he judg'd the attaching these Indians and their Friends to the English Cause to be so necessary, that he would, if the Council pleased, & his Health should permit, go with the Present himself, and see with his own Eyes what numbers of Indians were there, & in what Disposition. He said further, that he accompanied the Secretary to Mr. Logan's yesterday, & that the Secretary had informed Mr. Logan of all these particulars, and taken his Sentiments in writing, and on them form'd the Plan of an answer. The Board order'd the Secretary to read what he had wrote; and upon considering this, & Mr. Weiser's Information an answer was agreed to, and the Presents settled. The Council adjourn'd to 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and directed that the Indians should be told to be there, in order to receive the answer of the Council to their Speech.

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The Indians having taken their Seats the President spoke as follows,

Brethren Warriors of the Six Nations.

We the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania have

have taken what You said to Us into Consideration, and are now going to give you an answer.

We are always glad to see our Brethren, and are particularly pleas'd at this critical time with your present Visit. You are sensible of the constant Friendship this Government has always shewn to the Indians of the Six Nations; and that, from their first Settlement in the Country, their Interest has been put on the same foot with our own. And as long as you shall act up to your Engagements, you will never want the most substantial proofs that we can give of our Regards for your Nations.

You tell us that at the beginning of the War, you received a Message from all the English to stand Neuter, and to prevail with your Allies to do the same; that in compliance therewith, you did stand neuter, & all your Allies, except the * * * Praying Indians, who promis'd, but broke their word. That the French commencing Hostilities, you received repeated Messages from the English to continue Neuter no longer, but to take up their Hatchet against the French; and that you and your Allies have accordingly done this. Brethren: You did well to hearken to the Message sent by the English. Your Allies so readily concurring with you shews you keep up a good understanding with them, for which you are to be commended. You live in small Tribes at a distance from one another; Separate, you will be easily overcome; United, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to hurt You. Like the Strings on which you put your Wampum, a single Thread is soon snapp'd, a few require more strength, But if you weave them into a Belt and fasten them tight together, it must be a strong hand that can break it. We are pleas'd to hear, that at the pressing Instances of the Governors of New York & New England you have taken up the Hatchet against the French; who, you know, notwithstanding their fair Speeches, have been from the beginning your inveterate Enemies: And in Confirmation that We approve of what you have done, we give you this Belt.

By your String of Wampum you tell us, that you observe the English Kettle does not boil high, & you give the String to all the English to encourage them

encourage them to put more Fire under their Kettle.

As you Propose this to all the English, we shall send your String to the other Governors. But to lessen your Concern on this account We are to appprize you, that the French were sending large Forces, in big Ships well arm'd with great Cannon, over the Seas to Canada; that the English pursued them, attack'd them, took their Men of War, killed a number of their Men, & carried the rest Prisoners to England; This Victory put a stop for the present to the Expedition intended against Canada; You are therefore not to judge by the appearance things make now, that the English Fire is going out, but that this is only accidental, & it will soon blaze again.

As this is the first Visit paid us by our Brethren the Warryors living on the Branches of Ohio, to shew that we take it kindly of them, and are desirous to cultivate & improve the Friendship subsisting between the Six Nations & us, we have provided a Present of Goods; a List whereof will be read to You at the close of our Answer. They are at John Harris's, & the Interpreter will go along with You & deliver them to you there. In the Spring we propose to send Mr. Weiser to You, & he will be furnish'd with a proper Present to be distributed to all the Indians at Ohio, at Canayiahaga, & about the Lake Erie. In confirmation of what we say we give you this String of Wampum.

Having received by the Traders a kind Message from the Canawiahaga Indians; to let them see we are pleased with it, We have sent them a small Present of Powder & Lead by Mr. Croghan, which you will inform them of, & likewise of our further Intentions in their favour with this String of Wampum which is given you for that purpose.

The President & Council at your recommendation will take care to give Scaiohady a Present for his own private use, & his old Friend Mr. Logan will do the same.

A String of Wampum.

The Indian Speaker having consulted with Scaiohady took up the Belt & Strings of Wampum in the Order they were presented, and, repeating the

the Substance of every Paragraph, expressd high Satisfaction at what the Council had said, & promisd to send the String of Wampum to the Canayahaga Indians, who being their own Flesh & Blood, they were pleased with the Regards shown to them. And in Testimony of their entire Satisfaction & Devotion to the English Interest, they gave the Indian Marks of Approbation, and Danced the War Dance.

A List of Goods bought for the Ohio Indians. viz,

4 Barrells of Gun Powder	@ 11£	£44 0 0
50 Barr Lead	40s.	10 : 0 : 0
8 Guns	50s.	20 : 0 : 0
2 Pieces Striped Duffells	14£	28 : 0 : 0
1 Piece Blew Strowds		15 : 0 : 0
1½ Dozen Tomhawks	30s.	2 : 5 : 0
10 lb Vermilion	18s.	9 : 0 : 0
10 doz. best Knives	9/6	4 : 15 : 0
2 M. Flints	15s.	1 : 10 : 0
6 doz. Screw Boxes	18	0 : 9 : 0
5 lb Red Lead	9	0 : 3 : 9
Cash paid John Smith the Wagoner for Carriage up to John Harris		4 : 17 : 0
¼ Cask of Gun Powder		2 : 15 : 0
1 doz. Looking Glasses		0 : 19 : 0
1 doz. Knives		0 : 9 : 6
Cash paid for Pipes & Tobacco		1 : 1 : 6
½ C Turkey Shot		1 : 3 : 9
1 C Bread		0 : 18 : 0
11 pair of Scizzars		0 : 3 : 3
1 Groce of Awl Blades		0 : 18 : 0
		£148 : 1 : 9.

previously to Learn from Mr. Weiser the particular History of these Indians, their real disposition towards Us, and their future designs; and accordingly sent for him. He said the Indians had in part told him their mind, and he thought they might be brought to tell him more, and when they did he would inform the Council.

The Members likewise judged that it might be of Service to know Mr. Logan's Sentiments about what might be proper to be said to the Indians, & requested Mr. Weiser & the Secretary to wait on him for that purpose.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 16th November, 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

Mr. Weiser attending was called in, and inform'd the Council that he had Learn'd the following particulars from the Indians, viz.: That last Summer the Governor of Canada had sent the Hatchet to the Indians about the Lakes and on the branches of Ohio; that one Nation took it up; and that these Indians and the Indians in those Quarters, consisting principally of Warriors, being afraid others wou'd do the like, to prevent this took up the English Hatchet and proclaim'd War against the French, which had a good effect, no more daring after this to meddle with the French Hatchet; That these Indians on Ohio had concluded to kindle a Fire in their Town, and had invited all the Indians to a considerable distance round about them to come to their Fire in the Spring, and that they had consented to it. Mr. Weiser added that the Indians in the Parts these People came from were numerous, not less than Five hundred Men, and had many Allies more numerous than themselves; That it was always the Custom in War time to put the management into the hands of the Young People, & that it would be of the most pernicious Consequence not to give them encouragement at this time, and particularly he thought the Council should at least tell them they approv'd of their taking up the Hatchet, & acknowledge the Service done to the English by their seasonable declaration in their favour. He thought Providence had furnished this Province with a fine opportunity of making all the Indians about the Lakes their Friends, & warm Friends too. Mr. Weiser being ask'd what sort of a Present should be given them at this time, he said Goods were now so dear that the value of One hundred Pounds wou'd appear but small, that they should have so much given them at least, and half as much to the Canayiahaga Indians; Not that this was by any means sufficient,

but wou'd be a good Salutation Present, and preparatory to a larger to be sent in the Summer. This he judg'd necessary to be done, and that they should be told of the future Present, And tho' he had never been in those Parts, yet he judg'd the attaching these Indians and their Friends to the English Cause to be so necessary that he wou'd, if the Council pleased & his Health shou'd permit, go with the Present himself, and see with his own Eyes what number of Indians were there, & in what disposition. He said further, that he accompanied the Secretary to Mr. Logan's yesterday, & that the Secretary had informed Mr. Logan of all these particulars, and taken his Sentiments in writing, and on them form'd the Plan of an answer. The Board order'd the Secretary to read what he had wrote, and on considering this & Mr. Weiser's Information, an answer was agreed to and the Presents settled. The Council adjourn'd to 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and directed that the Indians should be told to be there in order to receive the answer of the Council to their Speech.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 16th Novr 1747, Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President, and the same Members as in the Forenoon.

The Indians having taken their Seats the President spoke as follows:

"Brethren, Warriors of the Six Nations—

"We, the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, have taken what You said to Us into Consideration, and are now going to give you an answer.

"We are always glad to see our Brethren, and are particularly pleas'd at this critical time with your present Visit. You are sensible of the constant Freindship this Government has always shown to the Indians of the Six Nations, and that from their first Settlement in the Country their Interest has been put on the same foot with our own; And as long as you shall act up to your Engagements you will never want the most substantial proofs that we can give of our Regards to your Nations.

"You tell us that at the beginning of the War you received a Message from all the English to stand Neuter, and to prevail with your Allies to do the same; that in compliance therewith you did stand neuter, & all your Allies except the Praying Indians, who promis'd and broke their word; That the French commencing Hostilities, you received repeated Messages from the English to continue Neuter no longer, but to take up their Hatchet against the French, and that you and your Allies have accordingly done this.

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Brethren, You did well to hearken to the Messages sent by The English. Your Allies so readily concurring with you, shews you keep up a good understanding with them, for which you are to be commended. You live in small Tribes at a distance from one another. Separate, you will be easily overcome; United, it will be difficult if not impossible to hurt You. Like the Strings on which you put your Wampum, a single Thread is soon snapp'd, a few require more strength, But if you weave them into a Belt and fasten them tight together, it must be a strong hand that can break it.

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"By your String of Wampum you tell us that you observe the English Kettle does not boil high, & you give the String to all the English to encourage them to put more Fire under their Kettle.

"As you Address this to all the English, we shall send your string to the other Governors. But to lessen your Concern on this account, We are to apprize you that the French were sending large Forces in big Ships well arm'd with great Cannon over the Seas to Canada, that the English pursued them, attack'd them, took their Men of War, killed a number of their Men, & carried the rest Prisoners to England. This Victory put a stop for the present to the Expedition intended against Canada. You are, therefore, not to judge by the appearance things make now that the English Fire is going out, but that this is only accidental, & it will soon blaze again.

"As this is the first Visit paid us by our Brethren the Warriors living on the Branches of Ohio, to shew that we take it kindly of them, and are desirous to cultivate & improve the Friendship subsisting between the Six Nations & Us, we have provided a Present of Goods, a list whereof will be read to You at the close of our Answer. They are at John Harris', & the Interpreter will go along with You & deliver them to you there. In the Spring we propose to send Mr. Weiser to You, & he will be furnish'd with a proper Present to be distributed to all the Indians at Ohio, at Canayiahaga, & about the Lake Erie. In confirmation of what we say we give you this string of Wampum

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"The President & Council at your recommendation will take care

to give Scaiohady a Present for his own private use, & his old friend Mr. Logan will do the same."

A String of Wampum.

The Indian Speaker having consulted with Scaiohady, took up the Belt and Strings of Wampum in the order they were presented, and repeating the Substance of every Paragraph, express'd high Satisfaction at what the Council had said, & promised to send the String of Wampum to the Canayiahaga Indians, who being their own Flesh & Blood they were pleased with the Regards shewn to them; And in Testimony of their entire Satisfaction & Devotion to the English Interest they gave the Indian Marks of Approbation and Danced the War Dance.

A List of Goods bought for the Ohio Indians, viz.:

4 Barrells of Gunpowder - - - @ £11	£44	0	0
5 cwt. Barr Lead - - - - 40s.	10	0	0
8 Guns - - - - - - 50s.	20	0	0
2 Pieces Striped Duffels - - - £14	28	0	0
1 Piece Blew Strowds - - - - -	15	0	0
1½ Dozen Tomhawks - - - 30s.	2	5	0
10 lb. Vermillion - - - - 18s.	9	0	0
10 doz. best Knives - - - - 9s. 6d.	4	15	0
2 m. Flints - - - - - 15s.	1	10	0
6 doz. Screw Boxes - - - - 18d.	0	9	0
5 lb. Red Lead - - - - 9d.	0	3	9
Cash paid John Smith the Waggoner for Carriage up to John Harris' - - - - - -	4	17	0
¼ Cask of Gunpowder - - - - -	2	15	0
1 doz. Looking Glasses - - - - -	0	19	0
1 doz. Knives - - - - - - -	0	9	6
Cash paid for Pipes & Tobacco - - - -	1	1	6
½ cwt. Turkey shot - - - - - -	1	3	9
1 cwt. Bread - - - - - - -	0	18	0
11 pair of Sizzars - - - - - -	0	3	3
1 Groce of Awl Blades - - - - -	0	18	0
	£148	7	9

A List of Goods bought for the Canayiahaga Indians, viz.:

4 cwt. Barr Lead - - - - @ 45s.	£9	0	0
3 half Barrells & 2 Quarter Casks of Gunpowder -	24	0	0
2 doz. best Knives - - - @ 10s. 6d	1	1	0
4 Guns - - - - - - 55s.	11	0	0
1,000 Flints. - - - - - - - -	1	5	0
Cash paid John Smith, Waggoner - - -	1	12	6
	£47	18	6

A List of Goods bought for Shikalamy, viz.:

5 Strowd Match Coats - - -	@ 28s.	£7	0 0
¼ Cask of Gun Powder - - -	- -	2	15 0
½ cwt. Barr Lead - - - -	40s.	1	0 0
15 Yards of Blew Half Thicks - -	3s. 2d.	2	7 6
1 doz. best Buckhafted Knives - -	- -	0	9 0
4 Duffell Match Coats - - -	15s.	3	0 0
		£16	11 6

At a Council held at Philadelphia 17th Novr., 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomes Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Thomas Hopkinson, } Eqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

Mr. Till, Mr. Taylor, & Mr. Hopkinson were appointed a Committee to prepare the Draught of a Message to the Assembly on the several Letters receiv'd from Governor Shirley, Admiral Knowles, & Governor Clinton, & likewise another Message to accompany the Indian Treaty.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 20th Novr., 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell, William Till,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The President having receiv'd a Letter from Governor Clinton, inclosing an Account of the Monies paid by him for the use of the four Pennsylvania Companies, together with an Estimate of what he, on conferring with some of the Pennsylvania Officers at New York, judg'd still to be due to them, the same were read & ordered to be laid before the Assembly at their meeting.

A Letter from Governor Shirley was likewise read & order'd to be enter'd, & referr'd to the Committee, to be recommended to the Assembly in the same Message with the Indian Treaty.

"BOSTON, November 9th, 1747.

"Sir:

"I am to inform your Honour that at a meeting of Commiss^{rs}

A List of Goods bought for Shikalamy, viz.:

5 Strowd Match Coats - - -	@ 28s.	£7	0 0
¼ Cask of Gun Powder - - -	- - -	2	15 0
½ cwt. Barr Lead - - - -	40s.	1	0 0
15 Yards of Blew Half Thicks -	3s. 2d.	2	7 6
1 doz. best Buckhafted Knives -	- - -	0	9 0
4 Duffell Match Coats - - -	15s.	3	0 0
		£16	11 6

At a Council held at Philadelphia 17th Novr., 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomes Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Thomas Hopkinson, } Eqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

Mr. Till, Mr. Taylor, & Mr. Hopkinson were appointed a Committee to prepare the Draught of a Message to the Assembly on the several Letters receiv'd from Governor Shirley, Admiral Knowles, & Governor Clinton, & likewise another Message to accompany the Indian Treaty.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 20th Novr., 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell, William Till,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approv'd.

The President having receiv'd a Letter from Governor Clinton, inclosing an Account of the Monies paid by him for the use of the four Pennsylvania Companies, together with an Estimate of what he, on conferring with some of the Pennsylvania Officers at New York, judg'd still to be due to them, the same were read & ordered to be laid before the Assembly at their meeting.

A Letter from Governor Shirley was likewise read & order'd to be enter'd, & referr'd to the Committee, to be recommended to the Assembly in the same Message with the Indian Treaty.

"Boston, November 9th, 1747.

"Sir:

"I am to inform your Honour that at a meeting of Commiss^{rs}

from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, New York, & Connecticut, at the City of New York in September last, It was agreed in behalf of the said Governments that an Expedition shou'd be undertaken against the French Fort at Crown Point; That certain Measures shou'd be us'd to retain & confirm the Indians of the Six Nations & others in Alliance with them in the Interest of the English Governments, & other matters were agreed upon for the Defence of the English Colonies against the French & Indian Enemy; and also that there shou'd be another Meeting of the Commissioners about the middle of December next, and that in the meantime all the other Governments from New Hampshire to Virginia should be Invited & earnestly urg'd to join in this Publick & Important Undertaking, wherein his Majestie's Honour & the Interest of all Subjects in North America are so deeply concerned. The Agreement of the Commissioners was laid before the General Assembly of this Province in their late Session, but finding so thin an appearance of the Representatives and most of the principal Members absent, I judg'd it best to adjourn the Assembly to Tuesday the seventeenth Instant, that these matters might be considered in a full Court, By which means it will be later before our General Assembly can determine upon them than was expected, which obliges me to entreat You to order your Publick Business so as that your General Assembly may be able to meet about the time when You may expect to know our Resolutions upon this Affair. And I doubt not but you are so fully appriz'd of the great Importance it is of to His Majestie's Service in North America to have the Indians of the Six Nations and others in Alliance with them kept in Friendship with us and not suffer'd to go over to the French, which there is the utmost Danger of unless all these Colonies shall unite with their greatest Zeal & Expedition to improve this favourable opportunity for fixing those Indians in the English Interest. I am informed from those that know the Situation of the Countrey, that if the Six Nations should join with the French, the Colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have but a very thin Barrier between them & the Enemy, which would probably in such Case stand but a few Months, & then those Provinces would lye as much open to the Enemy as those of the Massachusetts Bay & New York, which would be so unhappy an Event that I am persuaded the Wisdom of making seasonable Provisions against it must be very manifest to You, and therefore that the Regard & Concern you have for the Prosperity of the Province under your immediate Government will prompt you to do every thing in your power to promote the design now on foot for securing the Six Nations in our Interest, & destroying or at least weakening the Power of the French.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obed^{t} humb. Servant,

"W. SHIRLEY."

The Gentlemen of the Committee having prepar'd the Draught of a Message to the Assembly according the directions of the last Board, the same was settled & ordered to be copied fair, to be Sign'd by the President on Tuesday morning the 24th Instant, to which time the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 24th Novr 1747.

PRESENT:

The Honoble Anthony Palmer, Esquire, Presid^{t}

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approv'd.

Two Members of Assembly being sent from the House with a Message, they were called in, & inform'd the Board that the House was met according to their Summons, & desir'd a Copy of one of the Writs by which they were Summon'd.

The Message to the Assembly was again read & Signed by the President.

A Message from the President & Council to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"You are called together at this time in pursuance of certain Instructions from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 30th May last, 'Signifying that it was His Majesty's pleasure that Governor Shirley should immediately appoint a Meeting with Commodore Knowles at such Place as shou'd be agreed upon, & consider with him the present State of Nova Scotia & Louisbourg, and take the proper Measures for the Defence of those places, and as it is His Majestie's Intention that the Americans shou'd be immediately discharged, except only such few as are mention'd, and that when Governor Shirley & Mr. Knowles shall have met & fully consider'd the Service to be undertaken in the manner directed, and shall have agreed what number of Americans it will be necessary to keep in Pay for that purpose, It is His Majestie's pleasure that he shou'd procure an Account of the whole Expence on Account of the American Troops from the time of their being levied to the time of their Discharge, and when the same shall be adjusted & Liquidated, to transmit it to His Grace with the proper Vouchers from the several Governors, that it may be laid before Parliament, to the End that Provision may be made for the Payment; and in the meantime, in order to prevent any Complaint amongst the Men that have been Inlisted (as well those that shall be discharged as those that shall continue in Service) for

North Carolina.

An Act for Ascertaining the Bounds of a certain Tract of Land formerly laid out by Treaty to the use of the Tuscorora Indians so long as they or any of them shall Occupy and live upon the same and to prevent any person or persons taking up Lands within the said Bounds or settling within the said Bounds by pretence of any Purchases made or that shall be made from the said Indians.

Whereas Complaints are made by the Tuscorora Indians, of divers Incroachments made by the English on their Lands, and it being but just that the Antient Inhabitants of this Province should have and Enjoy a Quiet and Convenient Dwelling place in this their Native Country:—

Wherefore we pray that it may be—

Enacted, And be it Enacted by His Excell.y the Governor Council and General Assembly of this Province That the Lands formerly Allotted the Tuscorora Indians, by Solemn Treaty, Lying on Moratock River, in Bertie County, being the same whereon they now Dwell, Butted and Bounded as follows, (Viz.t) Beginning at the Mouth of Luitsney Swamp, running up the said Swamp four Hundred and thirty pole, to a Scrubby Oak, near the Head of the said Swamp, by a Great Spring; then North Ten Degrees East, Eight Hundred and fifty pole, to a Persimon Tree on Raquis Swamp; then along the Swamp and Pocoson main Course, North fifty seven Degrees West, Two thousand Six Hundred and forty pole, to a Hickory on the East side of the falling run, or Deep Creek and down the various Courses of the said run to Moratock River, then Down the River to the first Station, Shall be Confirm'd and Assured, and by Virtue of this Act is Confirmed and Assured unto James Blount Chief of the Tuscorora Nation, and the people under his

his Charge, their Heirs and Successors, for Ever, any Law, usage, Custom, or Grant to the Contrary, Notwithstanding, Provided allways that it shall and may be Lawfull for any person or persons that have formerly Obtained any Grant or Grants, under the late Lords proprietors for any Tracts or parcells of Land within the aforesaid Boundaries, upon the said Indians Deserting or Leaving the said Lands, to Enter, Occupy, and Enjoy the same, According to the Tenor of their Several Grants; Anything herein to the Contrary, Notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall not nor may be Lawfull for the Lord Proprietor Receiver to ask, have, or Demand, any Quit Rents for any of the Tracts or parcells of Land taken up within the said Indian Boundaries, as aforesd, untill such time the Indians have Deserted the same, and the patentee be in possession thereof; and then only for such rents as shall from thence arise, & become due, any Law usage or Custom to the Contrary, Notwithstanding.

And be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that no person, for any Consideration whatsoever, shall purchase or buy any Tract or parcell of Land, claimed or in possession of any Indian or Indians, but all such Bargains and Sale shall be, and are hereby Declared to be null and Void, and of none Effect, and the person so purchasing or buying any Land of any Indian or Indians shall further forfeit the sum of Ten pounds, Proclamation Money, for every Hundred Acres by him purchased and bought, one half to the use of the Publick the other half to him or them that shall sue for the same, to be recovered by Action of Debt Bill plaint or Information in any Court of record within this Government, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Injunction, Or wager of Law, shall be allowed or Admitted of.

And be it Further Enacted by the

Authority

aforesaid that all and every person and persons other than the said Indians who are now Dwelling on any of the Land within the Bounds abovementioned to have been allotted, laid out, and prescribed to the said Tuscorora Indians, shall on or before the Twenty fifth day of March next Ensuing the Ratification of this act remove him or her self and family off the said Land, under the penalty of Twenty pounds proclamation Money. And if any person or persons, other than the said Indians, shall Neglect or Refuse to move him or her self and family off the said Lands, on or before the said Twenty fifth day of March next; And if any person or persons, other than the said Indians shall hereafter presume to settle, Inhabit or Occupy any of the said Lands hereby Allotted and assigned for the said Tuscorora Indians; such person or persons shall forfeit the further penalty of Twenty Shillings Proclamation money, for each and every Day he, she or they shall Inhabit or Occupy any Lands within the said Indian Bounds after the said Twenty fifth day of March next, the said penalties to be recovered and applyed in the same manner as the penalty in this act first abovementioned

And Whereas the said Lands belonging to the Tuscorora Indians, have been lately laid out and new Marked by George Goulde Esqr Surveyor General, at the request of the said Indians.

Therefore, be it Enacted that the said George Goulde Esqr have and receive for the Trouble and expence he hath been at in laying out and marking the Indians Land aforesaid, the sum of Twenty five pounds Proclamation Money, to be paid by the publick out of the moneys in the Publick Treasury

And Whereas the Indians complain of Injuries received from people driving stocks of Horses, Cattle & Hogs to range on their Lands; for Remedy whereof

Be it Enacted that persons driving Stocks to range or Stocks

Yearly

Actualy ranging on the Indians Lands shall and are hereby Declared to be Liable and
Subject to the like penalties and forfeitures and may be proceeded Against in the same
Manner and Subject to the Same recoveries as by the Law of this province Stocks driven
or Ranging upon any white peoples Land are Liable and Subject to And the said
Indians shall and may Injoy the Benefit of the Laws in that Case made & provided
in the same manner as the white people do or can any Law usage or Custom
to the Contrary Notwithstanding

Sam[ue]l Swann Speaker

Jn[o] Johnston

Nath[l] Rice

Albany 23 July 1748. Govr Clinton & Govr Shirley met the 6 Nations & their Allies the Tontugkrightroones & Schanchaderadygroohness [1] & made their respective Speeches to them. The purport of wch were to brighten & Strengthen the Cov^{t} Chain to accquaint them with his Majesties Approbation of their Conduct in joining his other Subjects in the present War & that he had sent Govr Clinton several presents as a mark of his Favour to give to them — To warn them against the Artifices of the French & Animate them to continue in their Attachment & Union with the English, not to harbour the French Amongst them who only came with an Intention to stir up Jealousies & misunderstandings between them & their Bretheren the English.

Govr Shirley told them he had brought with him 14 French Prisoners for them to Exchange for such of their People as had been taken by the French. —

(P. 223.) Albany 26 July 1748 — The 6 Nations Answer Govr Clintons Speech The renew the Cov^{t} Chain, they acknowledge his Majesty King George as their Common Father & Protector & that their Duty & Fidelity is due to him. They promise faithfully to act in conformity to the several Exhortations given them by Govr Clinton — This Speech they address to Govr Clinton in the First place to Co^{l} Johnson in the Second & Govr Shirley in the Third —

They afterwards make a Seperate Speech to Govr Shirley in Answer to one he made them.

ministers complain of the governor's accusations against them made to the Assembly, and after giving a justification of their own conduct, they close as follows: "We hope y^{r} Excell^{y} will excuse us & appoint others in our Room who will act more Agreeable to y^{r} Excellency and we hope do more Service to the publick then it has been in our Power to do under the Disadvantages we ly under." The letter is signed by Myndert Schuyler, Nicholas Bleecker, John Lansingh, Jr., Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Tenbroeck, and John Depeyster. — Ed.

[1] Tontugarightroones = Catawbas.

Schanederadygroohness, variously spelled, but seldom like this: a tribe formerly living in Maryland, but now united with the Oneidas. — Ed.

The Two Govrs next Speak to the River Indians praising them for & exhorting them to continue in their Fidelity to His Majesty —

To wch they return a Suitable Answer ——

here Ends the Records of Indian Affairs bound up in 4 Volumes Folio. —

The only remaining Account of the proceedings in Indian Affairs wch I can meet with among the Records & Papers in my Custody is a Meeting of Govr Clinton Commissrs from Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut & Ms Bull with Delegates from the Cattabaw Nation in South Carolina with the 6 Nations at Albany the 1 July 1751. —

The Chief Buisness done at this Meeting was to make a Peace & Union between the 6 Nations & the Cattabaws & other Indians subjects to his Majesty in the Province of South Carolina — wch was accordingly effected. —

I find by the 6 Nations Speech to Govr Clinton that Col Johnson had declined acting any further in Indian Affairs woh the 6 Nations took Notice of with the warmest Expressions of Sorrow & Concern & desired the Govr would reinstate him & when he arrived in England would apply to His Majesty to have him appointed to Manage the Indian Affairs —

Govr Clinton takes notice to them of a Fort the French are Building at Oniagara [1] he represents to them the Fatal Consequences of their suffering (p. 227) French to environ them with their Forts & directs them to prohibit their going on with any such Buildings. he also mentions the French going to build a Fort near the Ohio —

The 6 Nations in their Answer say they have already dispatched an Embassy to Canada about these Buildings of the French & shall take further measures about them & they add further in their said Speech. —

" We desire your Excellcy will carry a Message [for us] from us & inform the King our Father that the French are endeavouring to take away our Lands & Build Forts on them & beg that the

[1] Between Lake Erie & Lake Ontario to the Southward of Niagara

(1) Judge it convenient that Gabriel Ludlow and Peter Van Brugh Livingston
with their own Expence with all speed & general good will to meet the Commissioners
(if the Indians should go to Albany to treat with the Six Nations
and with them we shall send Commissioners to attend the Governour
in order to concert Measures with their Commissioners for the Carrying
on Vigorous War against the Common Enemy and securing the Wavering
in the English Interest

Resolved that the Commissioners be three besides the Governour who shall
have Power & Instructions to give Encouragement to three
Nations for entering into Warr against Canada and that
said Commissioners agree too, shall be binding on the Govern
for a limited time Voted in the Affirmative

Resolved that the Commissioners be Directed to promote all Vigorous
Expedition against Canada at the Charge of the Crown
Voted Yeas

and that the several Governments be requested to
meeting of the Commissioners at Albany that they may join
Commissioners to meet them for the said Services

That it is not convenient for the Court to come into any
Resolution relating to the Result of the Commissioners at the Treaty
at this time Canada at New York

Pub

That there it may be for the Interest of great Importance to
as well as those Governments on whose Borders the 6 Nations
(?) are situated for the preservation of their Alliance to his Majesty

That the Interview proposed by his Excell the Governor
Treaty of
will in all probability greatly tend to strengthen this
Alliance

That three Gentlemen be appointed by this Court to attend
(this concurr in the) on behalf of the Govr
his Excellency the Governor at the said Interview

That the said Gentlemen be instructed by this Court
fully empowered on behalf of this Government with the
to join with the Governor of New York
Governments who may be present at this Interview in Measures
to his Majesty the most proper for the Defence of their Governments by making
Representation to the Governor of New York
Governor of the French in Canada humbly Praying his Majesty
assistance in Men & Ammunition & such Quantity of Cannon
for the Reduction of Canada as his Majesty in Council

That they be likewise empowered in case any encouragement shall be
found necessary for preserving the good Affection of the 6 Nations to
these Governments over Whom what may be allowed by his Majesty
to agree for such proportion being paid by this Government for
such limited time as this shall be concluded by him in such manner as
shall be found necessary That his Excell be desired to acquaint
the several Governments as soon as may be with the Intention of this
Court that there may be as many Persons present as possible

[illegible] what it [illegible] the Virginia is to lay to the English Scales
to Onondah, is to lay to the Eastern Indians, into the Scales by order of the six nations
Children We are come here to see you, and to inform You that the six
nations have agreed and determined with the Tribe of Tagnawage and
all other Indians lying near them and us that no Warr shall henceforth
in the ward between the English and the French in America, but
are determined to stand Neuter, and let them fight between themselves
both as any of the Indian tribes, engage in any Warr with
or subject to Our Father the King of England, then we the six nations have
determined to take up the Hatchet against such Indian Tribes
or Tribe and destroy them out of the world. This is agreed upon
with many other nations that are tributarie to my Lord & Our
Children should be so hardned as to comply with there with
and not demand of You Our Children to Joyntly Agree
herewith, and that you make no warr against Our
brethren of the five Nations or any English Subjects
and if You refuse to come into this Agreement with
us, the six nations and many other Indian nations
that have come into this Agreement with us, to agree
You shall Dye and upon this We are directed
to Deliver You this belt of wampon

Wet Hardrick Ste
Indian Hop Pkt
Eastern Fibes

A MEETING WITH MOHAWKS

D.[1]

March 20, [1748]

Att a Meeting, or Council Held at Mose's House In the Mohawks Castle, Sunday March the 20th Between Me, & the two Castles of the Mohowk Indians, upon my return from York —

Bretheren We must thank the Lord who has Spared our Lives, at this bloody, & perrilous time,— & has allowed us the pleasure, of seeing, & speaking to Each other this day.—

I had not time, since I came from York, to have a Council before, By reason of our great trouble, & Greif, for the Loss of our Great Brother Gingego, & his Party. being so barbarously Murdered by the Enemy.—

But now as that is a little over, I am come here this day, on purpose to speak to you, in our old Place of Meeting, & to let you know what News I have, as is the firm Agreement made between Us.—

Bretheren, In the first place, I must tell you The Governour, your Brother, was greatly overjoy'd to Hear of all your Welfare, & desired his Love to you. He also bid me tell you, & the Five Nations, that the Great King yr. Father in a Letter to him lately, returns you his hearty thanks, for Your great Services, & readiness in Jóining your Bretheren in the Warr. & is so Sensible of it, that as a token of his Love he has sent orders to his Governours Here, to take the greatest care of your Safety. Which your Brother ye. Governour desired me to assure you, should be done as soon as possible; And Moreover has sent some Goods for your use. Which will soon be here in my Care for you.—

Bretheren, I must let you know that as ye. Request I have sent down an Express to the Governour, to let Him know how

[1] In New York Historical Society, Colden Papers.

we are Murdered, & desireing he may send Us more Men, who May be ready, on Every Occasion to Join, & Assist you, which I dont doubt, (from his great regard for your Safety,) but he will send up proper Orders by the Express; and as soon as he returns I will let you all know it. Wherfore I desire you will not be down Cast, but keep Good Spirits, for I hope the Lord, who knows, our Cause, is Just, has something Good in Store for Us.—

Bretheren, your Brother the Governour, and his * Wise Men at York, were much Surprised to hear, that you, & some of the upper Nations had thoughts of Going to Canada. & indeed I myself, am quite amazed at it. after all I sayed to you, these two years past, about your going to that place, which will at last, end, I fear in y^r^ distruction, for that Governours tongue is poysoned, w^h^. (if you are not blind,) you may every day see, & find out by sorrowfull Experience.— Now for example, he sent you all, an Invitation to come to him, & he would be very kind to you &ca, & in the Mean time Murders your people, in ye most barbarous Manner that ever could be thought of. Even as I may say In your feilds, when you are only takeing Care of your own. Wherefore I now insist upon it, I Conjure you by this Belt of Wampum. that None of you will offer to go, that Way, but keep true to the Engagements made to your Bretheren here, who are Sincere, & mean Nothing Else, but to live, & die as Brothers wth. you, in defence of our Country.—

Bretheren, I must now tell you, that the Govern^r^. your Broth^r^. desires me to go among the Nations, in order to stop their going to Canada, this Summer, & He expects, as do I, that you will be ready to go w^th^: me to Onondaga, & use your Best Endeavours, to the same end, & further to assist me in Stirring up all the Nations, to revenge the Blood of our Bretheren Slain, then the World will be convinced, (& the French to their Sorrow) that we are Brothers, & Inseparable —

---

* Meaning the Council.[1]

[1] This is in Johnson's handwriting.

Att a Meeting of the Mohawks Held at Mount Johnson Apl: 8th: to give an Answer to what I said to them when I came from York last Month, & to hear what News of an Expedition & the Express Lucas Speaker spoke as follows —

Brother, We are come here to Answer you upon what You said to Us lately. relateing to our going up wth: you to the Five Nations —

But first, we must tell you, that four days ago, we recd: a Message with 3 Strings of Wampum from the Onondagas, desireg: us to come there, to a Meeting of all the Nations, which was to begin in 8 days, We sent them word back, that as you were not at Home, there could be nothing concluded before you Come — and When you come back, that we would acquaint you of it & follow your directions —

Now in Answer to what you said to Us lately desireing we would not be down Cast & that we should have soon assistance. We acquaint you now — as follows —

Brother after Seriously, & cooly Considering what you have to Us, with our Bretheren the Conajoharees. We answd. You, that upon Your Encouragement to Us, we will for ever Continue firm in our Resolutions, & keep up as Good Spirits, as People in our present Condition, possibly Can, & hope you will fulfill Your Promises to Us, that is, to stand by Us, & assist Us As we are firmly resolved to do by You —

In the Next place you forbid one of Us going to Canada upon any Account whatsoever —

Brother Your Commands in that, are very hard. As we have Severall of our Cheif Bretheren there in Chains. & of every Nation. this long time, which almost breaks our hearts. However As You promise Us, that you will get them from thence, We Intirely rely on you, for their speedy Redemption. & therefore promise you by ys Belt of Wampum that we will not for the future go nor Suffer one of our people to go that Way. And further will Assist you in all our power at this Next General Meeting to be held at Onondaga, to stop Our Bretheren of the Five Nations from going there —

Brother You desired to have three Sachems from Each of our Castles along with you & some young Men to take care of them —

Brother In Answer to that, we tell you that three Sachems from Each Castle, shall be ready to go with you, but we think it will not be proper at this time, to take away Our young Men from Home, as we are but few in Number. least in their Absence the Enemy should come and destroy Our Castles. Nevertheless you are Master, if you will have it so, it shall be so —

Brother We have no more to say at present but again most earnestly to beg & intreat by this Belt of Wampum

that (since we Can see no Prospect of Your going agst: the Enemy to destroy them, as we Expected this long time) You may no longer feed us with Promises of Assistance, but now give us Men who are fitt to go wth: Us, & we will endeavour what we Can, to revenge the Cruel & barbarous Usage we have (thorough Your Means) received from the French, & their Ind^{s}: lately & to let them feel the Effect of our resentment — Then we shall be thoroughly Convinced you have a Brotherly love for Us, as we have for you —

INDORSED: Col^{o} Johnson's Speech to the Mohawks & their Answer

FROM BENJAMIN STODDERT

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, Septr ye 30th. 1748

SIR/

I arrived here with the party under my care last night about Ten O'Clock, and send you a Couple of Lres (wch. came up in John Winne who Left New York Two Days before us, tho'. did not arrive till Last night) wch. I presume may give you an Acc^{t} of orders being sent up to the Commissioners to Supply us

[1] In New York Historical Society, Miscellaneous Manuscripts.

Sir Tulpehocken March 24th 1758

I began hear by these Lines that our old Friend Shickalimy with his eldest Son came down from Shamokin at my request — they arrived this afternoon & I sent him to consult with him about the Journey to Ohio, and to hear what passes among the Indians and to write me Word and one more — He informs me, that he had certain Intelligence that some of the five Nations Chiefs will be down soon — this Spring to Easton to their Brethren in Philadelphia, and that he heard something at Shamokin concerning the Delaware Indians and their deceased King Olumapies — That was agreed upon at the Council at Onondago Lake last Fall — he heard from an Oneida Indian, and from a Cayucker — He informs me further that two of the Indians who had been down last Fall in Philadelphia from Ohio staid all Winter at Jenady Hutt & the rather on this account, because they heard at Shamokin by the High Waters and lodged several Nights at Shickalimy's House his Name is Hockeekeruh, of whom Shickalimy learned, that the "Indians on Ohio had not proclaimed "War against the French yet — that they would do nothing against the "French before the five Nations had declared War — that they the Indians on Ohio were always better disposed to the five Nations — that when the first "Notice they should receive from the Six Nations they should fall "against the French, and not before — that at last the Onondagoes came "that had commenced Hostilities against the French and had desired "the Indians between the Lake Erie and Ohio to join them — that "the Indians on Ohio sent them (or their Chief of them I don't) to the "Six Nations — that the Indians about Ohio were all inclined "to keep good Correspondence with the English and protect their "Traders and expect nothing else but to have a War with the "French" — So far Hockeekeruh — Shickalimy for his own Person tells me that he was well assured that the Information of the said Hockeekeruh was true; and that the Journey to Ohio would avail but little, having no Inclination himself to go yet —

JF

VOLUME 2 PAGE 99

If I insist upon it he will accompany me) — Now Sir this is the substance of what Checkalissy told me and I have thought fit to give my Son with it an Express to Philadelphia, and I hope you will lay it before the President & Council, and let my Son dispatch'd as soon as possible with the Result of the Council — If he Envoy shou'd be detained or given answer what must be said to the Indians by George Croghan — his own Troops is already gone, he must follow'm in a few days, I will undertake to take a ride to George) let things go as they will before he goes to the Creeks — I reckon he will be greatly disappointed he has kept about twenty Horses in readiness to carry the Goods — Checkalissy will take a Ride to the Forks of Delaware before Mr. Joseph Spangenberg take a ride down to meet him on his way, he will be back again about the time my Letters from Detroit — I am ready to do what the Honourable Council will be pleased to signify to me — so conclude & remain Sir Your Obed.t

Conrad Weiser

P. S. Shou'd we have occasion to copy over the Letter, you will excuse any interlining Inaccuracies — Checkalissy desires to be remembered to you and Son particular to his old Friend James Logan.

Conrad Weiser to James Logan March 25. 1748

VOLUME 2 PAGE 99

Majesty's Letter Patent for the Establishment thereof &c &c

Council

Present. H^r Livingston } H. Murray
H^r Kennedy } H. Clerk
H^r Chief Justice } H. Smith Junr

H^r Chief Justice acquainted the Gentlemen of the Council that his Excellency having directed that a Letter to him should be read with directions to lay the same before them for their Opinion and Advice thereupon, and that H^r Chief Justice had before the Letter was read stated Reasons which were heard &c^t

His Excellency's Letter from his Excellency Governor Shirley to Governor Clinton dated Boston the 2^d March 1754 containing the Proceedings & Doings between them and Likewise at the time and place as may be most suitable & convenient for his Excellency that he in order to the Execution of the said Treaty & Instructions to Him given for that purpose should be furnished for the Service of the Indians engaged by the said Treaty to Join His Majesty's Arms against the French and that the Indians should be Supplied with Provisions for their Journey thither & back again at the Expence of the Government of New York as also that Commissaries be appointed to Supply the Indians with Provisions during their stay at Albany & on their return home

A Letter from his Excellency Governor Shirley to Governor Clinton dated Boston the 2^d March 1754 containing his intended Expedition against Crown Point & that it should be finished for the Season of the Indians engaged by the said Treaty to Join His Majesty's Arms against the French and that the Indians should be Supplied with Provisions for their Journey thither & back again at the Expence of the Government of New York as also that Commissaries be appointed to Supply the Indians with Provisions during their stay at Albany & on their return home & that all the Interpreters employed in the Indian Service be directed to attend with a suitable Number of Indians joined with them should be kept constantly employed in Indian Affairs as they from their Knowledge of the Indians should have a proper allowance &c^t

A Copy of Governor Shirley's Letter to the Lords Justices of

Mr Catherwood his Excellencys Secretary
Council by his Excellencys Directions an Extract of
Minute to his Excellency dated the 6th Instant among other things
ding the Circumstances of the Murder of three Indians Negroes
dian and two Squaws and praying his Excellency that it is the
arnest request of all the Indians to have them allowed and always in
readiness to March out with them on any sudden Emergency and that he is
of Opinion that all the Indians be very hearty in our Interest at present but if
this be not pursued them, they will be so dejected and low, that we shall not be
able to get Some by any means be able to get one Indian to assist us.

At a Council at Fort George
in the City of New York the 19th day of March 1768

Present

His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton.

Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice

Mr Moore
Mr Sutherland

His Excellency the Committee
said to the Council yesterday
upon the Question being put as

Mr Catherwood his Excellencys Secretary laid before the Council a Letter
by him received from Sir William Johnson Baronet dated the 6th Instant and
Minutes of Council thereupon which being read and Considered
by his Excellencys Directions which Letter and Minutes are
as follows and is as follows.

May it please your Excellency

The Committee have considered the Letter from Sir William Johnson Baronet
Secretary which your Excellency was pleased yesterday to direct to
them, as also the Minutes of Council
Sir William Johnson Baronet
Letter which relates to
them to report their Opinion thereon to your Excellency
to reject their Opinion on that head as follows

The Committee conceive that an Expedition undertaken against the
at this time when they are employing all their Arts to withdraw the
Indians from their Dependance on his Majesty and attach them
to his Majesty's interest.

And the Committee think that the
Indians may be

His Excell.cy the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt. Gen.l
& Governour in Chief of the Province of New-York—

To Rich: Shuckburgh Dr.

	£	s	d
To Attendance & Medicines for a great Number of the Six Nations of Indians & Other of the Missisaga Nation in the Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Fluxes &c by y.r Excell.cy.s Order when at Albany on a Treaty with the Six Nations and Delegates of the Missisagais, in the Month of August 1746, who were then Engaged by y.r Excell.cy to join their Strength against Canada: & Dressing some Wounded Indians from that time till they were Dismiss'd by y.r Excellency.			
	46:	00:	0

Albany March 29 of March 1748

New York April y.e 30. 1748 Sworn before me

W.m Boone

Rec.d 28 April 1748 in New York of His Excelleney the Hon.ble George Clinton Forty Six Pounds above Mentioned for Medicines &c supplied the Indians who Engaged on the late Expedition

Witness.

Rich.d Shuckburgh

Jn.o Catherwood

Docter Shuckburghs
Acct: for Medicines
supplied the Indians
&c
23d April 1748
£16....

New Castle is calculated for while his Majesty's ministers suspect that the Difficulties in the administration of Govt in this Province have arisen from your Excellys imprudence tho out of friendship they should extricate you from them yet the imputation remains & it must do your Excellys an injury with them for the future by lessening their esteem & confidence in your conduct in other things

But notwithstanding of what I have wrote I am of opinion that if the Chief Justices views extend no further than the Lt Governors place matters may be compromised so as to save your Excellency's honour & to give general satisfaction tho it be not possible to please every individual

I am desirous to know whether your Excellys has any Jealousy of Wraxel

I send my son on purpose with my letters to deliver them into your Excellency's own hands If your Excellys have any commands for me please to order him up as soon as you shall think proper His private affairs make any long stays inconvenient for him at this season of the year

Tho it be not in my power to make a suitable return to the honour your Excellys does me in Compys yet I have frequently the pleasure to see your Excellys health drank in this part of the province with a sense of the happiness they enjoy & they might more fully enjoy under your administration were it not for the unreasonable opposition of malicious & envious persons My wife & children join in our dutyfull respects to your Excellys & your Lady & our most humble service to the Captn & Miss Clinton

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From Governor George Clinton

Dear Sir

I have been very ill ever since your son came down with ye Gout in both feet & a Violent disorder in my head,

I have just made Shift & Hobble this morning into my dressing room, but I still remain with a violent headake tho' have been Blisterd for it, y^{t} I have not time to peruse yours & your Son is so very impatient y^{t} I can only say as soon as I have, shall let you know my Sentem^{ts} but Mrs Clinton approves of ye letter to His Grace, I shall just run over a few Matters y^{t} my head will give me leave.

First they have given Howe 150 £ for his Services for drawing bills &c 2^{d} They have stoped one third of my allowance from me for five &^{c} 3^{d} they have taken no Notice of scalp money or for a Commanding officer, tho' I have appointed Coll^{n} Johnson by their own agreement 4th they are a little doubtfull of me at present ab^{t} my passing their Bills espec[ially] their two favourits & want some assurances from me before they proceed any further & hope I dont intend to quarrell with them, I have told ye C. J. I have no intention to quarrell with them tho' they seem inclined or they would never have made Such an impertinent Resolve as they did in relation to ye Stores y^{t} was at Sarahtoga as they had no pretentions in ye world to them, as to promises I should give none but let them give me my Support in the manner it always has been & as full pay ye others just demands I have upon them & provide for in a ample manner for what I have demanded for ye good of ye Province & when they do y^{t} & when they have done y^{t} I shall pass any Bills that ye Council will advise me to pass which is Mr Allexanders advice to me even as to their two bills to have their advice whether I shall pass them or not for he says he has known some times y^{t} ye Council has passed bills, but when ye Govern^{r} has asked their advice in Council if he shoud they have not cared to give it for a Govern^{r} tho' they had

Mr Shirley has receivd a letter from His Grace to joyn with me & to assist in doing every thing in our power to Secure ye Indians in every Shape at ye Expence of ye Crown & I have received presents to ye value of ab^{t} 1200 Strl^{g} to give away amongst them as I shall think proper, & Mr Shirly has hinted to me as if he should be glad to

have a meeting Early in ye Spring with me at Albany or where Else I shall think proper to consult measures, but y^t^ must depend on my health, The Council Seems to be pushing it on greatly & wants me to name ye time directly for the Far Nations & all others to be at Albany or they coud be down time enough to joyn in ye Expedition y^t^ I cant get these people to come into any certainty about not withstanding Mr Shirly & I ingage (which I do by Message this day) to maintain any Conquest we shall make by this Expedition at ye intire Expence of ye Crown & I argue with them the vast expence it will be to ye Crown to send for these far nations who must be in pay & Victualls & should ye Expedition not Succeed what I could I say to them & another baulk of this kind would indanger their turning to ye French, but as the Expence is not theirs they dont care, but I shall consult with Mr Shirly about these affaires

The notion I have of ye Ships intended to be taken when I go in this for ye C. J. to keep his Commiss^n^ as Such but to give up his Salary to be divided, y^t^ is to make Phi—Sr Judge with 200 £ a year Howe 2^d^ with ye same Sallary & to appoint a 3^d^ at 100 which will be a Saiving of £50 a year to ye Province & then if any thing happens He can return to His C. Justice^p^ but can say no more now and indeed wile my head give me leave & I wish you may be able to read it, tho' determined to writte Mrs Clinton joyns in our Sincere friendship to you & family being very much

Dr Sir
Your friend & Servant
G Clinton

We expect a Squadron every day at Louisbourg from England & hope to receive some orders.
29 March 1748

That ye C. J. may not be able to remove you from y^t^ Employm^t^ upon any occasion, Therefore I desire y^r^ opinion on this matter being desirous to Secure you all I can ag^st^ ye Mallice of your Enemys & hope you will believe me to be

Dr Sir
Your faithfull friend
& Servant
G CINTON

I have settled wth y^r^ son I believe to his Satisfaction & refer you to him for further News.

You see Willet has acted in Weschester as I always told you he woud but will say no more of it at present.

Remarks on the Subject Matter of the papers sent me by his Excellency April 5th 1748

[In Colden's handwriting]

The preserving the Friendship of the Six united Indian Nations is at all times of the greatest consequence to the Safety & Prosperity of the British Colonies in North America but of the greatest importance in time of War by reason of their Warlike Genius their general influence on the other Indian Nations & the Vast extent of the Frontiers of these Brittish Colonies towards the Indian Countries

The only possible Methods of preserving the Friendship of the six united Nations are either

To ingage them in an absolute Newtrality or to take sides with the Colonies in the War against the French

The first method of a Newtrality can be of litle or no benefite to us unless the Indian Nations engaged with the French be at the same time brought into the same

Newtrality for otherwise the Brittish colonies will be exposed to the Incursion of the French Indians as much as now & the Northern Colonies deprived of the Assistance of the Six Nations in their defence The Danger from such incursions would be greater because the French in Canada being in such case under no apprehensions from the Six United Nations could send all their Indians out in making incursions whereas while they are under continual apprehensions from the six Nations they must keep a considerable number & perhaps the greatest part of their Indians at home for security of their own frontiers It is likewise more than probable that in case of such Newtrality of the Six Nations a much greater number of Indians would join the French against us than now do because at present they are affray'd of the resentment of the Six Nations & of their Incursions into their own Countries while from their homes. Neither (considering the natural inclinations of the Indians to War & plunder) could it be possible to ristrain great numbers of the Six Nations from joining with the French if they be not employ'd by us in War & plundering & consequently the Six Nations (notwithstanding of the Friendship of their Sachems being sincere towards the English) would insensibly & unavoidably be brought into the War against the Brittish Colonies

The French have weighed these things well for despairing of gaining the Six Nations to declare formally for them, they have with the greatest earnestness indeavour'd to establish this Newtrality

But put the case that the Newtrality were general among all the Indians. This certainly would be a happy case on many accounts but how shall it be brought about No method seems practicable to me but by the interposition of the Six Nations there threatning to take sides unless a General Newtrality for all Indians be agreed on

Now let us consider what probable reasons we can have to hope for such an event It must be either brought about with the consent of the French or notwithstanding of all the opposition they can make to it

As to the French consenting to it there seems no reason to hope for it in such case For while the Brittish Colonies are under no apprehensions from incursions from the Indians they may freely bend their whole force against Canada & as the Brittish Colonies are so vastly superior to Canada both in men & money the consent of the French to such a Newtrality would in effect be the giving up of their Country On the contrary then there is all the reason to think that the French will obstruct such a General Newtrality by all methods in their power

The next is then to consider what hopes we may have of gaining such a Newtrality notwithstanding of all the opposition which the French can make to it. As I observ'd before there is no means of bringing this about but by the Interposition of the six nations alone & the success must entirely depend on their heartiness & dexterity in manageing this for us for it cannot be expected that the French will Suffer any of the English to converse with their Indians The French Indians (except the deserters from the six Nations who live near Montreal) know litle of the English & have all possible bad notions instilled into them of their Weakness & pusillanimity These deserters from the six Nations & all the Indians on whom the French chiefly depend in making their incursions on the English are converts to the Popish religeon & have likewise all the prejudices instill'd into them against the English which can arise from an ignorant religeous Zeal & how great these are the histories of all Nations sufficiently evince It seems then to me more than probable or rather it seems certain that the six nations supposing them hearty can never be able to establish such a general Newtrality as is proposed But it is very probable the French may amuse them with the hopes of it for as long time as possible thereby to gain in effect the advantages they propose to themselves by the seperate Newtrality of the six Nations & it is evident that the French since the commencement of the present war have amused them with such hopes

But it may be said that tho' a general Newtrality for

the Indians can not be obtain'd as to all the Colonies yet it may be obtain'd as to the Province of New York by it self since it is certain that such a Newtrality was obtain'd in time of Queen Anne's War & this Province thereby must gain great advantages as

1 It will thereby be freed from the heavy expence of maintaining Forces for the Defence of the Frontiers

2 The farmers in the Northern Colonies will be able to pursue their labour & the produce & manufactures of the Country thereby be greatly enlarged

3 By the War being continued with the neighbouring colonies who in most things have the same produce with us the value of our produce must be greatly increased for in the time of Queen Anne's war while this Newtrality between New York & Canada subsisted the Boundary of the Newtrality to the Eastward was Westerhook River which runs all along near the Bounds between this Province & New England The farmers in New York Government were quiet & peaceable at their plow & other labour while the Country on the east side of the River was destroyed in their sight by fire and sword

4 The Merchants of New York will be no less gainers than the farmers because of the great difficulties the French of Canada are under in being supplied with European goods either for their own use or for the Indian market while the English are superior at sea & therefor the Merchants of New York will sell their goods to great advantage to the French by the interposition of the Indians who under the protection of the Newtrality must have free access to Albany

Lastly the Toun of Albany which suffers most by the incursions of the Indians will in this case be the greatest gainers because as they are but between twenty & thirty miles from New England The French Indians parties will come to Albany to fit themselves out with Arms Ammunition & Provisions & return again to Albany to sell their plunder when Albany is so near to them & otherwise they must carry their plunder 2 or 300 miles to Canada And they will get more for their plunder at Al-

bany than at Canada because as they sell all for European goods (not for money) the cheapness of European goods at Albany will more than compensate the greater price for which perhaps they might sell their plunder at Canada. What happen'd at Albany in the time of Queen Anne's War puts this under a much greater certainty than meer conjecture

I have been the more particular in enumerating the reasons some people & especially some of the traders have for desiring a Newtrality as to New York because it was from these Arguments chiefly that so many in this province were influenced in prejudice to your Excellency's administration while your measures were calculated for the General benefite of the Nation & under these popular arguments in this province the faction in opposition more easily propagated the greatest fashoods & basest calumnies & the person whose governing passion is to have power & who cannot bear an equal much less a superior artfully made use of these popular arguments to serve his own purposes without regard to the nature of the means however dishonourable in themselves or ingrateful in him towards your Excellency while serv'd his principal passion of ambition

These Arguments deserve the more serious consideration because as the administration is to be in the hands of those men who pursue these maxims they are likely to be the rule of their future conduct nor can they easily change their measures since upon such a change they must become inconsistent with themselves loose their popularity & the influence they have gain'd

But what gives these Arguments the greater force with those persons who seek the private benefite of themselves & of the people of this province without regard to the general Interest of the Nation is that litle doubt is to be made of the French coming into such a Newtrality For the same reasons which brought them into it in the time of Queen Anne's War & the next administration in New York probably will for the same reasons the Govr of New York at that time did in order to advance

his private interest by complying with the Inclinations of the people of his Government tho' in prejudice to the Interest of the Nation

The reasons the French have to wish for such a Newtrality while they have no hopes of engageing the six Nations against us are

1 The dividing their ennemies

2 In being supplied with Arms Ammunition & European goods for their own use & the Indians Market from Albany while their trade is obstructed or perhaps entirely stopt by sea

3 Their gaining constant & speedy intelligence from Albany

4 In hopes thereby to have it in their power to fall upon the people of New England who have at all times been their most inveterate ennemies & have don them the most injury in time of War & in hopes of making the people of New E for the future more cautious of giving them offence

In answer to all these Arguments it may serve to put only a parallel case suppose the City of Bristol with the Country adjacent to it should obtain the privilege to be exempted from the expence & other inconveniences of the present War with the privilege of trading freely to France & of receiving their ships It is no Question it would be of great advantage to the Riches of Bristol But how prejudicial must it be to the rest of the Kingdom & how could they bear it

It remains then only to consider whether the six Nations may probably be engaged heartily in the War against the French. There is no doubt but the French emissaries among them have inculcated all the arguments for their remaining Newter which are obvious enough For example that it is for their Interest that neither the English nor French be Masters since thereby they must become absolutely dependent on the conqueror whereas they will be carressed & courted by both sides while the power of the French & English remains upon a ballance Notwithstanding that the Indians seem sensible

of the force of this argument & frequently make use of it yet from what has allready happen'd since the Expedition agt Canada was set on foot It is evident the six nations may be brought in heartily into the War. Since if the Expedition had gon on so many were ready to have join'd in it This proceeds from the natural Genius of the nation bent upon War so that however the prudence of their Sachems or old men may restrain them for a while yet the young men are easily enticed into such enterprises & once the young men are drawn off the old men have no authority to withstand them 2 The remaining distaste they have to the French since the cruel & bloody wars they had with them about the time of the Revolution in England & Lastly the Influence which presents have upon them in which the French are not capable to vye with the English

But notwithstanding of this the Indians will be wavering & easily prevail'd on to alter their Sentiments if they be not kept constantly employ'd & vigorously assisted by the English & encouraged with success otherwise they will grow Jealous that the English design to have them destroy'd in order to possess their lands which the French from time to time have indeavour'd to infuse into their minds. And for these reasons I agree with Mr Shirley that it is better to join with the Indians in some considerable interprize tho' it should not succeed than to suffer them to remain inactive

The advantages to be gain'd by the six Nations engageing heartily in the War are many & obvious Their Influence on the neighbouring Indian Nations will draw many to join who are now wavering & in doubt & will deterr others who incline to favour the French. Their Incursions on the Frontiers of Canada will harass the inhabitants & prevent their making incursions on the English & may so far prejudice their Husbandry as to bring them into great distress for want of Provisions in the Winter Canada being subject to famine from the barrenness of the soil together with the lenth & severity of their winters No enterprise by Land agt Canada can be

safely undertaken without the assistance of numerous Indians to guard against the Ambuscades & sudden & unexpected attacks of the Ennemy This is more to be attended to in any enterprises by the Militia of this Country than perhaps may be easily imagined necessary without considering that the English Militia in America is under no kind of Discipline nor can they easily be brought under any proper obedience of subjection to their officers & it will be difficult to find a sufficient number of officers who understand any thing of military discipline so that a body of the English Militia may probably be easily surprised & defeated by a much smaller number of the French & Indians of which we have had too many instances The French Militia are kept constantly under strict discipline & most of them used to marching in the woods & Skirmishing with the Indians.

The Provinces of Pennsylvania New Jersey New York & the New England Colonies contain at least a hundred thousand men able to bear arms whereas the French in Canada by the best informations we can obtain do not amount to twelve thousand By a proper application the English are capable of bringing at least three times the number of Indians into the Field that the French by any means can & as to Riches Canada bears no proportion to these Colonies Yet the Northern Colonies have been continually harass'd by the French in Canada & have often suffer'd greatly by them at the same time I think every expedition attempted against Canada has miscarried.

The reason of this besides the Want of proper discipline before observ'd is from the Colonies not being united but as so many distinct & independent States under different policies all of them pursueing their private interests & often in opposition to each other.

If a 1000 Indians were sent in small parties on the Frontiers of Canada at considerable distances from each other it would require the whole force of Canada to defend their Frontiers otherwise than by carrying all the Inhabitants into their Fortifications whereby they must

neglect their husbandry & famine ensue & while the Indians were making inroads any body of men may without much danger of being surprised march to Crown point & afterwards any other of their fortresses 500 Indians with the Army in my opinion would be sufficient in this case to prevent surprises I make no doubt such a number of Indians requisite for these purposes may without great difficulty be obtain'd

Now I have laid before your Excellency every thing which occurs to me on the subject matter of the papers on which you have been pleased to demand my opinion And as to the present Scheme on foot I shall only add that it seems to me that the person who at present has the greatest influence continues to pursue the same popular scheme by which he has gain'd his popular influence that is by endeavouring at a Newtrality between this Province & Canada Your Excellency knows that he has on some occasions openly declared his sentiments on this head The Answer the Assembly gave the 31st of last month to your Excell^{s} Message wherein they say they are ready to join with the other Colonies on the continent in any well concerted scheme is to the same purpose with the answers they formerly gave in such like Messages when from their whole conduct they shew'd that they wanted some pretence to evade every thing of that kind They dare not openly declare for this partial Newtrality nor refuse to join with the other Colonies when their assistance is required against the Common ennemy but they find means to evade it under several pretences in order to accomplish the Newtrality which they aim at And as the assembly has in effect assumed the nomination of Commiss^{rs} to treat with the other Governments it must be allwise be in their power to defeat any measures which may be prejudicial to their views of establishing a Newtrality for this Province But it seems requisite to observe that by the words well *concerted Scheme* they make themselves the sole judges & in effect is taking the administration & executive parts of Gov^{t} upon themselves which from many instances they plainly

aim at. This must be attended with many inconveniences but more especially in time of War since by this means no Enterprise can remain secret On this occasion my son told me that the plan of operation for next summer was part of the Conversation at New York where he was present & particularly of a feint that was to be made in order to cover the real Design But certainly when ever a feint is discover'd the whole intention of it is defeated & what ever is the common conversation at New York cannot be long a secret in Canada

In the last place I shall only observe to your Excell^{y} that the informing his Majesty's ministers of the designs of a popular party in this province in the Clamours they have lately rais'd against your Excell^{y} may not only be of use in your own justification but for his Majesty's Service both at present & for the future in preventing the Ministers giving too suddenly ear to such popular Clamours because it may discourage his Majestys faithfull servants in doing their Duty in opposition to dishonourable & pernicious designs when favoured by a popular cry When Mr Burnet put a stop in his time to the Trade with Canada the Merchants made the like clamours & did not scruple to advance the grossest falschoods in a petition to his Majesty & yet the stopping of that Trade & diverting it to trading directly with the Indians is now own'd on all hands to be of the greatest advantage to this Province & probably if that had not been don by this time the Indians had been entirely brought over to the French Interest & to a dependance on them.

On reviewing what I have wrote I think no proofs are wanting the reason of things seems to me to carry proof sufficient along with it & there can no doubt in my opinion remain with those who are acquainted with the past transactions in this province The only thing that may seem doubtfull is that there really is such a person in this province of such insatiable Ambition & thirst after power as is supposed. Every man the least acquainted with the world knows there have been such

in all times & in all countries This person herein meant was introduced while very young into public business in the time Mr Montgomery had the Governt who dy'd soon afterwards Coll Cosby's administration who succeeded became exceedingly distracted & embroil'd by this persons ambition for the Chief Justice's office & the effects of them remain'd all the time of Mr Clerks administration & since your Excellency's arival it is now evident that his councils were directed to give such influence to a Faction in the assembly entirely directed by him as to curb & embroil your administration at pleasure & to have it in his power to do the same in any other administration Your Excellv may judge how far his ambition is like to extend whether he can be satisfied with a smaller power or a less degree of honour while he can have any hopes of obtaining a greater His love of money On many instances is as remarkable as his ambition & it is therefor most likely he will never be content with a half while he can hope to have the whole.

Cadwallader Colden to Governor George Clinton

[Copy]

Coldengham April 9th 1748

Sr

I am sorry to learn both from my son & by the honour I have of your Excellency's letters of the 29th of last month & first of this that you have been so much indisposed Its happening at this time while your Excellency's thoughts must be so much imploy'd exceedingly increases the misfortune God grant that you be fully restored to your health

What in my opinion chiefly concerns your Excellv at present is to remove every thing which has been laid to your Charge in order to lessen the Esteem the Duke of New Castle had of you because that may affect your Excellv in the future part of your life. In my opinion it

is impossible to save your Excellency's honour if Mr H-n be thought worthy to be imploy'd in places of the greatest trust after the publication of such libellous papers as have been printed & of which no one doubt of his being the Author Every man that reads them must conclude that either your Excellency or the author of these papers is not worthy to be intrusted in any publick service I am inform'd that upon an opposition which the members of Ulster made to Mr Clarkson's motion for 200 pounds to Mr Horsmanden he declared that the Services which he proposed to have rewarded were the papers which Mr Horsmanden drew for the assembly The C J by his behaviour in this principally must give the most evident proof that he is your Excellys friend or that he is otherwise

I thank your Excelly for your kindness to my son & for what you are pleased to offer me for my own security against my ennemies I intend to consult Mr Alexander by this conveyance in what manner what your Excellency proposes may most effectually be don after which I shall inform your Excelly if his sentiments what I have most reason to suspect is the opposition which C J & Mr Murray may make to it in Council & if it have not the consent of Council the C J may afterwards take advantage of that defect since he may do it on that point without affecting his own commissn But your Excelly knows that this office has been of no benefite to me since your Excellys arival in your Governt I have not got ten pounds by it in that time nor can it be of any value while the War lasts And therefore I hope your Excelly will allow me to renew a request I formerly made in favour of my son John that your Excelly would please to grant him the office of Store keeper in the Fort which Mr Cuningham had.

My son is about twenty years of age & sufficiently capable of that business I propose to send him to New York in order to fit him for some kind of business as future occurrences & his Genius may direct & this office may in a good measure support him till he can fall into

VOL. L, PP. 227-230.

might be one of those Germans, but he did not remember ever to have seen him, that those Germans after the Survey of their Lands by Warrant from Lord Baltimore's Commissioners of Property refus'd to pay for them being as they pretended within the Province of Pennsylvania, upon which Lord Baltimore afterwards gave him directions to return the Surveys of these Lands to any Person that would apply for them, & that Captain Higginbotham applying, he believes he might return the Survey of this Land to the Maryland Land Office for his use, & that thereupon the Patent produced might issue, but he knows nothing in particular about this Tract or the possession thereof.

The Board directed the Secretary to search the Papers in his Office, and to report the proceedings of the Supreme Court of this Government on the Receipt of His Majesties Order, Whether there be any Copies of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Maryland from which it might appear that Blunt's Debt was discharg'd in the manner he has set forth.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 11th April 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq. President

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner,
Thomas Stephenson, William Logan, } Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approved

Pennsylvania, 1748

The following Letter which the President received from S.r William Gooch in answer to the Council's Letter of the 25.th January last was read.

Sir,

Williamsburg March 7.th 1748.

Your Packet of the 25.th of January I did not receive till the date hereof or You should have heard sooner of the unhappy Circumstances of this Colony, on account of the Small Pox, which has made the Calling an Assembly impracticable; we having no other place in the Government for us to meet at but this Town, where that Distemper has so lately prevailed, and not yet quite finish'd its Course. However Sir I must acknowledge the Request You make is so just & equitable, considering the Share we shall have in the advantage of fixing the Ohio Indians stedfast in the British Interest, that the 10.th of next Month, when I expect the Gentlemen of the Council in Town I shall recommend the contents of Your Letter to them. & am satisfied they will readily agree to send Your Honour something to encrease Your Presents. I trust this will not be too late; what may be resolved on it is impossible for me to foresee, as You have not given any Intimation concerning the Sum You hop'd for from us which if You think proper to advertize me of, I shall do my endeavour that You may not be disappointed in so laudable an undertaking.

I am with perfect Esteem

Sir

Your most obed.t hum.e Servant

William Gooch

The Honoble

Anthony Palmer Esq.r

Mr. Weiser, with Shikatamy & his Son attending they were called in, & Shikatamy related to the Board that an Indian, a Member of the Council of the Six Nations at Onondago, was sent to him with a Message from the Council to inform him that they were come to a Resolution of sending some of their old Men to Philadelphia to treat about some Business of Consequence, & particularly about the appointment of a proper Person to succeed Olomipas, the King of the Delaware Indians lately deceas'd at Shamokin; he said further that the Speaker of the Ohio Indians had staid at Winter with the Wanticoke Indians at their Town, Situate at the mouth of Juniata, and in his return home had called at Shamokin, & during his stay there he & his Son had several free Conversations with him him about the Concerns of the Indians at Ohio & about Lake Erie, in which he told them that those Indians had not taken up the Hatchet nor would not do it without consulting with the Six Nations to which they belong'd, a particular Tribe of Indians call'd . . . . had indeed began Hostilities but none of these Indians had join'd with them nor would do it till the Sentiments of the Council at Onondago should be fully known: that knowing these particulars he thought them of so much consequence, considering what was done at Philadelphia with regard to these Indians as to come & impart them to Conrad Weiser, & that he was clearly of opinion that Mr. Weiser's presence would be requisite when the Onondago Deputies should come to Town, & that if it should be thought proper To delay the Interpreters Journey for this purpose he believ'd no harm could possibly ensue, as those Indians were not at War & were determin'd to govern themselves by the advice of the Six Nations.

On this Information & on considering the good Disposition of the Governors of Virginia & Maryland the Council determin'd not

not to send Mr. Weiser to Ohio till after the arrival of the Onondago Deputys since they would then be furnished with an opportunity of making full Enquiry of all particulars relating to these Indians, & the President was desird to answer Mr. Ogle & Mr. Gooch's Letters on this Subject & to frame his Letters agreable to the Resolve of the Council.

The Secretary was ordered to give 12 Pieces of Eight to Shikalamy & 8 to his Son.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 12th April 1748.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esqr President

Thomas Lawrence, William Till, Robert Strettell, Thomas Hopkinson, Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, Joseph Turner } Esqrs

The Minutes of the proceeding Council were read & approvd.

The City Regiment of Associators having been reviewd by the President & Council, the President expressd great Satisfaction to see so large a number of the Inhabitants under Arms; and as none can doubt of their Readiness to do their utmost for the preservation of the City & Province, he hopd the minds of the People would now be pacifyd as having a more solid Security against an Enemy than had been known in times past.

the Interpreter Mr. Grasshold, attending without were call'd in, & the Secretary having read that part of the Minutes of yesterday which contain'd Captain Higginbotham's reply to Perie's Paper, Coll° White was interogated as to what he knew of the Survey or Possession of the Land included in Captain Higginbotham's Patent. He said he was Surveyor of Baltimore County in Maryland, & he or his Deputy had Survey'd Lands in that County, and that at the Instance of some Germans who had obtain'd Warrants from the Land Office at Annapolis, he or his Deputy had Survey'd Sundry Tracts for them in the upper Part of that County; that this Man, for ought he knew, might be one of those Germans, but he did not remember ever to have seen him; that those Germans, after the Survey of their Lands by Warrants from Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of Property, refus'd to pay for them, being as they pretended within the Province of Pennsylvania, upon which Lord Baltimore afterwards gave him directions to return the Surveys of these Lands to any Person that wou'd apply for them; & that Captain Higginbotham's applying, he believes he might return the Survey of this Land to the Maryland Land Office for his use, & thereupon the Patent produc'd might issue; but he knows nothing in particular about this Tract or the possession thereof.

The Board directed the Secretary to search the Papers in his Office and to report the proceedings of the Supræme Court of this Government on the Receipt of His Majestie's Order, & whether there be any Copies of the proceedings of the Supræme Court of Maryland, from which it might appear that Nicholas Perie was discharge in the manner he has set forth.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 11th April, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

The following Letter which the President received from S' William Gooch, in answer to the Council's Letter of the 25th January last, was read.

"WILLIAMSBURG, March 7th, 1748.

"Sir:

"Your Packet of the 25th of January I did not receive till the date hereof, or You shou'd have heard sooner of the unhappy Circumstances of this Colony on account of the Small Pox, which has

made the Calling an Assembly impracticable, we having no other place in the Government for us to meet at but this Town, where that Distemper has so lately prevail'd, and not yet quite finis'd its Course. However, Sir, I must acknowledge the Request You make is so just & equitable, considering the Share we shall have in the advantage of fixing the Ohio Indians steadfast in the British Interest, that the 10th of next Month, when I expect the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, I shall recommend the contents of Your Letter to them, & am satisfied they will readily agree to send Your Honour something to encrease Your Presents. I trust this will not be too late; what may be resolved on it is impossible for me to foresee, as You have not given any Intimation concerning the Sum You hop'd for from us, which if you think proper to advertise me of, I shall do my endeavour that you may not be disappointed in so laudable an undertaking.

"I am, with perfect Esteem,

"Sir, Your most obedt. hum. Servant,

"WILLIAM GOOCH.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr."

Mr. Weiser, with Shikalamy & his Son attending, they were call'd in, & Shikalamy related to the Board that an Indian, a Member of the Council of the Six Nations at Onondago, was sent to him with a Message from the Council to inform him that they were come to a Resolution of sending some of their old Men to Philadelphia to treat about some Business of Consequence, & particularly about the appointment of a proper Person to succeed Olomipas the King of the Delaware Indians, lately deceas'd at Shamokin; he said further: The Speaker of the Ohio Indians had staid all Winter with the Nanticoke Indians at their Town, Situate at the mouth of Juniata, and in his return home had call'd at Shamokin, & during his stay there he & his Son had several free Conversations with him about the Concerns of the Indians at Ohio & about Lake Erie, in which he told them that those Indians had not taken up the Hatchet, nor wou'd not do it without consulting with the Six Nations, to which they belong'd; a particular Tribe of Indians, call'd ———, had indeed began Hostilities, but none of these Indians had join'd with them nor wou'd do it till the Sentiments of the Council at Onondago shou'd be fully known; that knowing these particulars he thought them of so much consequence, considering what was done at Philadelphia with regard to these Indians, as to come & impart them to Conrad Weiser, & that he was clearly of opinion that Mr. Weiser's presence wou'd be requisite when the Onondago Deputies shou'd come to Town, & that if it should be thought proper to delay the Interpreter's Journey for this purpose, he believ'd no harm cou'd possibly ensue, as those Indians were not at War & were determin'd to govern themselves by the advice of the Six Nations.

On this Information, & considering the good Dispositions of the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, the Council determin'd not to send Mr. Weiser to Ohio till after the arrival of the Onondago Deputys, since they wou'd then be furnish'd with an opportunity of making full Enquiry of all particulars relating to these Indians; & the President was desir'd to answer Mr. Ogle & Mr. Gooch's Letters on this Subject, & to frame his Letters agreeable to the Resolve of the Council.

The Secretary was order'd to give 12 Pieces of Eight to Shickalamy & 8 to his Son.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 12th April, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, William Till, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

The City Regiment of Associators having been review'd by the President & Council, the President express'd great Satisfaction to see so large a number of the Inhabitants under Arms; and as none can doubt of their Zeal & readiness to do their utmost for the preservation of the City & Province, he hop'd the minds of the People wou'd now be pacified as having a more solid Security against an Enemy than had been known in times past.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 13th April, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr. President.

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, William Till, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

The President having wrote his Letters to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland, the same were read, as was likewise the President's Letter to Mr. Ogle, in answer to his of the 3d of December last, about Captain Higginbotham.

"PHILADA., 12th April, 1848.

"S^{r}:

"I postpon'd answering your kind favours of the Twenty-fifth

with the assistance of the Indians; for which end I made the Assembly the inclosed Speech at the opening of their Session.

I am with the greatest of respect
My Lord,
Your Grace's most obedient
humble Servant
G. Clinton.

New York
24th Febr 1747

P. S. I observe by your Grace's letter to Govr Shirley, that the security of the Indians is also strongly recommended to him, and as I had appointed Coll. Johnson, Colll of them, when the Expedition was going forward, I propose to continue him over them in that Capacity, as none upon the Continent can influence them to continue stedfast to their engagements, so much as this Gentleman, and I am sure your Grace will have Mr Shirley's sanction for my doing so.

G. Clinton.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle &c &c &c

Governour Clinton to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 6.]

My Lords

Since I did myself the honour of writing to Your Lordships, I have been closely employed (in conjunction with Governour Shirley) to promote a service, which His Majesty has been pleased to recommend to us, by Undertaking some expedition agt the French Forts in Canada, as the most effectual means of retaining the six nations of Indians & their Allies in His Majesties Interest.

For this purpose I called the General Assembly of this Province together, and made them the inclosed Speech, and since that have acquainted them that if they would join with the neighbouring Colonies and enter upon any Enterprize of this kind, they should be eased of a large Article of the Expence vizt that of protecting the Indians and engaging them, against the common enemy, together with assurances, that I would, in conjunction with Govr Shirley maintain any Forts that might be taken from the enemy at the Expence of the Crown, till His Majesties pleasure was known, which I conceive were extraordinary Inducements for this Assembly to shew their Zeal for His Majesties service, as the visible Interest of this & the neighbouring Colonies depends much upon the success of such undertakings. Notwithstanding of which they would only declare themselves in general Terms, that this Colonie ought to joyn with the other Colonys on the continent for the mutual Defence and Annoyance of the Enemy, without regarding what they had before hand agreed upon with the Province of Massachusetts Bay & Connecticut, to carry on an Enterprize against the French Fort at Crown Point at the joint Expence of the three Colonies, before they expected or heard of any Encouragemt or Bounty to be given to the Indians by His Majesty, to engage them to join their strength for the Reduction of that Fortress, or to go upon any other Enterprize agt the

French; which is a plain Demonstration to me, That this Province does not want to annoy the French in Canada, but rather to preserve the neutrality, which Mr Shirley and I have so frequently complained of in publick here, as well as my Representations thereon to Your Lordships in my former letters, as conceiving the same to be of a most mischievous consequence to all the Colonys, and my opposing so shamefull a Scheme has occasioned to me so much trouble in my Government by a Faction that were favourites thereof, and had not Mr Colden greatly assisted me in suppressing their Designs, many Barbarities must have been committed on the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Governments before now; and I have great reason to beleive that the Chief Justice of this Province (by his Influence as a Leveller) obstructs all Measures that can be offered for His Majesty's Service, however willing Mr Shirley and I may be to carry them on; But that Your Lordships may be the better acquainted with my endeavours to forward this service I have Inclosed the Votes & Proceedings of this Assembly since the last Dissolution to the time of their adjournment, together with Extracts of some Letters from Govr Shirley & Colonel Johnson touching the Indians, to shew Your Lordships what trouble the care of those Tribes occasion; and finding them uneasy at the intended Expedition against Canada being laid aside, and hearing they have had very warm Invitations from the Govr of Canada & his priests to go thither this Spring, or as soon as possible, I have, by the advice of Govr Shirley & His Majesty's Council of this Province, sent Colonel Johnson with a considerable Guard into the Indian Country to stop their Journey, with orders to make them Presents, and to compleat some Forts begun for the protection of their Wives and children, & at the same time engaged them with a suitable number of Christians in Acts of Hostility against the Enemy, with Instructions also to Col. Johnson to assure them that very considerable Presents shall be given to them this summer from His Majesty as an instance of his love and care for them, wch His Majesty has been pleased to send over to my care for that purpose.

I am still under the necessity of informing Your Lordships that the Assembly of this Province continue to encroach upon the powers of the Crown in the appointment of all their Officers, and have lately (among others) named one Mr Charles Agent for the Province, without my knowledge, privity or consent, otherwise than by telling me, they had made provision for this Gentleman, being recommended by Sir Peter Warren; and as they inserted his Salary in the Bill which gives my support I was obliged either to yield to their method of appointing an Agent, or go without my own Appointments. I find that this Gentleman is to act for the Assembly independent of the Governor & Council, which to me is a very extraordinary proceeding: Therefore I humbly move Your Lordships, that you'l be pleased not to suffer Mr Charles as Agent of this Colony to prefer any Memorial, Representation or Instructions from the Speaker of this Assembly, or from a Committee of said Assembly without my concurrence & assent thereto signified to Your Lordships by Letter concerning the same. I am with very great respect, My Lords,

Your Lordships most humble
& most obedient Servant
G. Clinton.

New York
22^d^ April 1748

FROM JAMES WILLSON

A. L. S.

*Albany apill ye 21st* [1][*1748*]

MR JOHNSON
S^R^

father Desires that you would Send [ ][2] Dozen more of the butens for [ ] Dozen and there should be [ ] Coat please to Let me Know what [ ] with the [Iron?] that is here. father [and mother?] Desires to be Remembred to you with [ ]

from your most humble servent

JAMES WILLSON

A CONFERENCE AT ONONDAGA[3]

April 24th. 1748.

At my first entering Onondaga I was received by all the Sachims & Warriours who stood in order with rested arms and fired a Volley, after which my Party returned the Compliment, then I was Conducted by some of the principal Sachems to my Quarters which was a large Indian House cleaned out, with new Matts laid on the Cabbins to lie in, They had another large house clean for to lodge the Indians whom I had with me and two Houses more for my Party all in very pretty neat Order.

Every Castle I passed through did the same Hoisted English Colours such as they had everywhere and beat their drums realy beyond Expectation.

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[1] In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:419–20, is a letter of April 22d from George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in which mention is made of a mission to the Indian country on which Johnson has been sent; p. 424–26, a letter of the same date, conveying the same intelligence, from Clinton to the Duke of Newcastle.

[2] Manuscript faded.

[3] Copy of Johnson's journal in Council Minutes, 21:300.

In about an hour after I arrived they called all the Sachems of every Nation together and then sent for me to the meeting which was a very full one.

Ganughsadeagah an Onondaga Sachem Spoke.

Brother

We the Five Nations now assembled here All bid you heartily welcome to our Fire or Meeting Place, and are thankful the Lord who is above has spared your Life to come among us at this bloody time. Gave three Hands of Wampum.

Brother

You sent a Belt of Wampum through all the Nations some time ago, desiring us all to stay home, and not one offer to stir or go to Canada upon any Account whatsoever, until we heard further from you, or should see you. Now Brother We the five Nations here together must tell you We think it very hard, being kept from Hunting now almost two years (Except a trifle about home) and that all for nothing as we can see no sign of your doing anything with your army as we expected. What shall we do now to live being in a miserable poor Condition, and if we have a trifle to lay out, Goods are so dear at Oswego that We can have nothing without paying three Times as much as We used to do, so that we are to be Pittyed. Notwithstanding all these difficulties We have at your desire stayed Home. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother

You some time after sent another Message desiring us all to meet you here at Onondaga, and that you would be soon with us, we have accordingly agreed to your desire, and are here now assembled this long time, expecting of you, in a hungry condition, having nothing here to Eat and are far from home. Delivers more Wampum.

Brother

Being quite out of Patience and hungred, waiting your coming, we at length resolved to break up and go home when we received another Message from you that you were then at

Ganughsharagey[1] Castle within a days journey of this Place and desired we might by no means break up e're you come But desired we should buy what Hogs Corn &ca we could which we have done, and are all here ready to hear your News and return you thanks for Considering and supplying our Wants. So we finish for this day: Returns another Belt of Wampum.

My answer to the aforegoing.

Brethren of the five Nations I return you all my most hearty thanks for your kind Welcome, and assure you I am very glad to see you all well here, at the old Meeting Place of our Forefathers whose Steps I have now traced here in order to keep the Road clean and open, according to the agreement made when We first joined in Brothership, which I hope you all remember.

Brethren

I must now tell you I am come here by your Brother the Governour's Orders, to speak to you and tell you his News, But as I am a little fatigued after my Journey Cannot speak to you this day Wherefore desire to meet you all here tomorrow Morning When I shall tell you my Message as also your Brothers News So hope you may be easy in your Minds and Content yourselves so long And I will this Night provide a Feast for your Sachems and another for the Warriours & dancers who I hope will be merry which is my greatest pleasure to make & see them so. Finished for this day. Wampum given by me.

April 25: 1748.

My Speech

Brethren of the five Nations I have made what Dispatch I could to meet you here, but the danger of travelling these roads now is so great that I did not think it safe to come without a Guard, Which together with the Battoes with Presents Stores &ca. has delayed me longer than I expected. I am very sorry for it upon your Account But now I shall make Amends by making what dispatch I can.

Brethren of the five Nations I will begin upon a thing of a

[1] Canaseraga.

long standing, our first Brothership. My Reason for it is, I think there are several among you who seem to forget it; It may seem strange to you how I a Foreigner should know this, But I tell you I found out some of the old Writings of our Forefathers which was thought to have been lost and in this old valuable Record I find, that our first Friendship Commenced at the Arrival of the first great Canoe or Vessel at Albany, at which you were much surprized but finding what it contained pleased you so much, being Things for your Purpose, as our People convinced you of by shewing you the use of them, that you all Resolved to take the greatest care of that Vessel that nothing should hurt her Whereupon it was agreed to tye her fast with a great Rope to one of the largest Nut Trees on the Bank of the River But on further Consideration in a fuller meeting it was thought safest Fearing the Wind should blow down that Tree to make a long Rope and tye her fast at Onondaga which was accordingly done and the Rope put under your feet That if anything hurt or touched said Vessel by the shaking of the Rope you might know it, and then agreed to rise all as one and see what the Matter was and whoever hurt the Vessel was to suffer. After this was agreed on and done you made an offer to the Governour to enter into a Band of Friendship with him and his People which he was so pleased at that he told you he would find a strong Silver Chain which would never break slip or Rust to bind you and him forever in Brothership together and that your Warriours and Ours should be as one Heart, one Head, one Blood &ca. and that what happened to the one happened to the other After this firm agreement was made our Forefathers finding it was good and foreseeing the many Advantages both sides would reap of it, Ordered that if ever that Silver Chain should turn the least Rusty, offer to slip or break, that it should be immediately brightened up again, and not let it slip or break on any account for then you and we were both dead. Brethren these are the words of our Wise Forefathers which some among you know very well to be so. Now Brethren understanding or hearing that

the French our and your Common Enemy were endeavouring to blindfold you and get you to slip your hands out of that Chain, which as our Forefathers said would certainly be our destruction, I now out of a tender regard for your Safety and Welfare as well as Ours, conjure you not to listen any more to the deceitful French who aim at nothing more than to destroy you all if in their power; but stick fast to the Old Agreement which you will find the best. A large Belt of Wampum.

Brethren of the five Nations in the next place I must tell you I am sent here by Order of your Brother the Governour as also the Governour of Boston to stop your going to Canada, they having heard (to their great concern) that you were determined soon to go that way again which is quite contrary to your Engagements and Contrary to the Custom of all Nations in the World in Time of War. Bretheren you take wrong the first Message I sent you with a Belt of Wampum, by imagining I meant to stop up all your Roads, for I only meant that Road leading to Canada You may remember your Brother the Governour, and I ever since the War desired and pressed you all to use your Interest every other way where you had or could make any Now I must tell you and assure you that he and I are of the same Mind still and desire you by this Belt of Wampum to use your Interest everywhere you can But by no means whatsoever offer to go to Canada. A Belt.

Brethren I am to assure you that if you stay home from Canada, That your Brothers the Governour of York &ca. will endeavor as soon as possible to get back your Flesh and Blood from Canada, which you say is the only thing induces you to go. This they would have tryed before now for, but that you went down last year, when they imagined you might get them but finding that would not do, I desire you now by this Belt of Wampum not to try any more but leave it entirely to your Brother &ca. who will use their Endeavours and are most likely to succeed. A Belt.

Bretheren of the five Nations You all came to me last Spring

with several Belts of Wampum, desiring Liberty to go to Canada, and take the last Tryal to fetch your Flesh & Blood (the Caghnawagees) from there, which was agreed to at your earnest Request, & promise of returning back again in a Month But instead of that you staid there the whole summer and did not bring one of your Flesh & Blood along with you, which makes me think that, that was not your Business there, only to talk with our Enemy the Governour of Canada, which is quite Wrong. You at the same time begged earnestly that I would keep all the Warriours of the five Nations at home (altho then ready to go) until you returned which I expecting would be about a Month agreed to fearing as you told me That their going to War while you were there would overset what you went about and might be the occasion of all your Deaths in case they had Committed any Hostilities in the French Country while you were there now Brethren I am sorry I've Reason to tell you that I think your going to Canada last year, has been the occasion of our loosing several of Our people whose Scalps I dont doubt you have seen brought in there in Triumph while our Hands were tyed here by you which was a hard case and should you now talk or think of going that way again what must the Consequence be Nothing surer than death and an everlasting Scandal forever Wherefore Brethren I most earnestly desire you all by this Belt of Wampum not to listen any more to the deceitful French who have ever been your Enemy nor offer to look that way now. A Belt.

Brethren of the five Nations. I desire you to open your Ears and mind what I say to you As I have in the beginning reminded you of the old Agreement made by our noble Forefathers which was that we were and should ever remain as one Flesh, One Blood, one Heart, One Head &ca. and that what happened to the One happened to the other Now Brethren you see we have got the Frenchman's Ax sticking fast in our Heads Day after Day, and the five Nations also, Some of the most Principal you see were murdered the other day in their own Fields by the

French and Cachnewagees. You the five Nations have not hurt the Cachnewagees as yet tho' in your Power often to do it; So that it appears plainly by their using the five Nations in such a barbarous unprecedented Manner that they aim at nothing else but to quarrel with and destroy you which has ever been their View as you all by Sorrowful Experience have formerly seen and felt when they used to destroy your Castles and sacrificed such Numbers of your brave Predecessors that there lies large Heaps of their Bones ever since scattered over the whole Country. That alone any Man would think was sufficient to stir up an Everlasting Resentment in you against such a set of barbarous People if there remained the least Spark of that great Spirit in you which your brave Ancestors were noted through the World for.

Wherefore Brethren as you may plainly see they mean to sacrifice You as well as us if they could; I now desire you if there remains the least spark of that noble spirit in you which your brave Ancestors were noted to have through the World that you may now follow your brother's desire and use the Ax against them which you have so long in your Hands. A very large Belt.

Brethren of the five Nations I have one thing to desire of you which as Brothers I expect you will be sincere and tell me: your going to Canada last year and desire of going there now makes me think you cannot be sincere or hearty in your Brothers Cause, for it is impossible to be true to both Wherefore I desire you to drop the one intirely and stand by your own Brethren, otherwise I insist upon your declaring your Sentiments That I may when I return give an Account of it to your Brother and likewise to your Father the King. A Belt.

Brethren of the five Nations as I have desired and expect you will all Mind your Brother the Governour's News This is to assure you if you do That the King your Father has sent orders to the Governour to take care of your Castles and Familys while your Men are out at War And has ordered me to look out proper places to erect Forts for your Safety which I have done since I

came up here and will immediately set about building them provided you all agree to it, and come together, I have also one thing further to tell you Brethren That the King your Father has sent you a parcel of Goods for the use of your Families as a Token of his Love to all those who are Hearty in his Cause and mind this News I expect you will soon see and Receive 'em from your Brother the Governour at Albany where I desire you may be all ready to come and meet him when called upon. A Belt.

April 26th 1748

The five Nations Answer

Brother We are very thankful to you for reminding us of the old Agreement made by our Forefathers and are overjoyed to hear that you have found it out, and hope you will take care not to let it be lost again, for we are sensible that keeping up to them Rules laid down to us thereby is the only way to enable us & You to withstand our Enemies and preserve our Lives wherefore you may depend upon it That all the arts or Cunning Ways of the French which its true they use a great deal of shall never get us to drop our Friendship to you our Brethren. A large Belt.

Brother As you have now stopped the Road to Canada and desire us by no means whatsoever to go that way We the five Nations now assembled here Cant help telling you That we think it very hard and cruel to be hindred from Fetching our own Flesh and Blood from thence who lye rotting and dying in Irons when We are offered them only to go for them. Had you got them from thence as you have your own People We should not think of going to Canada as Friends but in another Manner, However upon your promise of redeeming them soon We all agree to your desire and promise you we will not go to Canada nor look that way before you make a Tryal for the redemption of our People And as you say you have so many French prisoners We think you may easily do it if you have a Love for us. There is nothing in the World would give us all a greater Pleasure than to have our people from thence Wherefore beg earnestly

Brother you will make haste and We assure you by this Belt of Wampum that we shall not go to Canada. A Belt.

Brother What you say is Right about our going down to you last Spring for Liberty to go to Canada to take the last Tryal for our Flesh and Blood the Caghnawagees. We assure you when we went away we had no other View and thought to return again immediately but as we were at Mont Real the News of the five Nations killing and taking several French just come there which we did not expect upon that We were all ordered to Quebec where they were going to put all in Goal however they did not but kept us there as prisoners 92 Days and so come away at last with only two of Our prisoners who were in Irons The Governour telling us that if we come or sent this Spring for the rest he would let them go provided the five Nations Committed no Hostilities in that Time, If they did the least Harm He assured us that he would then immediately put all the Prisoners to Death Now Brother as to your Hands being tyed by us It is true we begged of you that the Warriors of the five Nations might not go a Fighting to Canada until we returned But only to scour about the Woods near Home, which we thought best not imagining at the same Time That there would be so much Mischief done as there was, Expecting when we got there to prevail with the Caghnawagees to be easy at least if we could not get them along with us Which we find we could not being too much under the Directions of the French. Now Brother as we have told you the affair we hope you will not blame us as you have done But be assured that our Resolution is to live and die by you. A Belt.

Brother We listen to you with open Ears and mind what you say you may depend upon it And we hope you will not make a doubt of it that our firm Resolution is to keep up in every Step to the Rules laid by our Forefathers And we have your Ax so long in Hand we assure you that we have been ever since we first took it up always ready to make use of it in Conjunction with you and will ever Continue so. A Belt.

Brother As you desired us to open our Minds and tell you our Resolution, We now tell you in Answer to that Our firm Resolution is to stand by you as Brothers for ever and to make use of the Ax we have in our Hands whenever it is thought requisite But brother we were in hopes to have used it before now to some Purpose As you told us two years ago that you were then ready to march with your Army against Canada but instead of an Army you only sent out small Parties several of whom were by that means cut to pieces. Had you gone on with your Army and Ships as you told us you would and assisted us properly to get over the Foreign Indians to our Interest Who offered their Services, then we should have been able with the loss of a few Men to have drove the French and his Allies into the Great Lakes and drown them. But as you have not done that which we are sorry for we tell you now Brother that according to your desire we used what Interest we could that way and have gained a Considerable Number of the Foreign Indians who were ready to join you & us But as there is no Sign of an Army now Nor the Encouragement given to them which they expected We cannot pretend now to say what they will do. A Belt.

Brother As you have now taken a View of some of our Castles and told us the Governour Our Brother ordered you to Fortify them provided we all agreed to it and Come together We return him and you many thanks for your Care of us and shall as soon as possible move & come together and then we will acquaint you of it and expect you will then fulfil your promise. We also return you many Thanks for the Presents brought us Now which saved us a great deal of Trouble of going down so far and fetching them which would fall hard upon several of our old People. We also assure you we will be ready to go and meet our Brother the Governour when he calls us. A Belt.

Brethren of the five Nations I now return you all my hearty thanks for your ready and agreeable compliance to all my desires which I hope will tend much to your Advantage as well as Ours for by such a good agreement between us We shall the better be

able to preserve Our Lives and destroy our Enemies. Brethren if what you now promise me this day comes from the Bottom of your Hearts, as I expect it does then I shall return to your Brother the Governour with a chearful Heart and tell him you are still sincere and true to your engagement and I dare assure you all that you will ever find him so to you in every respect.

A Belt.

JOHN RUTHERFURD TO [WALTER?] BUTLER

A. L. S.

New York 29th Aprile 1748

To CAPTAIN BUTLER

SIR:

When I returned here I found there was nothing to be expected against Canada so thought it best to take the opportunity of The Oswego to make a short trip to London to setle some of my private affairs. As I talked over matters with you at Albany when I expected to have been sent elsewhere I need add very litle here but to desire you to add the three Men to the duty Roll as we agreed & one for Capt Cleland as L^t, & another as Agitant as I find The Governour intends he should do that duty at Albany, I must beg the favour you would assist Capt Cleland & show him any Civilities in your power, as I'm sure you'l be very fond both of his Company & Mrs Clelands. I hope you'l find a way not to allow me to be at more expence in the main than the other Captains & endeavour if any how possible to keep the Company full & charge the expences of recruiting in the pay Roll which after next pay day which is the sixth, you must peruse & sign befor Serjt Morris carrys it to the Mayor beginning the 6th of June & adding the five as above. I shall see you at Albany befor the River freezes if I'm not very unlucky in passages so wishing you & Your Family all health & happyness I am Sir

Your most obed^t humble servant

JOHN RUTHERFURD

April 24: 1748 1

All my first entering Onondaga, I was met by all ye Sachems, & Warriors who Stood in order with rested Arms, & fired a Volley, after which my Party returned the Compliment, then I was conducted by Some of the Principall Sachems to my Quarters which was a Large Indian House Cleared out With new Matts laid on the Cabbins to lie on, they had a nother Large House Clean for to Lodge the Indians whom I had with me, and two Houses more for my Party all in Very Strikly neat order.

Every Castle I Passed thorough did the Same Hoisted English Colours, Such as they had Every where, & Given their Drums ready beyond Expectation

In about an Hour after I arrived, they called all the Sachems of Every Nation together, & then sent for me to the Meeting which was a very full one

Ganuyhsaudeagah an Onondaga Sachem Spoke

Brother We the five Nations, Now Assembled here all bid you heartily Welcome to Our fire, or Meeting Place, & doe Heartily tell the Lord who is above, has Spared your life

2 Come among us at this bloody time.

Gave three Strands of Wampum

Brother you sent a Belt of Wampum Borough all the Nations some time ago, desireing us all to stay at Home, and not one offer to Come or go to Canada upon any Account Whatsoever, Until We heard further from you, or Should See you.

Now Brother we the five Nations here together Must tell you, We think it very hard, being Kept from Hunting Now almost two years, (Except a little about Home) and that all for Nothing, as we Can see no Sign of your doing any thing with your Enemys as we Expected. What shall we do now to Live being in an Miserable poor Condition as we have a little to Buy out, Goods are so Dear at Oswego that we Can have nothing without Buying there Goods as much as we used to do so that we are to be Pityed. We will stand all those difficulties We have at your desire stayed Home

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother you some time after Sent another Message desireing us all to Meet you here at Onondago & that you Would be soon with us, We have accordingly agreed to your

cision, You have now assembled this long time Expecting of
You, in a Starving Condition, Having nothing but to Eat
Onions for from Home —

Delivers three Wampum —

Brother Being quite out of Patience, & Starved
Waiting your Coming, We at Length resolved to break up,
& go Home. When we receive another Message from you that
You were then at Ganughsharagey Castle, within a days
Journey of this place, Desired we might by no means break
up Ere you Come, But desired we should, what Help Corn
& Ca We could. Which we have done, & are all here ready to
hear your News & return you Thanks for Considering, and
Supplying our Wants —
So we finish for this day —

Returns another Belt of Wampum —

My Answer to the foregoing

Brethren of the five Nations, I return You all my
most hearty Thanks for your kind Welcome, and assure you
I am very glad to see You all well here, at the old Meeting
place of Our Forefathers, whose steps I have now tracked here

in order to keep the road Clean & open, according to the old Agreement made when we first joined in Brotherhood, as I hope you all remember.

Brethren I must now tell you, I am come here by your Brother the Governours Orders, to Speak to you, & tell you his Mind. But as I am a little fatigued after my Journey Cannot Speak to you this Day. Wherefore desire to Meet you all here to Morrow Morning, When I shall tell you my Message, as also your Brothers Mind. So hope you may be easy in your minds & Content your selves long. & I will this night Provide a feast for you Brethren & another for the Warriours & Dancers, who I hope will be merry. which is my greatest pleasure to make, & see them so. finished for this Day

Wampum given by me

Apl. 25th 1748

My Speech

Brethren of the five Nations, I have made what dispatch I could to meet you here, but the danger of travelling these roads now is so great, that I did not think it safe to Come without a Guard, which together

with the Ballows, with the Presents, Stores &c have delayed me
longer then I expected. I am Sorry for it upon your Account
but now I will make amends, by making what dispatch
I can

Brethren of the five Nations, I will begin upon
a thing of a long standing, Ancient Brotherhood. my rea-
son for it is, I think there are Few alive among you, I beleive
to forgett it, It may seem Strange to you, how a forreigner
should know this. But I tell you, I found out some of the
old writings of Our Forefathers which was thought to have
been lost. And on this Old valuable record, I find that Our
first freindship Commenced, at the Arrival of the first
great Canoe, or Vessel at Albany, at which you were much
surprised, but finding what it Contained pleased you so much,
being things for your purpose as our people Convinced you
by Shewing you the Use of them. That you all resolved to take
the greatest care of that Vessell, That nothing should Hurt
her Whereupon it was agreed to tye her fast with a great
rope to one of the largest Pine trees on the Bank of the River
But on further Consideration in a full Meeting it was thought
best fearing the wind should blow down that tree to make
a long rope & tye her fast at Onondaga which was accordingly

done & the rope put under your feet, that if any thing hurt or touched said Vessell by the shaking of the rope you might know it, & then agreed to rise all as one, & see what ye Matter was, & whoever hurt the Vessel was to Suffer. After this was agreed on & done, you made an Offer to the Governour, to enter into a band of friendship with him & his people. which he was so pleased at that he told you he would find a Strong Silver Chain which would never break, slip, or Rust. to bind you & him forever in Brothership together. & that your Warriours & Ours should be as one Heart, one Head, one blood &c, & that what happened to the one happened to the other. After this firm Agreement was made Our forefathers finding it was good & foreseeing the many Advantages both sides would reap by it, Ordered that if ever that Silver Chain should turn the least Rusty, offer to slip or break that it should be immediately brightned up again, & not let it slip, or break, upon any Acct. for then you & we were both dead. Brethren these are the Words of Our Wise Forefathers, which some among you know very well to be so. Now Brethren Understanding or hearing that the French, Our, & your Common Enemy were Endeavouring to Blindfold you, & get you to slip your hands out of that Chain, which as Our Forefathers said would Certainly be our destruction, I now out of a tender regard for your safety, & Welfare as well as ours Conjures you not to listen any more to the deceitfull French, Who aim at nothing more than to destroy you all if in their power

but stick fast to the Old Agreement which you will find the best

A Large Belt of Wampum

Brethren of the five Nations in the next place I must tell you, I am sent here by order of y^r Brother ye Governour as also the Governour of Boston, to stop your going to Canada they having heard to their great Concern that you were determined soon to go that way again, which is quite contrary to your Engagements, & Contrary to the Custom of all Nations in the World, in time of War. Brethren you to be wrong the first Message I sent you with a Belt of Wampum, by Im magining I meant to stop up all your roads, for I only meant that road leading to Canada. You may remember your Brother the Governour & I ever since the War, desired, & Perswaded you all, to use your Interest Every where where you had, or could make any, Now I must tell you, & assure you that He, & I are of the same mind still & desire You by this Belt of Wampum to use your Interest every where You can, But by no Means Whatsoever offer to go to Canada.

A Belt

8

Brethren I am to assure you that if you stay here from Canada, that your Brother the Governour of New York Sir, will Endeavours as soon as possible to get back your flesh & Blood from Canada, which you say is the only thing induces you to go, this they would have begged before now for it, but that you went down last year, when they imagined you might get them but finding that would not do, I desire you now by this Belt of Wampum not to beg any more, but leave it entirely to your Brother Sir, who will use their Endeavours, and are most likely to Succeed

A Bell

Brethren of the five Nations, you all come to me last Spring with Several Belts of Wampum, desireing liberty to go to Canada, & take the last to get to see your flesh, & blood (the Caghnawagees) from there, which was agreed to, at your Earnest request, & Promise of returning back again in a Month, But instead of that you stayed there the whole Summer, & did not bring one of your flesh & Blood along with you, which makes me think that, that was not your Business there, only to talk with Our Enemy the Governour of Canada, which is quite wrong. You at the same time begged Earnestly, that I would keep all the Warriours of the five Nations all Home, (altho I was ready to go) Untill you returned, which I (Expecting would be about a

Month) agreed to fearing, as you told me, (that there going to War) while you were there, would Cover all what you went about & might be the Occasion of all your Deaths, in case they had Committed any Hostilities in the French Country. While you were there. Now Brethern I am sorry for reason to tell you, that I think your going to Canada last year, has been the Occasion of Our loosing Several of Our people, whose Scalps I doubt not you have ever brought in there in triumph. While Our hands were tyed here by you. which was a hard case & Should you now talk, or think of going that way again what must the Consequence be, Nothing Less than death Can Ever Lasting Scandal for Ever. Therefore Brethern I most Earnestly desire you all by this Belt of Wampum, not to listen any more to the deceitfull French, who have Ever been your Enemy nor offer to Look that Way now

A Bell

Brethern of the five Nations I desire you to open your Ears, & mind what I say to you

As I have in the beginning reminded you of the Old Agreement Made by Our Noble Forefathers. Which was that we, were and Should ever remain as One Flesh, One Blood, One Heart, One head &c, & that what happened to the One happened to the other Now Brethern you See we have got the French Mans

Ax, Hatchet fast in our Heads, day after day. And the five Nations also. Some of the most Principall Spies were Murdered the other day, in their own Castles, by their Friends and Neighbouring Savages, you the five Nations have not known the Enemy Savages, as yet tho in your power often to do it. so that it appears plainly, by their using the five Nations in such a Barbarous, Unprecedented Manner, that they design nothing else but to quarrel with, & destroy you which have ever been their Friends, as you all by Sorrowfull Experience formerly have seen & felt, when they used to destroy your Castles, & Sacrifice such Numbers of your Brave Forefathers, that there lyes large Heaps of their bones ever since Scattered over the whole Country that alone, any Man would think was Sufficient to stirr up an Everlasting resentment in you Against such a Set of Barbarous People if there remaines the least Spark of that Great Spirit, in you which your Brave Ancestors have Noted Thorough the Worlds for ——

Wherefore Brethren as you may Plainly See they Design to Sacrifice you, as well as us, if they could; I now desires you, if there remains the least Spark of that Noble Spirit in you, which your Brave Ancestors were Noted to have, Thorough the Worlds. That you may now follow your Brothers desire. & Bury the Axe against them which you have so long in your Hands ——

A Merry Large Belt ——

Brethren of the five Nations, I have one thing to desire of you, which my Brethren I expect you will be aware of till my coming to Canada last year I desired of you three Men, in whom my Heart & your Brethren could be Confided in, & by joining your Brethren Cause, for it is impossible to be neuter to the Whole. Therefore I desire you to attend the one Soldier by, & stand by your own Brethren, otherwise I am ill upon your declaring your Sentiments, that I may then prepare & give an Account of it to your Brother, & likewise to your Father this Spring.

A Belt

Brethren of the five Nations as I have desired and Expect you will call'd your Brother the Governours Town, this is to aquaint you if you do, that the King your Father has Ordered the Governour to take Care of your Children, and Families, & like your Enemies out of Albany, & have ordered me to look out proper Places to erect Forts for your Safety, which I have done since I came up here, & will immediately fall about building them provided you all agree to it, & come together. I have also one thing further to tell you Brethren, that the King your Father has sent you a Parcell of Goods for the use of your Families, as a token of his Love to all those who are hearty in his Cause & mend their Ways. I expect you will soon receive 'em from your Brother the Governour at Albany Where I desire you may be all ready to Come, and meet him

when Called upon

A Belt

Apl 4th 1748

To the Nations Assembled

Brother We are very thankfull to you for reminding us of the Engagement made by our Forefathers, & are overjoyed to hear that you have found it out. and hope you will take care not to let it be lost again; for we are sensible that keeping up to them rules laid down to us Viz. by, is the only way to Enable us, & you to withstand our Enemys, & preserve our Lives. Therefore you may depend upon it, that all the Arts, or Cunning ways of the French, which they have Used a great Deal of, shall never Gain us to Drop our Friendship to you, our Brethren

A Large Belt

5

Brother As you have now Stopped the Road to Canada & desire us by no means Whatsoever to go that way, We the five Nations now Assembled Here. Can't help telling you that We think it very hard & Cruel to be hindered from Visiting our Own flesh & Blood from there who lye rotting & dying in

Colden's Conference with the Five Nations at Onondaga, April 24-26, 1748 to retain their friendship.

April 24th 1748

At my first entering Onondage I was received by all the Sachims & Warriors who stood in Order with rested Arms, and fixed a Volley, after which my Party returned the Compliment: then I was Conducted by some of the principal Sachems to my Quarters which was a large Indian House Cleaned out, with new Matts laid on the Cabbins to lie in; they had another large house clean for to lodge the Indians whom I had with me, and two Houses more for my Party, all in very pretty neat Order. Every Castle I passed through did the Same, Hoisted English Colours such as they had every where, and beat their Drums, realy beyond Expectation

In about an Hour after I arrived they called all the Sachems of Every Nation together, and then Sent for me to the Meeting which was a Verry full one.

Ganughsadeagah an Onondaga Sachem Spoke

BROTHER

We the five Nations now assembled here, All bid you heartily welcome to our Fire or Meeting Place, and are thankfull the Lord who is above has Spared your life, to come among us at this bloody time. Gave three Hands of Wampum—

BROTHER

You sent a Belt of Wampum through all the Nations Some time ago, desiring us all to Stay home, and not one offer to stir or go to Canada upon any Account whatsoever, until we heard farther from you, or Should see you. Now Brother We the five Nations here together must tell you, we think it very hard, being kept from hunting, now almost two years (Except a Trifle about Home) and that all for Nothing, as we can see no Sign of your doing any thing with your Army, as we expected: What shall we do now to live, being in a miserable poor Condition, And if We have a Trifle to lay out, Goods are

so dear at Oswego, that We can have nothing without paying Three Times as much as We used to do: So that we are to be pittied. Notwithstanding all these Difficulties We have at your Desire Stayed Home. Gave a Belt of Wampum

BROTHER

You some time after sent another Message Desiring us all to meet you here at Onondaga, and that you would be soon with us: We have accordingly agreed to your Desire, and are here now assembled this long time, expecting of you in a hungry Condition; having nothing here to Eat, and are far from home. Delivers more Wampum

BROTHER

being quite out of Patience and hungred, waiting, your Coming, We at length resolved to break up and go home, when we received another Message from you, that you were then at Ganughsharagey Castle Within a days Journey of this Place and desired we might by no means break up, 'ere you come; But desired we Should buy what Hogs Corn &c^{a} we could, which we have done, and are all here ready to hear your News, and return you thanks for considering and Supplying our Wants, So we finish for this Day, Returns another Belt of Wampum

My Answer to the aforegoing

BRETHREN

of the five Nations I return you all my most hearty Thanks for your kind welcome and assure you I am very glad to see you all well here at the old Meeting Place of our Forefathers, whose Steps I have now traced here, in order to keep the Road clean and open, according to the old Agreement made when We first joined in Brothership, which I hope you all remember.

BRETHREN

I must now tell you I am come here by your Brother the Governors Orders, to speak to you and tell you his News, But as I am a little fatigued after my Journey,

Cannot speak to you this Day: Wherefore desire to meet you all here to Morrow Morning: When I shall tell you my Message, as also your Brothers News: So hope you may be easy in your minds, and Content yourselves so long, and I will this Night provide a Feast for your Sachems, and another for the Warriors & Dancers, who I hope will be merry, which is my greatest pleasure to make and see them so. Finished for this Day:

Wampum given by me
April 25th 1748 My Speech

BRETHREN

of the five Nations I have made what dispatch I could to meet you here, but the danger of travelling these Roads now is so great, that I did not think it safe to come, without a Guard, which together with the Battoes with presents Stores &c^{a} has delayed me longer than I expected; I am sorry for it upon your account, but now I will make amends by making what dispatch I can.

BRETHREN

of the five Nations I will begin upon a thing of a long Standing, our first Brothership: My Reason for it is I think there are several among you, who seem to forget it: It may seem Strange to you how I, a Foreigner, should know this, but I tell you I found out some of the Old Writings of our Forefathers, which was thought to have been lost, and in this old Valuable Record I find, that our first Friendship commenced at the Arrival of the first great Canoe or Vessell at Albany, at which you were much Surprized, but finding what it contained pleased you so much, being things for your purpose, as our People convinced you of by shewing you the use of them, that you all Resolved to take the greatest care of that Vessell, that nothing should hurt her: Whereupon it was agreed to tye her fast with a great Rope to one of the largest Nut Trees on the bank of the River, But on further Consideration in a fuller meeting, it was thought safest, fearing the wind should blow down that Tree, to make a long Rope and tie her fast at Onondaga, which was accordingly done, and the Rope put under your Feet,

that if any thing hurt or touched said Vessell, by the shaking of the Rope you might know it, and then agreed to rise all as one and see what the matter was, and who ever hurt the Vessell, was to Suffer; After this was agreed on, and done, you made an offer to the Governour to enter into a Band of Friendship with him, and his people, which he was so pleased at that he told you he would find a Strong Silver Chain, which would never break Slip or Rust, to bind you and him forever in Brothership together, and that your Warriours and our should be as one heart one head one Blood &c^{a} and that what happened to the one happened to the other: after this firm agreement was made, our Forefathers finding it was good, and foreseeing the many advantages both sides would Reap by it, Ordered that if ever that Silver Chain should turn the least Rusty, offer to Slip or break, that it should be immediately brightened up again, and not let it Slip or break upon any account, for then you and we were both dead; Brethren these are the words of our Wise Forefathers, which some among you know very well to be so; Now Brethren understanding or hearing that the French our and your common Enemy, were endeavouring to blind fold you, and get you to Slip your hands out of that Chain, which as our Forefathers said would certainly be our Destruction, I now out of a tender regard for your Safety and welfare as well as Ours, Conjure you not to lissen any more to the deceitfull French, who Aim at nothing more than to destroy you all if in their power; but Stick fast to the Old agreement which you will find the best

A large Belt of Wampum

BRETHREN

of the five Nations in the next place I must tell you, I am sent here by order of your Brother the Governour, As also the Governour of Boston, to Stop your going to Canada they having heard (to their great Concern) that you were determined soon to go that way again, which is quite Contrary to your Engagements, and contrary to the Custom of all Nations in the World in Time of

War. Brethren you take wrong the first Message I sent you with a Belt of wampum, by imagining I meant to Stop up all your Roads, for I only meant that Road leading to Canada. You may Remember your Brother the Governour and I ever since the War, desired and pressed you all to use your Interest every other way, where you had or could make any, Now I must tell you and assure you, that he and I are of the same mind Still, and desire you by this Belt of Wampum to use your Interest every where you can, but by no means whatsoever offer to go to Canada.

A Belt

BRETHREN

I am to assure you that if you Stay home from Canada that your Brothers the Governours of York &c^{a} will endeavour as soon as Possible, to get back your Flesh and Blood from Canada, which you say is the only thing induces you to go; this they would have tryed before now for, but that you went down last year, when they imagined you might get them, but finding that would not do, I desire you now by this Belt of Wampum, not to try any more, but leave it intirely to your Brother &c^{a}, who will use their indeavours and are most likely to Succeed.

A Belt

BRETHREN

of the five Nations You all come to me last Spring with Several Belts of Wampum, desiring liberty to go to Canada, and take the last Tryal to fetch your Flesh and blood (the Caghnawagees) from there, which was agreed to at your earnest request and promise of returning back again in a Month, but instead of that you Staid there the whole Summer, and did not bring one of your Flesh and blood along with you, which makes me think that that was not your Business there, only to talk with our Enemy the Governour of Canada, which is quite wrong; you at the same time begged earnestly that I would keep all the Warriours of the five Nations at home, (although then ready to go) until you returned, which I

expecting would be about a Month, agreed to, fearing as you told me that their going to War while you were there, would overset what you went about, and might be the occasion of all your deaths in case they had committed any Hostilities in the French Country, while you were there. Now Brethren I am sorry I've reason to tell you that I think your going to Canada last year has been the occasion of our loosing several of our people, whose Scalps I dont doubt you have seen brought in there in Triumph, while our hands were tyed here by you, which was a hard case, And should you now talk or think of going that way again, what must the Consequences be. Nothing surer than Death, and an everlasting Scandal for ever: Wherefore Brethren I most earnestly desire you all by this Belt of Wampum, not to listen anymore to the deceitful French, who have ever been your Enemy, nor offer to look that way now

A Belt

BRETHREN

of the five Nations, I desire you to open your Ears and mind what I say to you, As I have in the beginning reminded you of the Old Agreement made by our Noble Forefathers Which was that we were and should ever remain as One Flesh one Blood one head &ca and that what happened to the one happened to the other. Now Brethren you see we have got the Frenchman's Ax sticking fast in our heads, day after day, and the Five Nations also, some of the most principal you see were murdered the other day, in their own Fields, by the French and Cagneuagees: You the five Nations have not hurt the Caghnewagees, as yet, tho' in your power often to do it, So that it appears plainly by their using the Five Nations in such a Barbarous unprecedented manner, that they aim at nothing else but to quarrel with and destroy you, which has ever been their View, and you all by sorrowful experience have formerly seen and felt, when they used to destroy your Castles and Sacrificed such Numbers of your brave predecessors, that there lyes large heaps of their bones ever since scattered over the whole

Country: That alone any Man would think was Sufficient to Stir up an everlasting Resentment in you against such a set of Barbarous people, if there remained the least Spark of that great Spirit in you, which your brave Ancestors were noted through the World for.
Wherefore Brethren as you may plainly see they mean to Sacrifice you as well as us, If they could, I now desire you if there remains the least Spark of that noble Spirit in you which your brave Ancestors were noted to have through the World, that you may now follow your Brother's desire, and use the Ax against them, which you have so long in your hands.

A very large Belt

BRETHREN

of the five Nations I have one thing to desire of you, which as Brothers I expect you will be Sincere and tell me, your going to Canada last year and desire of going there now, makes me think you cannot be sincere or hearty in your Brothers Cause, for it is impossible to be true to Both, Wherefore I desire you to drop the one intirely and stand by your own Brethren, otherwise I insist upon your declaring your Sentiments, that I may when I return give an Account of it to your Brother. and likewise to your Father the King.

A Belt.

BRETHREN

of the five Nations as I have desired and expect you will all mind your Brother the Governour's News, This is to assure you if you do, That the King your Father has sent Orders to the Governour to take care of your Castles and Familys, while your Men are out at War, And has Ordered me to look out proper places to erect Forts for your Safety, which I have done since I came up here, and will immediately set about Building them, provided you all agree to it, and come together: I have also one thing further to tell you Brethren, that the King your Father has sent you a parcel of Goods for the use of your Familyes, As a token of his love to all those who

are hearty in his cause, and mind his News: I expect you will soon see and receive 'em, from your Brother the Governour at Albany, where I desire you may be all ready to come and meet him when called upon.

A Belt.

The Five Nations Answer.

April 26th 1748.

BROTHER

we are very thankfull to you for reminding us of the old Agreement made by our Forefathers, and are overjoyed to hear that you have found it out, and hope you will take care not to let it be lost again, for we are sensible that keeping up to them Rules laid down to us thereby, is the only way to enable us and you to withstand our Enemies, and preserve our Lives, Wherefore you may depend upon it that all the Arts and Cunning ways of the French which its true they use a great deal of, shall never get us to drop our Friendship to you our Brethren.

A large Belt.

BROTHER

as you have now Stopped the Road to Canada, and desire us by no means whatsoever to go that way, We the five Nations now assembled here cant help telling you, That we think it very hard and Cruel to be hindred from Fetching our own Flesh and Blood from thence, who lye rotting and dyeing in Irons, when we are offered them only to go for them; Had you got them from thence as you have your own people, we should not think of going to Canada as Friends, but in another manner, however upon your promise of Redeeming them soon, we all agree to your desire, and promise You we will not go to Canada, nor look that Way before you make a Tryal for the Redemption of our people, and as you Say you have so many French prisoners, we think you may easily do it if you have a love for us, There is nothing in the World

would give us all a greater pleasure than to have our people from thence, wherefore beg earnestly Brother you will make haste, and we assure you by this Belt of Wampum that we shall not go to Canada.

A Belt

BROTHER

what you say is Right about our going down to you, last Spring for Liberty to go to Canada to take the last tryal for our Flesh and Blood the Caghnewagees, We assure you when we went away, We had no other View, and thought to return again immediately, but as we were at Montreal the News of the five Nations Killing and taking several French just come there, which we did not expect, upon that we were all Ordered to Quebec, where they were going to put us all in Goal, however they did not, but kept us there as prisoners 92 days, and so come away at last with only two of our prisoners, who were in Irons, the Governour telling Us, that if we come or sent this Spring for the rest, he would let them go, provided the five Nations Committed no Hostilities in that Time, if they did the least harm, he assured us that he would then immediately put all the prisoners to Death: Now Brother as to your hands being tyed by us, It is true we begged that the Warriours of the five Nations might not go a Fighting to Canada, until we returned, but only to Scour about the Woods near home, Which we thought best, not imagening at the same time, that there would be so much mischief done as there was, Expecting when we got there to prevail with the Caghnewagees to be easy at least, if we could not get them along with us, which we find we could not, being too much under the directions of the French. Now Brother as we have told you the affair, we hope you will not blame us as you have done, But be assured that our Resolution is to live and dye by you:

A Belt

BROTHER

we listen to you with open Ears, and mind what you Say you may depend upon it, And we hope you will not

make a doubt of it, that our Firm Resolution is to keep up in every Step to the Rules laid by our Forefathers, and as we have your Ax so long in hand, We assure you that we have been ever since we first took it up, always ready to make use of it in Conjunction with you and will ever Continue so.

A Belt

BROTHER

as you desired us to open our minds and tell you our Resolution, We now tell you in Answer to that, our firm Resolution is to stand by you as Brothers for ever, and to make use of the Ax we have in our hands, when ever it is thought requisite. But Brother we were in hopes to have used it before now to some purpose, as you told us two years ago that you were then ready to March with your Army against Canada, but instead of an Army you only sent out small parties several of whom were by that means cut to pieces, had you gone on with your Army and Ships as you told us you would, and assisted us properly to get over the Foreign Indians to our Interest, Who offered their Service, then we should have been able with the loss of a few Men to have drove the French and his Allies into the great Lakes, and drown them, but as you have not done that, which we are Sorry for, We tell you now Brother, that according to your desire we used what Interest we could that way, and have gained a considerable Number of the Foreign Indians who were ready to join you and us, But as there is no Sign of an Armey now, nor the encouragement given to them which they expected, we Cannot pretend now to say what they will do.

A Belt

BROTHER

as you have now taken a View of some of our Castles and told us the Governour our Brother Ordered you to fortify them, provided we all agreed to it, and come to gether, We return him and you many thanks for your care of us, and shall as soon as possible move and come together, and then we will acquaint you of it, and expect

you will then fulfill your promise, We also return you many thanks for the present brought us now, which saved us a great deal of trouble of going down far and fetching them, which would fall hard upon several of our Old People, We also assure you that we will be ready to go and meet our Brother the Governour when he Calls us

A Belt

BRETHREN

of the five Nations I now return you all my hearty thanks for your ready and agreeable Compliance to all my desires, which I hope will send much to your advantage as well as ours, for by such a good Agreement between us, we shall the better be able to preserve our Lives and destroy our Enemies. Brethren if what you now promise me this day comes from the bottom of Your hearts, as I expect it does, then I shall return to your Brother the Governour with a Cheerfull heart, and tell him you are Still Sincere and true to your Engagements; and I dare assure you all that you will ever find him so to you in every respect

A Belt

A true Copy
Ex^{d} W
Geo. Banyar

From Governor George Clinton

Fort George 25th Aprill 1748

Sir

I have received your favour by Mr Clinton who I take to be a very good Sort of a Man & coud have wished I had been acquainted with him Sooner. I am very buisey as you may imagine, tho' as Maj^{r} Rutherfurd goes home by this oppertunity he will be able to clear up matters intirely & justifie your Character which I have recommended to him there is nobody knows any thing of it nor will till the day he goes on board. I have inclosd

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April 24th. 1748.

At my first entering Onondaga, I was received by all the Sachems & Warriours who Stood in Order with reviled Arms and fired a Volley, after which my Party returned the Compliment. then I was Conducted by some of the Principal Sachems to my Quarters which was a large Indian House cleaned out with new Mats laid on the Cabbins to lie on, they had another large House clean for to Lodge the Indians whom I had with me, and two Houses more for my Party all in very pretty neat order.

Every Castle I passed thorough Did the same Hoisted English Colours, such as they had every where and beat their Drums really beyond Expectation.

In about an Hour after I arrived they called all the Sachems of every Nation together and then sent for me to the Meeting which was a very full one.

Ganughsadeagah an Onondaga Sachem Spoke.

Brother We the Five Nations now Assembled here all bid you heartily Welcome to our Fire or Meeting Place and are thankfull the Lord who is above has spared your Life to come among Us at this Bloody time.

Gave three Hands of Wampum.

Brother You sent a Belt of Wampum thorough all the Nations some time agoe, desireing we all to Stay at Home, & not one offer to stir or go to Canada upon any account whatsoever, untill we heard further from You or should see You.

Now Brother we the Five Nations here together must tell you. We think it very hard being kept from Hunting now almost two Years, (except a trifle about home) and that all for nothing, as we can see no Sign of your doing any thing with your Army as we expected. What shall we do now to live being in a miserable poor Condition, and if we have a trifle to lay out, Goods are so dear at Oswego, that we can have nothing without paying three times as much as we used to do so that we are to be pitied, Notwithstanding all these difficulties we have at your desire Stayed Home.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother You some time after sent another Message desireing us all to Meet You here at Onondaga & that you would be soon with us, we have accordingly agreed to Your desire & are here now Assembled this long time expecting of You, in a Hungry Condition, having nothing here to Eat & are far from Home.

Delivers more Wampum.

Brother Being quite out of Patience & Hungered waiting your coming, we at length Resolved to break up and go Home. When we received another Message from You, that you were then at Ganughsharagey Castle within a days Journey of this Place, and desired we might by no means break up ere you came, But desired we

Should

I Return another Belt of Wampum

My Answer to the foregoing

Brethren of the Five Nations, I return you all my most hearty thanks for your Welcome, and assure you I am very glad to see you all well here, at the old Council Place of our Forefathers whose steps I have now traced here in order to keep it Clean and open, according to the old Agreement made when we first joined Hands together which I hope you all Remember.

Brethren I must now tell you I am come here by Your Brother the Governour to speak to You, & tell you five Nations, But do I am a little fatigued after my Journey cannot speak to you this Day, wherefore desire to meet you all here to morrow Morning, when I shall tell you my Message, as also your Brethren Answer. So hope you may be easy in your Minds & content yourselves so long, and I will have Fire & Meat for You Sachems, and another for the Warriours & Dancers who I doubt will be merry, which is my greatest Pleasure to make, and see them so.

A Belt for this Day.

A Belt Given by Me

April 25th 1748.

My Speech.

Brethren of the Five Nations, I have made what Dispatch I could to Albany where but the Danger of travelling these Roads now are so great, that I did not think it safe to come without a Guard, which together with the Ballows with Presents Horses &c. has delayed me longer than I expected. I am Sorry for it upon your account, But now I will make amends by making what dispatch I can.

Brethren of the Five Nations I will begin upon a thing of a long standing, your first Brotherhood, - My Reason for it is, I think there are several among you who seem to forget it, It may seem strange to You, how I as a Foreigner should know this. But I tell you I found out some of the old Writings of our Forefathers which was thought to have been lost, and in this Old valuable Record, I find that our Brotherly Friendship Commenced at the Arrival of the first Great Canoe or Vessel at Albany, at which you were much surprized, but finding what it contained pleased you so much, being things for your purpose as our People convinced you of by shewing you the use of them, that you all Resolved to take the greatest Care of that Vessel, that nothing should hurt her, whereupon it was agreed to tye Her fast with a great Rope to one of the largest Pine Trees on the Bank of the River, But on further Consideration in a fuller Meeting it was thought safest fearing the Wind

to Enter into a Band of Freindship with him and his People, which he was willing
to, that he told you he would find a Strong Silver Chain which would never break
slip or Rust to bind you and him for ever in Brotherhip together, and that you
Warriours and ours, should be as one Heart, one Head, one Blood &c. and that what
happened to the one happened to the other. After this firm Agreement was made our
Fathers finding it was good & foreseeing the many advantages both sides would
enjoy by it, ordered that if ever that Silver Chain should turn the least Rusty
or to slip or break that it should be immediately brightned up again, & not let
it slip, or break upon any Occasion for then you and we were both dead Brethren
these are the Words of our Wise Forefathers, which come among & you know we all
to be so. Now Brethren understanding or hearing that the French, Our & your
Common Enemy were endeavouring to Blindfold you, & get you to slip your Hands
out of that Chain, which as our Forefathers said would certainly be our Destruction
I now out of a tender Regard for your Safety & Welfare as well as ours for give you
not to listen any more to the deceitfull French who Aim at nothing more than to
destroy You all if in their Power, but stick fast to the old Agreement which you
will find the best.

A Large Belt of Wampum.

Brethren of the Five Nations In the next place I must tell you, I am sent here
by order of your Brother the Governour, as also the Governour of Boston, to stop your going to
Canada they having heard (to their great concern) that you were determined soon to go that
way again, which is quite contrary to your Engagements, and contrary to the Custom of all
Nations in the World in time of War. Brethren You take wrong the first Message
sent you with a Belt of Wampum, by imagining I meant to stop up all your Roads, for
I only meant that Road leading to Canada. You may remember Your Brother the
Governour and I ever since the War desired, and press'd you all, to use Your Interest
every other way, where you had, or could make any. Now I must tell you, and assure you
that He, and I are of the same Mind still and desire you by this Belt of Wampum
to use your Interest every where you can, But by no means whatsoever offer to go to
Canada.

A Belt.

Brethren I am to assure You that if you stay home from Canada that Your Bro:
the Governour of York &c will endeavour as soon & as far as possible to get back Your
Flesh and Blood from Canada, which you say is the only thing induces You to go, that I
am to have kept before now for, but that You went down last Year when they sing
Now I therefore tell you that would have I desire you now by this Belt

of Wampum not to try any more but leave it intirely to Your Brother &c. who will use their Endeavours & are most likely to succeed.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Five Nations You all come to me last Spring with several Belts of Wampum, desireing liberly to go to Canada, & take the last tryall to fetch your Flesh & Blood (the Cagnawageys) from there, which was agreed to, at your earnest Request, and promise of returning Back again in a Month, But instead of that you stayed there the whole Summer, and did not bring one of Your Flesh & Blood along with You, which makes me think that, that was not your Business there, only to talk with our Enemy the Governour of Canada, which is quite wrong. You at the same time begged earnestly that I would keep all the Warriours of the Five Nations at Home, (altho' then ready to go untill you returned, which I expecting would be about a Month) agreed to fearing as you told me (that their going to War) while you were there would oversell what you went about, & might be the occasion of all your Deaths in case they had committed any Hostilities in the French Country, while you were there. Now Brethren, I am sorry I've Reason to tell you, that I think your going to Canada last Year, has been the occasion of our loosing several of our People, whose Scalps I don't doubt you have seen brought in there in Triumph. While our hands were tyed here by You, which was a hard Case, and should you now talk, or think of going that way again what must the Consequence be? Nothing surer than Death and an Everlasting Scandal for Ever. Therefore Brethren I most earnestly desire you all by this Belt of Wampum, not to listen any more to the deceitfull French, who have ever been Your Enemy; nor offer to look that way now.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Five Nations I desire you to open your Ears, & mind what I say to You. As I have in the beginning reminded you of the old Agreement made by our Noble Forefathers, which was that we were and should ever remain as one Flesh, one Blood one Heart, one Head &c. and that what happened to the one, Happened to the other, Now Brethren you see we have got the French Arms Axe, sticking fast in our Heads, day after day, And the five Nations also, some of the most Principal you see were Murdered the other Day, in their own Fields, by the French & Cagnawageys, you the five Nations have not hurt the Cagnawageys as yet tho' in your Power often to do it, so that it appears plainly, by their useing the Five Nations in such a Barbarous, unprecedented manner that they Aim at nothing else, but to Quarrel with, & destroy You, which has ever been their View, as you all by Sorrowfull experience formerly have seen and felt, when they used to destroy your Castles, & sacrificed such Numbers of your Brave Predecessors, that their Eyes (large heaps of their Bones ever since) scattered over the whole Country, that alone any Man would think was Sufficient to stirr up an Everlasting Resentment in You against such a Nest of Barbarous People if there remained the least Spark of that Great Spirit in You which your Brave Ancestors were Noted through the World

Wherefore Brethren as You may plainly See they mean to Sacrifice you, as well as Us if they could. I now desire you, (if there remains the least Spark of that Noble Spirit in You, which your brave Ancestors were Noted to have thorough the World. that you may now follow your Brothers desire, & Use the Axe against them which you have so long in your Hands.

A very Large Belt.

Brethren of the Five Nations, I have one thing to desire of You, which as a Mark of perfect you will be Sincere and tell me, Your going to Canada last Desire of going there now, makes me think you cannot be sincere, or heartily in our Brother Cause, for it is impossible to be true to both. Wherefore I desire you to Act one entirely & stand by your own Brethren, otherwise I insist upon your declaring your Sentiments so that I may when I Return give an Account of it to your Brother, and likewise to your Father the King.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Five Nations as I have desired and expect you will all mind Your Brother the Governours News, this is to Assure you if you do, that the King your Father has sent orders to the Governour to take care of your Castles & Families, while your Men are out at War, and has ordered me to look out proper places to Erect Forts for your Safety; which I shall do as soon as I get up there, and will immediately set about Building them Provided you all agree to it, and come together. I have also a thing further to tell you Brethren that the King your Father has sent you a Present of Goods for the Use of your Family's, as a Token of his Love to all those who are hearty in his Cause and mind this News. I expect You will soon See & Receive them from your Brother the Governour at Albany where I desire you may be all ready to come & meet him, when called upon.

A Belt.

April 26. 1748.

The Five Nations Answer.

Brother We are very thankfull to You for reminding Us, of the old Agreement made by our Forefathers, and are overjoyed to hear that you have found it out, and hope you will take care not to let it be lost again, for we are sensible that keeping us to them Rules laid down to us thereby, is the only way to Enable Us, and You, to withstand our Enemies, and preserve our Lives, wherefore you may depend upon it, that all the Arts or cunning ways of the French (which it's true) they use a great deal of shall never get us to draw our Friendship to You our Brethren.

A Large Belt.

Brother As You have now stopped the Road to Canada, & desire Us by no means whatsoever to go that way, We the Five Nations now Assembled here, Can't help telling You, that we think it very hard and Cruel to be hindered from fetching our own Flesh and Blood from there who lye Rolling and Dying in Irons, when we are offered them only to go for them, Had you got them from there, as you have your own People, we should not think of going to Canada as Strangers but in another manner. However upon your Promise of redeeming them soon we all agree to your desire, and promise you we will not set to Canada, nor look that Way, before you make a tryal for the Redemption of our
& as you say You have so many French Prisoners, we think you
do it if You have a love for Us, there is nothing in the World would give us all so Greater Pleasure than to have our People from thence wherefore big earnestly Brother you will make haste and we assure You by this Belt of Wampum that we shall not go to Canada. A Bell.

Brother What you say is right about our going down to You last Spring, for Liberty to go to Canada to take the last Tryal for our Flesh and Blood the Caghnawages we Assure you when we went away we had no other view, and thought to return again immediately, but as we were at Montreal, the News of the Five Nations, Killing and taking several French just come there which we did not Expect, upo we were all ordered to Quebec & they were going to put us all in Goal however they Did not, but kept us there as Prisoners 92 Days & so come away at last with only two of our Prisoners who were in Irons, the Governour telling Us that if we come or sent this Spring for the Rest, he would let them go, provided the Five Nations committed no Hostilities in that time, if they Did the least Harm, He assured Us that he would then immediately put all the Prisoners to Death. Now Brother as to your Hands being tyed by Us it is true we begged of You that the Warriours of the five Nations might not go a Fighting to Canada untill we returned but only to Scour about the Woods near Home. which we thought best, not imagining at the same time, that there would be so much Mischief done there was, expecting when we got there to prevail with the Caghnawages to be easy at least if we could not get them along with Us, which we find we could not being too much under the Direction of the French. Now Brother as we have told you the Affair, we hope you will not blame us, as you have done. But be assured that our Resolution is to live & Dye by You. A Bell.

Brother We listen to you with open Ears & mind what you say & You may depend upon it, & we hope you will not make a doubt of it, that our firm Resolutions is to keep up in every step to the Rules laid by our Forefathers. and as we have your Axe so long in hand, we assure you that we have been ever Since we first took it up always ready to make use of it in Conjunction with You & will ever continue so. A Bell.

Brother as You desired us to open our Minds and tell you our Resolution, we now tell You in Answer to that; Our Firm resolution is to stand by You as Brothers for Ever, and to make use of the Axe we have in our Hands, whenever it is thought requisite, But Brother we were in hopes to have used it before now to some purpose, as you told us two Years ago, that you were then ready to March with your Army against Canada, but instead of an Army you only sent out small Parties, several of whom were by that means Cutt to peices. Had you gone on with your Army and Ships as you told Us You would, and assisted us properly to get over the Portages as our Enemys, who offered their service then we should have been on the Loss of a few Men to have drove the French & his Allies into the Lakes and drown them. But as you have not done that which we are sorry for, We tell you now Brother that according to your desire we used what Interest we could that way and have gained a considerable Number of the Foreign Indians who were ready to join you, & Us. but as there is no Sign of an Army now, nor the Encouragement given to them which they expected, we can't pretend now to say what they will do.

A Belt

Brother As you have now taken a View of some of our Castles and told us the same now our Brother ordered you to Fortifie them provided we all agreed to it, and come together. We Return Him & You many thanks for Your Love of Us, & shall as soon as possible Move and come together & then we will acquaint you of it, & expect you will then fulfill your Promise. We also Return you many thanks for the Present brought us now, which saved us a great deal of trouble of going down so far & fetching them, which would fall hard upon several of our old People. We also assure you we will be ready to go and meet our Brother the Governour when he calls us.

A Belt

Brethren of the Five Nations, I now Return you all my hearty thanks for Your Ready & agreeable Complyance to all my Desires, which I hope will tend much to your advantage as well as ours; for by such a good Agreement between Us, we shall the better be able to Preserve our Lives and Destroy our Enemies.
Brethren if what you now promise me this day, comes from the Bottom of Your Hearts, as I expect it does then I shall return to your Brother the Governour, with a Chearfull Heart, and tell him you are still sincere, and true to your Engagements. and do I dare assure you all, that you will ever find him so to You in every Respect

A Belt

Col. Johnson's remarks
at Onondago 1748 :— April

Extract of Colonel William Johnson's Letter to His Ex.y Gov.r Clinton dated the 14th May 1748.

May it please Your Excellency

I am to acquaint You Sir of my return from Onondaga three days ago after the most troublesome fatiguing Journey that I ever took. But the kind behaviour of the Six Nations to me in a great measure makes up for every thing, having received & entertained me as a King.

I would have wrote to Your Ex.y a day or two sooner, but when the People heard of my return my House was constantly full of Christians, as well as Indians, & continues so still, that I have scarce a Minutes time to do any thing, and then again the News of an Army coming agt me, & the Mohawks Town in particular, has taken up my time much by the people flocking all to me, Women roaring & clapping of Hands, begging for Shelter, so that I have a most miserable life of it, besides the great fatigue I am in being hourly disturbed. I would have wrote Your Ex.y a full Acct of this News before, but Mr Lewis told me he sent Your Ex.y the Original Letters already. I send Your

Excell.y

Ex. of the Speech of Brower of the Five Nations,
whereby You can form a Judgement pretty near
how the Five Nations stand affected at present.
I assure You Sir I had a great deal of trouble to
bring them to any reason, being quite out of Humour
at the many disappointments they have met with
since the beginning of the War, and now again at
being stopped from going to Canada for their People
who are in Confinement there, and can have them
now for going for, as they are assured by several
Belts of Wampum sent them last Winter by the
Governour of Canada. Whereupon I was obliged
(in order to prevent their going) to assure them,
Your Ex. would endeavour to get them soon home
so that if Your Ex. does not fall upon some
speedy way of getting them soon home soon,
I fear it may be the means of souring their tempers
more than any thing ever happened yet, as we
hinder them soon doing of it. If Your Ex.
succeeds in it, there is nothing will please them
more, or convince them, that You have the good
Regard for their welfare, &c. You always express
when soever it may make so free, would earnestly
request Your Ex. would please to take it into
Consideration speedily, as there is nothing can be
done at present would be of more Service to our

Indian

Indian Affairs. I am desired by the Six Nations to acquaint Your Ex.cy of their want of Provisions, hoping You will send them some Indian Corn, Pork, or any thing You think proper for their Relief. I shall send up immediatly to call the Six Nations down again the time mentioned, but should Your Ex.cy not be here at that time, it would be a great disappointment. As they come down they will require a great deal of Provisions, being scant at Home, I fear if they are not supply'd before that time w.th some Provisions they may do a great deal of damage to the poor Inhabitants remaining on their Plantations w.ch would intirely ruin them.

I am sorry to find by Your Ex.cy's Letter that there is no great hopes of another Expedition w.ch I doubt will be the ruin of this part of the Country intirely, and the means of giving the Six Nations a worse opinion of us, than we can imagine, and all their Allies also, and I shall have the greatest difficulty now that can be met with, to reconcile the Indians, when they come to know that we are to do nothing, whatever shall long now for Your Ex.cy coming up, as I assure You Sir they will do.

Capt. Lindsay writes from Oswego, That he

was

was told by an Indian, that was an Army
preparing to destroy Oswego, but Genl Gage that
place is in no manner of danger. This may be
what Some of the Prisoners wrote was to
come agt me & the Mohawks.

Wm Johnson

That he is of Opinion, it would at this Time greatly encourage the Indians, if two Forts were erected as Speedily as may be, One in the Senecas Country, and the other in the Country of the Oneidas.

Wm. Johnson.

The above Examination was taken before a Committee of His Majesty's Council the day and year first above Written.

Geo. Banyar D Cl Cur.

Copy Examd. p Gw. Banyar D Cl Cur.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSON TO GOV. CLINTON.

14th May 1748

May it Please Yr Excelly

I am to acquaint You Sir of my return from Onondaga three days ago, after the most troublesome fatiugeing Journey I ever took, but the kind Behaviour of the Six Nations to me in a great measure makes up for every thing; having receiv'd and Entertain'd me well I would have wrote to Your Excelly a day or two Sooner, but when the People heard of my return, my House was constantly full of Christians, as well as Indians, and Continues so still, that I have Scarce a Minutes time to do any thing, and then again this News of an Army coming against me, and the Mohawks River in Particular, has taken up my time much, by the People flocking about me, Women roaring & Clapping of Hands, begging for Shelter, so that I have a most miserable life of it, besides the great Risque I run of being hourly destroyed, I would have wrote Your Excelly a full Acct of this News before, but Mr Lyddius told me he sent Your Excelly the Original Letters already. I send Your Excelly herewith My Speech, & Answer of the Five Nations, whereby you can form a Judgment, and pritty near how the five Nations stand Affected at present, I assure Your Excelly I had a great Deal of trouble to bring them to any reason, being quite out of Humour, at the many Disappointments they have met with since the beginning of the War, and now again at being stopp'd from going to Canada, for their People who are in Confinement there, and can have them now for going for, as they are Assured by several Belts of Wampum, sent them last Winter by the Governour of Canada, whereupon I was obliged (in order to prevent their going) to Assure them, Your Excelly would Endeavour to gett them from thence, so that if Your Excelly does not fall upon some speedy way of Getting them from thence soon, I fear it may be the means of Sowering their tempers more then any thing Ever happened Yet, as we hinder them from doing of it, If Your Excelly Succeeds in it, there's nothing will please them more, or Convince them that you have the greatest regard for their Welfare which you always Express. Wherefore if I may make so free, would Earnestly request your Excelly would please to take it into Consideration speedily, as there is nothing can be done at present would be of more Service to our Indian Affairs, I am desired by the Six Nations to acquaint Your Excelly of their want of Provisions, hopeing that You will send them some Indian Corn, Pork or any thing You think proper for their Relief.

I have this Day received Your Excelly favour with Orders to Employ so many Men of these Levies, and so many of the Inhabitants, to Scour the Woods, which I shall Immediately put in Execution, altho the Men all Grumble much to find Indian Shoes &c^{a} for 6^{d} p^{r} Day, when I was going to Onondaga I left Orders whenever the Indians Call'd for Men to Scour the woods, that there should be a Number ready for that purpose, and Since that time there has been two Parties out with some Indians, to whom I promised one Shilling p^{r} Day, and 18 pence to the Sergeants, as I could not tell what the

Allowance was or would be, So hope Your Excellʸ will not Suffer me to be a looser, tho' it is but a Trifle. Had the Assembly allowed the same, for them who are to be Employed as Rangers it would be but reasonable, & then that Service could be done with much more ease and less Trouble for now it will be with Ill will those Men can be got out. Wherefore I wish there could be an Addition made to it, I shall also send up Imediately to call the Six Nations down, again the time mentioned, but should Your Excellʸ not be here at that time, it would be a great disappointment; As they Come down, they will require a great deal of Provisions being scant at home, I fear if they are not Supplyed before that time with some Provisions, they may do a great deal of damage to the poor few Inhabitants remaining on their Plantations, which would intirely ruin them. I would Acquaint Your Excellʸ of one thing, that is whatever Presents you give the Indians now, will be to no purpose, if there be not an Act made before that time, to forbid all persons whatsoever to Buy or Exchange any Arms, Amunition, Clothing &cᵃ. from any Indians of the Five Nations, or from any Indian in Alliance with them, or sell them any Rum or other Spiritous Liquors to the East of Oneida Lake, under pain of Suffering a Year and a Days Imprisonment, and a fine besides of £30.—If that is so, the Indians will reap a Benefit by getting such a Present, but otherwise none at all, I am sorry to find by Your Excellyˢ Letter, that there is no great hopes of an Expedition which I doubt will be the ruin of this part of the Country intirely, and the means of giving the Six Nations a worse opinion of us than we can imagine, & all their Allies also, and I shall now have the greatest difficulty that ever I mett with, to reconcile the Indians, when they come to hear that we are to do nothing, wherefore shall long much for Your Excellyˢ coming up, as I assure You Sir they all do.

Captain Lindsay writes from Oswego, that he was told by an Indian, that there was an Army preparing to destroy Oswego, but I dare say that place is in no manner of Danger, this may be that Army which the Prisoners wrote was to come against me and the Mohawks. Wᴹ Johnson

EXTRACT FROM COLᴼ WM JOHNSON'S LETTER

DATED 10TH AUGUST 1748 TO HIS EXCY THE HONBLE GEORGE CLINTON.

May it please your Excellency.

Sir—I have just now gott rid of all the Indians from my House, except the Senecca, called the Grota Younga, who stays to be cured of the Ulcer he has in his leg. I had a prodigious deal of trouble with them all, but thank God the Greatest hurry is now over for a time.

The Flag of Truce is gone by my House eight days ago all well & go on briskly, I sent my French Girle along with the rest.

I have agreed with a Smith &cᵃ to go to the Senecas for 6 Months for £70, but there is no Bellows there worth a pin, so cannott tell how to do in that Case. I believe I can gett all the rest of the Smiths at the same price, but they are desirous to know how they are to be paid.

Sir—If your Excʸ thinks to continue the Levys there for any time, I would beg leave to give my opinion of the best manner of doing it, which I think (as there are many of the Officers, as well as Soldiers tired of the Place or Service, the only way is to lett so many of the Officers be continued, who have full & good Companys, or can gett such, for I see there are several of them who have lost almost all their Men, and indeed it is no wonder, for those are they who had no Command of their Men. I shou'd be glad to have your Excellency's Directions and Commands therein as soon as you thoᵗ proper, because the men will be dispersing & getting Home, without further certainty. Capᵗ Wiliott

New York 25th May 1740

Sir

Since I had the pleasure of writing to your Excy Col. Johnson is returned from Onondage, where he has been so successfull as to prevent 4 Indians going to Canada as they intended this Summer, and as his Treaty with those Tribes may be of use to your Excy with your Assembly I have inclosed that past between him & them, with an Extract of his Letter to me on this occasion which I laid before my Council yesterday, Notwithstanding the Necessity of an Expedition against the French, they have taken No Notice thereof

I have with Col. Johnson to send a Flag of Truce immediately to Canada for 4 redemption of 4 Indians as Subjects, at least to release them from their Irons till such time as we can settle an Exchange, whereon every thing Else 4 shortness of 4 time will permit me.

I have fixed 4 time for meeting 4 Indians 4 10 July. Wherein hope to hear from you. Send this Express on with very great Regard

Sir Your Excy most obedient humble Servt

His Excy Willm Shirley Esq

115

New York 25 May 1740

Sir

Boston June 11. 1748

584

His Excellency General Clinton having
appointed and Inducted with the Indians at Lit-
tleton to be held at Albany the tenth of
July next; to treating Matter of great Importance
to the Safety of his Majesty Colonies
in North America and the Interest of the
General System of the Province determined
God willing at the said Interview Matters
by Commissioners from his Majesty
as a full Representation from all the Northern Colonies
will have a great tendency to more intire and
Negotiations with the Indians successful after
which in his Majesty Interest engage them in
carrying on the War against his Majesty Enemies and
other Matters may be transacted at the said Con-
gress which may be for the Safety and the welfare
of those Colonies I do hereby give you notice
that his Ma-
jesty Council
and Assembly
of this Province
have appointed
Commissioners
to attend the
said Congress
and I am
Sir
Your most
Obedient
humble Servant

1744

1744

and
the said General Assembly earnestly desire ~~upon this occasion~~ Your Excellency
~~to be assured that they will chearfully concur with you in every thing that may be~~
~~for the good of the Province, and that they will~~ to be assisting
~~would have all proper Encouragement given to~~ to your Excellency
~~Your Excellency to be prepared~~ as far as shall lay in their power, and to enable
~~Your Excellency~~ I shall omit to add the rest of the Compliments
Governments from New Hampshire to Maryland; and
am &c. great regard

Sir

Your Excellency's
most Obedient Humble
Servant

and join with the other Commissioners there in
transacting the several matters contained and pro-
pos'd in the inclosed Copy of the before mentioned
Vote.

Sir

His Majesty having specially signified his pleasure unto Mr. Clinton and ~~[illegible]~~ that he should act in concert with regard to the retaining of the Indians; I think it may be improper for me to interfere any other Governours to the Southward, especially with Mr. Clinton first had I think desiring the other Governours and Commissioners we shall hear from their respective Governments, wch is proper, may be satisfactory. I am Sir Your

To the Secretary
[illegible]
[illegible] of the Vote to be inclosed.

W. Shirley.

587

In Council June 11th 1748

This Day being appointed for the Election of Commissioners from this Court, to appear on their behalf at the Interview to be had at Albany, on the tenth of July next, between his Excellency George Clinton Esq. Governour of the Province of New York, his Excellency William Shirley Esq. Governour of this Province & the six Nations,

The following Persons were duly elected by the Major Vote of the Council & House of Representatives viz.

John Stoddard Esq.
Andrew Oliver Esq.
Thomas Hutchinson Esq.

Ordered that J. Willard Secry. do forthwith give notice to the before Elected Commissioners of their Election.

Sent down for Concurrence.

In Council June 15. 1748.

Ordered that Ezekiel Lewis, Samuel Wells & Samuel Danforth Esq.rs with such as the Hon.ble House of Repr.s shall join, be a Committee to prepare and Draught Instructions to be given to the Commissioners elected & appointed by this Court to appear at the proposed Conference with the Six Nations at Albany. The Committee to sit forthwith.

Read and Concurred and Capt. Little & Mr. Allen & Mr. Hubbard and Col. Heath are joyned in the Affair.

In the House of Repr.s June 16 1748. Read and Concurred and Capt. Little Mr. Allen Mr. Hubbard and Col. Heath are joyned in the Affair.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. Willard Secry.

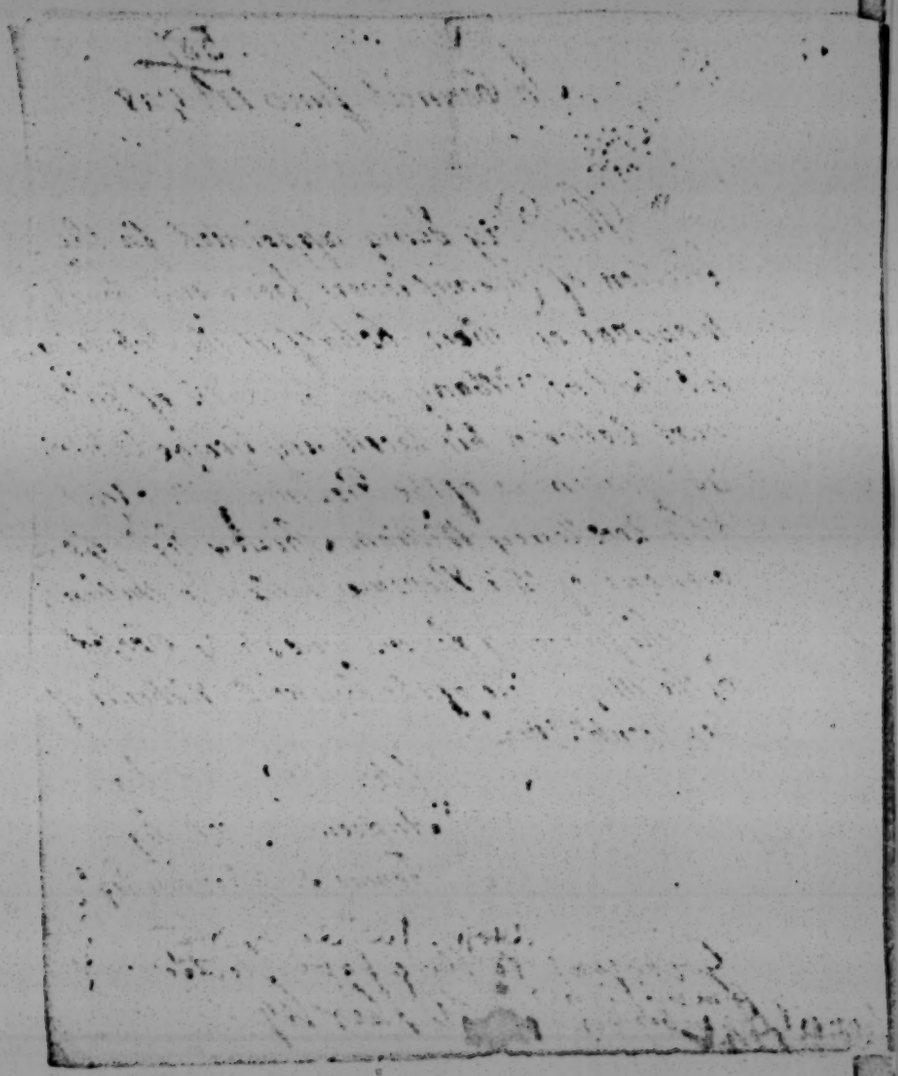
In Council June 16 1748

Read and Concurred

J. Willard Secry.

588a

In Council June 15. 1758 Read Ordered



Committee to send your Petition
ing for the Commissioners to
Sir Rationg
June 15 1748.
Read

1748
16 June

Provincial Council orders about Indian Affairs. MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES, BOSTON, MASS., MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES, VOL. 31.

589a

589

In Council June 15. 1748

Ordered that Ezekiel Lewis, Samuel Wells & Samuel Danforth with such as the hon.ble House of Repres.ves shall joine be a Com.tee to prepare a Draught of Instructions to be given to the Commission.rs elected & appointed by this Court to appear at the proposed Interview with the Indians at Albany, The Com.tee to sit forthwith

Sent down for Concurrence
J Willard Secry

In the House of Repres.ves June 16, 1748.
Read & Concurd & Capt Lillie, Mr Otis, Mr Hubbard & Col.o Mark are joined in the Affair. And Ordered that it be one of the Instructions to the Commissioners that they endeavour to encourage a Number of the Six Nations, not exceeding the Number of their Tribe to repair to Great Britain in Order to represent their Circumstances to his Majesty

Sent up for Concurrence
T. Hutchinson Spkr.

In Council June 16. 1748 Read & Concurd
Ctr Examined pr J Willard Secry

Letter delivered by Mr
Lord Weir to the Council the
16: June 1748

Memorandum taken the 13th of June 1748.

Last night arrived at my House, Ganiatereghan, Togegehiatha & Tehoarunhiadie, Sinagarehit & Tenyhoy Sachsalamy to inform me of a Message from the Six Nations from the Cayuga Town to the following purport.

Brethren & Cousins

"You that live at Shesquehannah River and "Allemaehe, We let you know that the English Brethren have "sent a Message to us to inform us, that the French had come to "the Lake, & the Lake, and threaten Destruction to the Six "Nations as well as the English, and that it was therefore requisite for us that our Nation in Conjunction with the Others should take up the English "Hatchet and assist them against the French & Shawanese &c "hereto they gave a large Belt of Wampum made in the Shape of a "Hatchet & told us further that the English could not help "having it dug much by the French.

Your the English Message

"Brethren the Indians were in Council to think upon an Answer "to the English Embassy was very kind and made Presents of Skins "& other things to the Women & their Children.

"The Council of Onondaga made Answer &c

Brethren the English

"We are surprized at what you say - How is it possible that "you could be idle before you fought - you hitherto sat still and "did nothing, but used all the Arts possible to bring us into the "War, and then we doubt you would be easy enough - But we "once more must desire your Hatchet to you & admonish "you to fight like Men - you are very numerous, and if in case we

Your

" should see that the French would be too many for you, we will
" assist you, but never desert you, fight your battles like men
" The Indians returned the Belt
" Upon which the Messenger says that the next day came from
" Fort Pitt, Brothers the English would for the future reckon
" the Indians to be their Enemies, and in the future treat it
" the English accordingly— Upon which the
" Indians answered yah de o . . . After one of
" the English Messengers desired the Indians to stay, and go
" their nearest Path, but the Indians would not but said
" before all things they must eat, and have drink to refresh
" of your Journey already which has occasioned Fatigue,
" We will hereafter the first of April— And the Indians
" desired the Governor of Pittsburg to return every thing they had
" received as Presents from the said Messengers which was done
" accordingly
" The remainder of the Indian Message
" Brothers We Indians that live on the Waters of Cuyahoga,
" (and you the King of Hungary) and desire you to have
" your Eyes open and be on your Guard, we also desire you will
" with all Haste carry this our Message from Town to Town
" until it arrives at Sekehongy (Sunale) about 100 miles be-
" yond Pittsburg
" This was done accordingly, the said Message came to Bar-
" -mahon on the 4th of this Instant & the Indians meet in Sick-
" -Calamy's House) — It was delivered by a Delaware Indian
" that lives at Wyomack for Sekehongy — The Indians on the
" receipt thereof set immediately for Sekehongy & travelled the Ne
" Sun was just down
" Sick Calamy is sick & is like to loose his Eye Sight
" but says in Council that either some of the Indian Messengers
" or the English Messengers must have falsified the Message,
" he

" should be that the French would be too many for you? We will
" assist you, but never desert you fight your battles the Mes
" The Indians returned the Belt
" Upon which the Messenger says that he must acquaint them
" brethren & Brothers the English would for the future reckon
" the Indians to their Enemies, and as their Enemies treat them
" the English would behave themselves accordingly — Upon which the
" Indians answered (yah de o . . .) & desired the
" the English Messenger to acquaint the Indians at Onon
" their future Conduct, & that the Indians would not have assist
" Cohunda, & desired the Brethren, to have compassion
" of your Children already upon his necessary Destruction,
" We will be ready for the future assist — & the Indians make
" Answer the Governor should return to return every thing they had
" received as Presents from the said Messengers which was done
" accordingly —

The Remainder of the Indian Message

Brethren & Cousins that live on the Waters of Susquehanna,
We send you this String of Wampum and desire you to have
your Eyes open and be on your Guard, We also desire you will
with all Speed carry this our Message from Town to Town
until it arrives at Tehachanady — (Jumata about 100 miles be-
yond Diahoga)

This was done accordingly, the said Message came to Wa-
-ughtanamie on the 9th of this Instant & the Indians meeting Sick
-Calamy's House — It was delivered by a Delaware Indian
that lives at Wyomock for Tachanadauny — The Indians on the
-ughtanamie dispatched it immediately to Tehachanady after the the
Sun was just down —

Sick Calamy is sick & is like to loose his Eye Sight —
but says in Council that either some of the Indians Messengers
or the English Messengers must have falsified the Message,

The

he could not believe it, and would therefore dispatches two of his Sons with two other Indians to let Shamokin Conradicorie know of it, who would soon inform the Indians of the South of the Matter.

Weiser made another Answer but told the young Chiefs it was a Matter of Weight, and would immediately set out for Philadelphia, and it was no more than for the Council of Philadelphia to write to the Governor of Virginia whether the Indians Allegata were true, or not, & the Southern Indians come out.

Conrad Weiser.

A true Copy of a Paper delivered to the Council by Conrad Weiser the 10th Day of June 1748.

Richard Peters Secry

18 June 1748

The Hon. Andr.
Palmer Esqr.
of Pensilvania
Province touching
a Message from the
Cayougas to the
Indians on the
Borders of Chilad.

No. 1.

The inclosed Letter which was this day delivered by Mr. Weiser to the Council is deemd of the last Consequence — If you have expressly expressed themselves in the manner related by the Engineer and the Indians think they had your Excellency's orders for such Expressions it is not to be doubted but they will be extremely cautious and unwilling of the English Displeasure, and perhaps they may think it necessary to advertise the Branch thereof of this Proceeding, and to require their Assistance in case the Enemy should assail their Towns — And such Change of Councils Officers may be the most probable among the Savages of such a Measure cannot be foreseen — It is certain that one hundred and fifty Indians well armed as the Shades of Evening approach and fall on the Back of the Province before it is known in what manner they could do the most service for this Province — They were told with Speed in order to save the Value of this Hundred Pounds, and that only as an Earnest of a much larger Present now ready to be sent to them by our Interpreter this Winter — It is likewise certain that Jealousies are already raised in the Heads of Indians of those known to be Friends of the English by this last Message, and should they once entertain the Suspicion it will be exceedingly difficult to quiet their Fears, which perhaps would not be of so great Moment if it was not well known that Indian Fears have as bad Consequences as if they were in reality Wars — They ought at least thereby put upon consulting & taking with every Body that may strengthen them against those Rebels of whom they are afraid — May not this Procedure of yours thereupon bring into

the

the Answer of the French Governor, and if the Messengers did not such Expressions did not not authorize to do so, Will it not become absolutely necessary to set the Indians right, if they are not authorized to deceive Us? for this is little else, should not the Government be duly apprized of this Affair that they may be prepared?

If your Excellency will be pleased to furnish the Council with your Instructions to the Persons sent to the Six Nations, and with the Relation they gave to your Excellency of what passed between them, Onas and them, the Board may thence be enabled to give a better Answer to the Message and to other Tribes that live on or near the Borders of this Province.

The Board have the high Honor of your Excellency's Commands to recommend to their Care the Protection of the Persons or Remove all grounded Jealousies & therefore write with the utmost Freedom, tendering at the same Time their Respects that your Excellency may be immediately informed of this in hasten Time of Intelligence and that the Sentiments of your Excellency may be communicated to their Constituents our Conduct in an Affair which Consequence to the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects dwelling in all the Provinces of North America.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that the Message comes only from the Cayugas one of the Six Nations, but notwithstanding this singularity in the Message, it may be in consequence of a general Resolve of the Council at Onondago, as this Cayuga Nation claims Property in the Lands & Authority over the Indians settled on the Waters of Susquahannah & it is their Province to send Messages to those Indians

The

The Indians wait at 8 o'Clock Tuesday for his Report, &c. he is detain'd in Town till your Excellency's Answer by the Return of the Express shall arrive.

I am

Your Excellency's

Philadelphia
18th June 1718.

Most Obedient

humble Servant

Anthony Palmer
Presid.

His Excellency
George Clinton Esqr.

Sir

Newport June 18th 1758.

I have the Honor of yr Excellency's Letter of the 11th Instant wherein you desire me to cause Commissioners to be appointed by this Government to be present at an Interview of Commissioners intended to be had with the six Nations of Indians &c In Consequence whereof I have laid your Excellys Letter with the Vote of your Council on that Occasion before the General Assembly now sitting here And they have appointed a Committee to take the Affair into Consideration and make Report but the Gent have done nothing as yet therein However as soon as they make Report I will give your Excellency Information thereof and what the Assembly shall do upon it. —

I am

With due Respect

Sir Your Excellency's

most Obedt & most

very hum Servt

W. Greene

His Excell Gov Shirley

592

In the House of Repr^ves June 18. 1748

Ordered that the Treasurer Indorsed & deliver to the Commissioners appointed to repair to Albany the One hundred Ounces of Silver for their expences whilst in the Government of New York. The said Commissioners to be accountable

Sent up for concurrence

Wm Atkinson Spkr

In Council June 18. 1748 Read & Concurred
Jno Willard Secy
Consented to W Shirley

593.

In the House of Repr. June 23 1748

Ordered that the Sum of One hundred & Twenty five Pounds be granted & allowed to be paid out of the Publick Treasury to the Commissary General in order to enable him to purchase & provide the necessary Stores for his Excellency's accommodation in his Journey to Albany

Sent up for concurrence

Wm Atkinson Spkr

In Council June 23. 1748 Read & Concurred
Jno Willard Secy
Consented to
W Shirley

President, to assure Your Excellency of their Respects, in which I most heartily join with them, being very truly,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humb. Servant,

"THOMAS LAWRENCE.

"Govr. Gooch."

Another of the same Tenor was sent by Express to Governor Clinton, requesting him to impart the advice to Governor Shirley by the Post, who wou'd be just setting out for Boston on the arrival of the Express at New York.

At a Council held at Philada., Saturday 18th June, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, Joseph Turner, William Logan, William Till, Robert Strettell, Thomas Hopkinson, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

Captain Clymer, in a Sloop bound here from Carolina, having been Chased by a Brigantine in Company with a large Ship, which he believ'd to be Don Pedro, & left his Vessel at Anchor about 18 Miles to the Northward of Cape May, his Examination was order'd to be taken by the Secretary. On this further Intelligence Captain Ballett came into Council, & desir'd the Board wou'd give their advice whether, as the Enemy's force was so strong at the Capes, it wou'd be prudent in him to venture down with the Convoy till he shou'd receive some tidings from the Loo or the Hector, & every one present thought it not safe either for the Convoy or the City that the Captain shou'd go down without some more perfect advices, which were hourly expected by the Intelligence Boats in the Employ of the Province.

Coll^o. Taylor, under whose Command the Batteries were put for the present, produced a Set of Instructions to Mr. John Sibbald, commissionated to be Captain of the Fort, which were read & approv'd.

The following Paper was presented by Mr. Weiser in Council.

"MEMORANDUM taken the 13th June, 1748.

"Last Night arrived at my House Ganataraykon, Sogogockiather, Achnoara, Kattake, & Sanagaranet, sent by Shikalamy to inform me that a Message from the Six Nations (in the Cajucka ———) to the following purport.

"Brethren & Cousins, You that live on Sasquehanna' River & elsewhere:

"We let You know that our Brethren, the English, have sent a Message to us to inform us that the French had come to live on this side the Lake, & threaten destruction to the Six Nations as well as to the English, & that, therefore, it was requisite our Nation in Concert with the others shou'd take up the English Hatchet and exert themselves against the French. To encourage us, therefore, they gave a large Belt of Wampum made in the shape of a Hatchet, and told us further that the English cried out for help, having suffer'd much by the French. So far the English Message.

"Whilst the Indians were in Council to think on an Answer the English Messengers were very kind, & made Presents of Hatchets & other things to the Women & Children.

"The Council of Cajucka made answer—'Brethren, the English: We are surpris'd at what You say. How is it possible that you cou'd be beat before you fought? You hitherto sat still & did nothing but use all the Arts possible to bring us into the War, and then, no doubt, you'd be easy enough; but we once more must return your Hatchet to You, & desire you to fight like Men. You are very numerous, and if in Case we shou'd see that the French wou'd be too many for You, we will assist You; but never before You fight like Men.' The Indians return'd the Belt. Upon which the Messenger said that he must acquaint them that their Brethren, the English, wou'd for the future look upon the Indians to be their Enemies & in the French Interest, and the English wou'd use them accordingly. Upon which the English answered Yoh, do so. After some pause the English Messenger offer'd the Indians a dram, & gave them a large Cask; but the Indians wou'd not taste it, & return'd it; and said: 'Brethren, We have drunk too much of Your Rum already, which has occasion'd our Destruction; we will, therefore, for the future beware of it.' The Indians also order'd the Women & Children to return every thing they had receiv'd as Presents from the said Messenger, which was accordingly done.

"The remainder of the Indian Message is as follows, viz: 'Brethren & Cousins that live on Sasquehanna River: We send You this String of Wampum, and desire you to have your Ears open & be on Your Guard; we also desire You will with all speed carry this our Message from Town to Town until it arrives at Schohonyady. This was accordingly done—the said Message came to Shamokin on the 9th Instant, and the Indians met in Shikalamy's House. It was delivered by a Delaware Indian that lives on Wayamuck or Seahantowany. The Indians on Shamokin dispatch'd it immediately to Scohonihady aforesaid, tho' the Sun was just down.

"Shikalamy is sick & like to loose his Eye sight, but said in Council that either some of the Indian or English Messengers must have falsified the Message, for that he could not believe it, &

would, therefore, dispatch two of his Sons with two other Indians to let Tharughiawagon know of it, who wou'd soon inform the Indians of the truth of the Matter. I made no other answer, but told the Young People I was of their Father's opinion entirely, & wou'd immediately set out for Philadelphia, and it was no more than for the Council of Philad[a] to write to the Governor of New York to enquire whether the above Message was his own or not, & the Truth wou'd soon come out.

"CONRAD WEISER."

Adjourn'd to 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon to consider the above, & Conrad Weiser is order'd to attend.

P. M.

PRESENT:

The same Members as in the forenoon.

Mr. Weiser's Paper was again read, & on mature Consideration thereof a Letter to Governor Clinton was drawn up in these words, & the President requested to Sign it & send it by Express:

"Sir—

"The inclos'd Paper which was this Day deliver'd by Mr. Weiser to the Council is deem'd of the last Consequence. If your Messengers really express'd themselves in the manner related by the Cayjuckers, and the Indians think they had Your Excellency's Orders for such Expressions, it is not to be doubted but they will be extremely cautious & watchful of the English behaviour, & perhaps they may think it necessary to advertize the French Governor of this proceeding, & to bespeak his Friendship & Assistance in case the English be as good as their words, and what Change of Councils & Opinions may be brought about among the Indians by such a measure cannot be foreseen. We are certain that 750 Indians, all Inhabitants on the Borders of Virginia, Maryland, & this Province, met a Messenger sent by this Government to Ohio but the last Month, & declar'd that they and as many more were heartily for his Majestie's Subjects against the French at Canada, & waited only the Message from this Province to point out to them in what manner they cou'd do the most Service for the King's Interest. They were presented with Goods amounting to above the Value of Two hundred Pounds, and that only as an earnest of a much larger Present now ready to be sent to them by our Interpreter, Mr. Weiser. It is likewise certain that Jealousies are already rais'd in the minds of Indians who are known to be Friends of the English by this last Message, and shou'd they encrease, we judge it will be exceedingly difficult to quiet their Fears, which perhaps wou'd not be of so great moment if it was not known that Indian Fears have as

would, therefore, dispatch two of his Sons with two other Indians to let Tharughiawagon know of it, who wou'd soon inform the Indians of the truth of the Matter. I made no other answer, but told the Young People I was of their Father's opinion entirely, & wou'd immediately set out for Philadelphia, and it was no more than for the Council of Philad^a to write to the Governor of New York to enquire whether the above Message was his own or not, & the Truth wou'd soon come out.

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bad consequences as if they were in actual War. They are at least thereby put upon consulting & siding with every body that may strengthen them against those People of whom they are afraid. May not this proceedure, if real, throw them into the Measures of the French Governor, and if the Messengers did use such Expressions & were not authorized to do so, will it not become absolutely necessary to set the Indians right? if they were authorized to declare War (for this is little else), shou'd not the Governments to the Southward of New York be duly apprized of this Step that they may be prepar'd? If Your Excellency will be pleas'd to furnish the Council with Your Instructions to the Persons sent to the Six Nations, & with the relation they gave to Your Excellency of what pass'd between the Six Nations & them, the Board from thence may be enabled to give a proper answer to the Indians at Shamokin & the other Tribes that Live on & near the Borders of this Province.

"This Board has a high Sense of your Excellency's regard for every thing that can conduce to preserve the Friendship of the Indians or remove ill grounded Jealousies, & therefore write with the utmost freedom, sending a special Messenger that You and Your Council may be immediately inform'd of this important piece of Intelligence, & that the Sentiments of Your Excellency may be convey'd to Us, in order to regulate our Conduct in an Affair of so much Consequence to the Lives of His Majestie's Subjects dwelling in all the Provinces of North America.

"Your Excellency will be pleas'd to observe the Message comes only from the Cajuckers, one of the Six Nations; but notwithstanding this Singularity in the Message, it may be in consequence of a general Resolve of the Council at Onondago, for as this Cajucka Nation claims property in the Lands & authority over the Indians seated on the Waters of Sasquehanna, they think all publick orders shou'd be imparted by them to these Tribes.

"The Indians wait at Mr. Weiser's for his Report, and he is detain'd in Town till Your Excellency's answer by the return of the Express shall arrive.

"I am Your Excell$^{cy's}$ most obed^{t} Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"Philada., 18th June, 1748.

"His Excell^{cy} Govr CLINTON."

Mr. Croghan presented to the Board a Narrative of his proceedings at Ohio, with his account of Expences, which was read:

"OHIO, April 28th, 1748.

"Brothers of the Six Nations:

"I am sent here by the Honourable the President & Council of

Philadelphia to return You thanks for the French Sculp You sent down last Spring as a token of your engaging in the War against the French, your & our common Enemy, and to acquaint You that their Honours have provided a large Present of Goods for all their Brethren that are Settled in and about Ohio; & they have sent You by me this Present of Powder, Lead, Vermillion, Knives, & Flints, to supply You to kill Meat for your Families till the rest of the Goods can be brought up, which are to be brought by Conrad Weiser, Esqr and will be here at your Towns by the first of August next. In token whereof, I present you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brothers of the Six Nations:

"I am order'd to acquaint you that your Brothers having taken much to heart the many abuses you have received by strong Liquors being brought up amongst you, such as inflaming your Blood and endangering many of your Lives, &c^a have issued a Proclamation strictly forbidding all Traders carrying any strong Liquors to your Towns under severe Penalties; and further, to stop such abuses desire that if you see any strong Liquors brought to Your Towns that you may stave the Casks containing such Liquors, and likewise make information of the Trader's Names, that they may be prosecuted as the Law directs. Further, your Brothers have sent you this string of Wampum to desire that you may not give Credit to every Report that you will hear, either from Indians or White men, without you see the President & Council's Letter, for you may be sure whenever your Brothers have any News to acquaint you with they will let you know it by Mr. Weiser."

Gave a string.

"Ohio, May 2d, 1748.

"Brother Onas:

"We have seen the Messenger you sent us, & have heard what he says; we have also received the Present you sent us by him, to our great Satisfaction, for at this time we are but poor by reason that we are engag'd in a War against the French, & we are oblig'd to supply other Nations with Ammunition to assist us in the War. We have made intercession with some Nations of Indians that was in the French Interest, & have brought them to dwell amongst us; Your Messenger can inform You as to the number. Brothers: we have not prosecuted the War with that vigour we might have done, for this reason, that we wanted all our Brethren home from amongst the Enemy before we strike the home stroke, which we intend to do. It is true some of our Young Men go to pay the French a visit now and then, and Brothers we assure You that we resent the abuses done to You & us by the French. We send you this French Sculp as a token that we don't go to visit them for nothing."

Gave a Sculp and Wampum.

"Ohio, May 4th, 1748.

"Brother Onas:

"We return You thanks for the Present we have received, & likewise for sending us word that you will send us another Present by Mr. Weiser, which could never come in better time, as we have a large Body of our Brethren that are lately come to supply as well as ourselves. We have heard by Schaiohady, & now by your Messenger, that you have put a stop to the Traders carrying out strong Liquors, which we approve of very well, for we have suffer'd considerably by such abuses—for there is many People who brings nothing else but Liquor, & so cheats us of our Skins, & many of our People have lost their Lives. But, Brothers, we have one thing to acquaint you with, that is there a great Nation of Indians come from the French to be your Brothers as well as ours, who say they never tasted English Rum yet, but would be very glad to taste it now as they are come to Live with the English, so we hope you will order some of your Traders to bring them some, for which request we send you this string of Wampum."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother Onas:

"We have no more to say at present but to acquaint you that there is 730 Men of us of the Six Nations settled here on Ohio & able to go to War, exclusive of other Nations which will make up as many more, and all we wait for is for our Brothers the English to tell us when & where we shall go; and to assure our Brothers of our Constancy, we send you this string of Wampum."

Gave a String of Wampum.

At a Council held at Philada., Thursday, 23d June, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	William Till,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Letter from the Shawonese & some of the Six Nation Indians, Dated the 4th Instant, at Loggs' Town, the first of the Indian Towns on the Road from Lancaster to Allegheny, was read, purporting that some of them were coming down to present the Chiefs of the Twigtwees, a Nation lately come over from the French into the Interest

We have heard by Schaishady, & now by your Messenger, that yow have put a stop to the Traders carrying out strong Liquors which we approve of very well, for we have suffer'd considerably by such abuses – for there is many People who brings nothing else but Liquor, & so cheats us of our Skins & many of our People have lost their Lives; But Brothers we have one thing to acquaint You with, that is that there is a great Nation of Indians come from the French to be your Brothers as well as ours, who say they never tasted English Rum yet, but would be very glad to tast it now as they are come to live with the English, so we hope you will order some of your Traders to bring them some, for which reason we send you this String of Wampum.

Gave a String of Wampum

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We have no more to say at present but to acquaint you that there is 730 Men of us of the Six Nations settled here on Ohio, & able to go to War, exclusive of other Nations which will make up as many more, and all we wait for is for our Brothers the English to tell us when & where we shall go and to assure our Brothers of our Constancy we send You this String of Wampum.

Gave a String of Wampum.

At a Council held at Philad.a Thursday 23. June 1748.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Thomas Lawrence, William Till, Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan } Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approved.

A Letter

Pennsylvania, 1748.

A Letter from the Shawonese & some of the Six Nation Indians Dated the 4th Instant at Loggs Town, the first of the Indian Towns on the Road from Lancaster to Allegheny was read, purporting that some of them were coming down to present the Chiefs of the Twightwees, a Nation lately come over from the French into the Interest of the English, & desired their Brethren would send somebody to meet them on the Road with Provisions, & that they would be pleas'd to Kindle a Council Fire for them at Lancaster.

Mr. Weiser & Andrew Montour attending, without were called in. Mr. Weiser presented Andrew to the Board as a Person who might be of Service to the Province in quality of an Indian Interpreter & Messenger, informing them that he had employ'd him in sundry affairs of Consequence, & found him faithful, knowing & prudent, that he had for his own private Information, as Andrew lives amongst the Six Nations between the Branches of Ohio & Lake Erie, sent a Message to him in the Winter desiring him to observe what past amongst those Indians on the Return of Tschiohady, & come down to his House in the Spring, which he did & gave him such a full account of the Numbers & Importance of the Indians in those parts as would be useful to him in his intended Journey there with the Province Present, & recommends him to the Council for a Reward for his trouble.

The Letter receiv'd from the Shawonese & others was read again, & Mr. Weiser & Andrew were ask'd whether they knew the Subscribers, Tammeny Buck, Big Hommony, Pata Kishaw & Lawacquaqua; Andrew said the two first named were the principal Men among the & the two last were that the Twightwee Nation were a very considerable Nation, & it was happy that they & their Friends shew'd an Inclination to be with

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with the English, & might prove of extraordinary Service, for they were a Nation of vast importance to the French on the Lakes.

The Council order'd Andrew to go & meet them, & if possible to prevail with them to come to Philadelphia, but if he found it disagreable not to press it too much, & to be sure to send an Express by M.r Weiser to Philadelphia with an account of their number & Business if they shou'd not be willing to come to this City.

Order'd that Andrew Montour have for his trouble £ & that his Expence & that of his Company be likewise paid.

M.r Weiser's Instructions were read to him in these words, viz.

Instructions to Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interpreter for the Province of Pennsylvania.

Sir,

This Government having promised the Indians who came here from Ohio in November last to send You to them early in the Spring & having provided a Present of a considerable Value You are to proceed thither with all convenient Dispatch. M.r George Croghan the Indian Trader who is well acquainted with the Indian Country & the best Roads to Ohio has undertaken the Convoy of you & the Goods with his own Men & Horses at the Publick Expence, & as it cannot be foreseen how long the Journey will take him nor what trouble may attend it so as to enter into Contract before hand with him all affairs relating thereto are entirely left to You, wherein we recommend all the frugality that can consist with the Nature of Your Business, the Treasury being low & a large Sum expended in the Purchase of the Present.

As soon as You come to the Place of general Rendezvous

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Pennsylvania, 1748.

you are to notify your arrival in a Speech to all the Tribes, wherein you are to deal in generals, reserving all particular Matters to Your closing Speech.

You are to use the utmost Diligence to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Number, Situation, Disposition & Strength of all the Indians in or near those Parts, whether they be Friends, Neutrals or Enemies, & be very particular in knowing the Temper & Influence of the Tribes of Indians who send Deputys to receive You, for by the knowledge of these matters You are to regulate the distribution of the Goods which is to be divided amongst them in as equal & just a manner as possible, that all may go away satisfied, & none receive the least Cause of Disgust at any undue preference given to others.

You cannot be at a loss for Matter from whence to form Your Speeches. The antient Enimity of the French to the Indian Nations, their perfidy upon all occasions, of which if any reliance can be had on the Articles of Peace in the Publick Papers, you may give some late Instances in the Death of Saghanasty the Black Prince who perished in a Jayl at Montreal, & in the cruel Treatment of the Indians in general at Canada, who are confin'd to loathsome Prisons without proper or wholsome Sustenance.

The Inability of the French to protect the Indians or to supply them with such Necessaries as they stand in need of for their Subsistence. These observations are what cannot but occur to You. You may further enlarge on the constant & antient Friendship of the English, & their readiness at

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all times to assist them against the Attempts of the French who have ever been for destroying or enslaving them— And an ample field will be furnish'd to You in doing Justice to this Province, which has ever shewn the greatest readiness to supply the Indians in their most pressing Necessitys, mentioning the several valuable Presents made them from time to time, particularly since the commencement of the War, instancing the Government's Presents at Philadelphia over & above the Price of their Lands in the Year 1742, the large Presents at Lancaster & at Albany, & then the present occasion will bear a peculiar enlargement, this Government having no sooner heard of the Distresses of the Indians, & that abundance of Families & Young Warriors had for the convenience of Hunting removed to the Waters of Ohio & Lake Erie than they determined to send them a Supply of Goods & Powder which in this time of Scarcity they could have from no other Place. This tenderness for those who out of every Nation had came & fix'd their habitation in these Parts must needs make deep Impressions on their Affections, & especially on the minds of their Young People to the advantage of the Kindness of this Province for all the Indians.

By the Treaties subsisting between His Majesties Subjects & the Indian Nations they are laid under the strongest obligations to give each other the earliest Intelligence of whatever may affect their Persons or their Properties. In discharge of our Duty you are to inform the Indians that the management of the War being committed to the Governors of New York & Boston

the

operations of this Year are concerted by them, that they have received Orders from His Majesty exceedingly favourable to the Indians & in pursuance thereof they will prosecute the War against the French & their adherents with the utmost vigour, that His Majesty in token of his Regard to the Indian Nations has sent a large Present to the Governor of New York to be distributed at Albany, but that as by their distance from this Place the Indians on Ohio & Lake Erie may be supposd not to receive much Benefit from the Albany Present— This is an additional Consideration why this Government chuses to be kind to these Indians & assist them the readier when they are in distress, because they cannot without extreme difficulty get Supplies from other Places.

On the other hand You are to use all means in your Power to get from them all kinds of Intelligence as to what the French are doing or design to do in these Parts & indeed in every other Place. You are not to satisfy yourself with generals but to inform yourself truly & fully of the real disposition of these Indians & what dependance can be had on them for the Security of this Province, and for the total prevention of all Hostilities within our Limits. You are to make particular Enquiry into the Number & Situation of the Indian Nations between these Peoples Settlements on Ohio & the River Mississippi, & to the West of Lake Erie, since it is said there are several Indian Nations within these Limits & on the Lakes Ouiatanons & Illenois who are disobligd with the French & might easily be brought into the Amity of the English.

You

Pennsylvania, 1748.

You will see by the Assembly's answer to the Council's Message a Copy whereof will be given You herewith, what Sentiments they entertain about War, and as they have the disposal of the Publick Money it would be wrong to urge the Indians to War, since no dependance could be had on the Assembly to support them in such an undertaking and consequently any Encouragement of this kind would be to bring them into a Snare, & in the end might prove extremely hurtful: This consider'd, nothing of this kind must be urg'd by you, & if the Indians mention it themselves you need not be explicit, you are to tell them that this Point is not in your Instructions, that your Business was to make them a visit & to be truly inform'd of their Situation, & to bring them a valuable Present, the most substantial Mark that can be given of the great affection which this Province bears to their Friends the Indians; & if they insist any further you are to tell them that at their Instance you will make a faithful Relation of every thing given you by them in charge to the Government, & transmit to the Indians their Resolves— But whatever You do on this Head, as a good deal must be left to your discretion & Judgment on such Informations as shall be given You, You are to take special Care not to disoblige the Indians or in any wise diminish their heartiness for His Majesties Cause against the French.

You are to make particular Enquiry into the Behaviour of the Shawonese since the commencement of the War, & in relation to the Countenance they gave to Peter Chartier. It is proper to tell You that they retracted, made acknowledgements to the Government of their Error in being seduced by Peter Chartier, & pray'd they might be permitted to return to their old Town & be taken again

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as sincere Penitents into the favour of the Government, & tho' the Governor gave them assurances that all past misbehaviour should be pardon'd on their sending Deputies to Philadelphia to acknowledge their fault, yet they contented themselves with loose Letters by Indian Traders, some of which have been delivered & some not but had they all been delivered this was not a becoming manner of addressing the Government, nor could they expect any thing from it.

You will therefore speak to them by themselves & give them such a quantity of Goods as upon their present Temper & the frankness of their Submissions you shall think they deserve.

Given in Council under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the 23d. Day of June Anno Domini 1748.

Anthony Palmer

These Instructions were drawn up in March last when M.r Weiser was upon the point of going to Ohio, & were laid before the Assembly in May but his Journey being post pon'd for the reasons set forth in former Minutes. they were never deliver'd to him

The Secretary having consulted the Attorney General on the words of the Royal Charter relating to Reprieves agreable to the Order of the Board reported that it was his opinion the Council might Reprieve for a definite or indefinite time, as they should think proper, whereupon the following Reprieve of Alexander Orr was Sign'd.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

George the Second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith and so forth, To the Sheriff of the City & County of Philadelphia in our Province of Pennsylvania Greeting. Whereas at a Court of Oyer & Termino & General Goal Delivery held at Philadelphia for the City & County of Philadelphia aforesaid in the Twenty second Year of our Reign before John Kinsey, Thomas Graeme & William Till Esq^rs our Justices a certain Alexander Ure was arraigned & convicted of Felony & Murther as by the Records of the said Court relation being thereunto had more fully appears. And Whereas the said Alexander Ure did then receive Sentence of our said Court that he be taken from thence to the Place from whence he came & from thence to the Place of Execution & there be hanged by the Neck until he should be dead. We do hereby Command You that from the Execution of the said Sentence you abstain until our Pleasure be further known. In Testimony whereof We have caused the Lesser Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Anthony Palmer Esqr President, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, William Till & Abraham Taylor Esq^rs in Council at Philadelphia the Twenty third Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1748. and in the Twenty second Year of our Reign.

Anthony Palmer
Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Hasell
William Till
Abraham Taylor

Pennsylvania. 1748

Mr. Croghan Petitioned the Board that his account might be settled & discharg'd. whereupon it was with his consent agreed that he should take other Goods in Lieu of those charg'd in the Account out of the Goods at Harris's & receive an order from the Council on the Provincial Treasurer to pay him the Sum of

Province of Pennsylvania to George Croghan

Dr.

Decr. 1st	To 1 C of Tobacco which I bought by order of Conrad Weiser	£1..5..0	
	To Cash paid for Provisions, for the Hands that went with the Goods, viz.		
	2:0:0 Flower	£1:0:0	
	1:0:0 Bacon	2:10:0	3:10:0
	To 60 lb of Deer Skins to wrap the Goods in		5:0:0
	To the hire of 12 Horses to carry the Goods sent by me to Ohio @ 40s. each		24:0:0
	To 2 Mens wages from the 1st Decr. to the 1st May is 5 Months @ 40 each p Mo.		20:0:0
	To 1,000 white Wampum which I gave at the Speeches		1:10:0
			55:5:0
April 20th	To Goods of my own which I was obligd to add to the Present sent by the Province finding near 1500 Indians in great want of Powder, Lead &c, & the Present		

Brought over £55. 5. 0

Present sent by the Province so small as not sufficient to supply one half of them with Ammunition to kill themselves Meat, viz,

9 Casks of Powder	£63. 0. 0	
1100 lb Lead @ 45/ ℔ C	24. 15. 0	
15 lb Vermillion @ 20/	15. 0. 0	
20 Doz. Knives @ 12/	12. 0. 0	
1000 Flints	1. 10. 0	
6 lb Brass Wire @ 5/	1. 10. 0	
1 lb Tobacco	1. 5. 0	
Carriage of those Goods from Philad.a to my Place & from there to Ohio	50. 0. 0	169. 0. 0
		224. 5. 0

A Letter from Mr. Shirley by the Post was read in these words, viz:

Boston June 11th 1740.

His Excellency Governor Clinton having appointed an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations to be held at Albany the tenth of July next, wherein matters of great Importance to the Safety & Welfare of all His Majesties Colonies in North America will be transacted, I have at the desire of the General Assembly of this Province (a Copy of whose Vote is inclosed you) as also Governor Clinton. In Consequence of His Majesties Commands to me to join with Governor Clinton in this Service determind (God willing) to be present at the interview, attended by Commissioners from this Province; It

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as a full Representative by Commissioners from all the Northern Colonies will have a great tendency to render our Negotiations with the Six Nations successful & fix them in His Majesty's Interest & engage them in carrying on the War against His Majesties Enemies, and as other Matters may be transacted at the said Congress which may be for the Lasting Security and Advantage of these Colonies. I do now upon my own meer motion and the solicitous desire I have that His Majesties Service upon this Continent may be consulted in the best manner and the Interest of all His Colonies there be most effectually secured, as well as at the Request of the General Assembly, earnestly desire your Honour would cause Commissioners to be sent from your Government to be present at the aforesaid Interview and to consult & joyn with the other Commissioners there in transacting the several matters contained & proposed in the inclosed Copy of the beforementioned vote.

I shall write to all the rest of the English Governors from New Hampshire to Maryland. I am with great Regard

Sir,

Your Honours

most obedient humb. Servant

W. Shirley

The Honoble
Anthony Palmer Esq.

The Committee appointed to take under Consideration those parts of His Excellency's Speech which relate to the Meeting of Commissioners lately held at New York, & to the securing the Indians of the Six Nations, and also His Excellency's

Message

Message of the 31st. May, are humbly of opinion That it is not expedient for the Court at this time to come into any new Resolutions respecting the Result of the Commissioners who lately convened at New York, but that it is of great Importance to the Government as well as to those on whose Borders the Six Nations of Indians are Situated, that measures should now be taken for preserving said Indians in their good affection to His Majesty's Subjects and Attachment to his Interest, and that the Treaty or Interview proposed by his Excellency will in all probability greatly Tend to strengthen such affection and attachment and as this Government have generally appeard by their Commissioners at such Interviews, the Committee are of opinion that three Gentlemen be now chosen by this Court to attend his Excellency the Governor, & that they be empowerd, in Case any Bounty or Reward shall be found necessary in order to encourage the Indians to Acts of Hostility against the French, over and above what may be allowed by His Majesty, to engage for the same on the part of this Government agreable to such Instructions as they shall receive from the Court for this purpose.

The Committee are further humbly of opinion that the Gentlemen sent from this Government be Instructed by the Court & fully impowerd (with the Approbation of His Excellency the Governor) to join with any other Governments who shall be present at this Interview in humbly representing to His Majesty the distressed State of their Governments by means of the French in Canada, the Necessity of the Reduction thereof, & the inability of the several Governments to effect the same at their own Charge, and humbly His Majesty's favour in allowing forces to be raised in America for this purpose at the Charge & in the pay of the Crown,

&

Pennsylvania, 1748

to order such a number of His Majesty's Ships to be sent up the River S.t Lawrence as may be thought proper, and that His Excellency be desir'd immediately to advise the several Governments as far as Maryland of this Interview, that as many may be present as possible.

Jacob Wendal by Order

In Council June 8.th 1748. Read & sent down.
In the House of Representatives June 8.th 1748.
Read & order'd that this Report be accepted & that Mr. Tyng Col. Heath & Capt.n Rowell with such as the Honble Board shall join be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency & lay the same before him accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hutchinson Speaker

In Council June 10.th 1748. Read and Concurr'd, and S.r William Pepperell & Samuel Danforth Esq.rs are joined in the Affair.

By Order of the Board Wm. Pepperell

Copy Examin'd. per J. Willard Secretary

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday 25.th June 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Isaac Hazel Esq.r
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
William Logan

William Till
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Stephenson

Esq.rs

The

To Andrew Oliver, Thomas Hutchinson, and John Cha
Esquires

Gentlemen,

You being chosen to appear for this province in the proposed Interview with the Six United Indian Nations at Albany on the tenth of July next, we desire you to attend at the time and place, and give those Nations assurances of our affection and Friendship for them and confidence in them, and let them know that it is our desire the League of Friendship may be perpetual, and that as in all times past there has been no breach, but a firm and uninterrupted union, so that in all times to come there may be a fast and unshaken amity & good understanding.

If you find it necessary in order to Encourage & enable these Indians to go on in acts of Hostility against the French to agree to any Bounty or Reward over & above what may be allowed by his majesty. You have Liberty to do it on the part of this Government provided New York at least & Connecticut also if their Commissioners shall be present join with you in it and you must endeavour also to engage any other Governments who may be present.

You are to endeavour that the several Governments that may be present join in desiring Governour Shirley & Governour Clinton humbly to Represent to his Majesty of how great necessity to all the English Governments along the continent especially as far South as Virginia it is that Canada be reduced to his Majestys obedience that without this there is great danger of the destruction of his majestys Interest in North America that the constant depredations that the French and Indians make for near four hundred miles an end on the Frontiers have almost ruined the more Northern Provinces already that We are not able to do any thing to purpose against them nor to defend our selves, and that such application for Reducing Canada may be successful as well as to fix these six Nations in his majestys Interest.

You are to endeavour that a Number of the six Nations not

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exceeding the Number of the Tribes may be encouraged & enabled to Repair to great Britain in order to Represent their Circumstances to his majesty.

You are also desired to use all possible Endeavours that what is necessary for carrying on the war and defending the Borders of his majestys Subjects and Interest in North America may be the Common Care & Charge of all his majestys Governments along the Continent, at least as far as Virginia by the want of which union earnestly, but ineffectually sought after by this Province, our Enemies are encouraged, the Frontier Provinces driven in and almost Ruined, which Fate the next adjoyning must expect soon after ours is compleated, and if nothing is done at this meeting effectually by Agreement or Compact, you are to lay the affair before the two Governors and pray them to Represent it to his majesty, that such Orders may be given by his majestys Special Commands or by Act of Parliament as the importance & exigency of this affair Require.

In the House of Represents June 22. 1748
Read & Accepted and ordered for Concurrence
Ellis Huntington Speaker

In Council June 22. 1748; Read & Concurred with the Resolves of the House and Sent down for Concurrence
J. Willard Secry

In the House of Represents June 23. 1748.
Read & Concurred with the Resolves Referred to as A, B & C
Sent up for Concurrence
Ellis Huntington Speaker

In Council June 23. 1748. Read & Concurred
J. Willard Secry

Consented to
W. Shirley

A We desire you would with all decent Earnestness move that their Excellencys Govr Shirley & Govr Clinton as soon as may be would send at the Charge of the Crown five or six of the Indian Chiefs B one for each Tribe to Great Britain to wait on his Majesty, who being possessed of this proposed Application to his Majty for the Reduction of Canada, may add their Weight to accomplish what they have so often expressed their desire to see us in earnest about, and to have an Opportunity to be active in C

A Dole
B Dole
C

(d) Unless you find that there is danger of the Provinces incurring any charge hereby in such case you may use your discretion herein as the Governors or rest of you think best.

"Ohio, May 4th, 1748.

"Brother Onas:

"We return You thanks for the Present we have received, & likewise for sending us word that you will send us another Present by Mr. Weiser, which could never come in better time, as we have a large Body of our Brethren that are lately come to supply as well as ourselves. We have heard by Schaiohady, & now by your Messenger, that you have put a stop to the Traders carrying out strong Liquors, which we approve of very well, for we have suffer'd considerably by such abuses—for there is many People who brings nothing else but Liquor, & so cheats us of our Skins, & many of our People have lost their Lives. But, Brothers, we have one thing to acquaint you with, that is there a great Nation of Indians come from the French to be your Brothers as well as ours, who say they never tasted English Rum yet, but would be very glad to taste it now as they are come to Live with the English, so we hope you will order some of your Traders to bring them some, for which request we send you this string of Wampum."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother Onas:

"We have no more to say at present but to acquaint you that there is 730 Men of us of the Six Nations settled here on Ohio & able to go to War, exclusive of other Nations which will make up as many more, and all we wait for is for our Brothers the English to tell us when & where we shall go; and to assure our Brothers of our Constancy, we send you this string of Wampum."

Gave a String of Wampum.

At a Council held at Philada., Thursday, 23d June, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	William Till,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Letter from the Shawonese & some of the Six Nation Indians, Dated the 4th Instant, at Loggs' Town, the first of the Indian Towns on the Road from Lancaster to Allegheny, was read, purporting that some of them were coming down to present the Chiefs of the Twigtwees, a Nation lately come over from the French into the Interest

of the English, & desir'd their Brethren wou'd send somebody to meet them on the Road with Provisions, & that they wou'd be pleas'd to kindle a Council Fire for them at Lancaster.

Mr. Weiser & Andrew Montour attending without were call'd in. Mr. Weiser presented Andrew to the Board as a Person who might be of Service to the Province in quality of an Indian Interpreter & Messenger, informing them that he had employ'd him in sundry affairs of Consequence & found him faithful, knowing, & prudent; that he had for his own private Information, as Andrew lives amongst the Six Nations between the Branches of Ohio & Lake Erie, sent a Message to him in the Winter, desiring him to observe what pass'd amongst those Indians on the Return of Schaiohady & come down to his House in the Spring, which he did, & gave him such a full account of the Numbers & Importance of the Indians in those parts as wou'd be useful to him in his intended Journey there with the Province Present, & recommends him to the Council for a Reward for his trouble.

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pence, & as it cannot be foreseen how long the Journey will take him nor what trouble may attend it, so as to enter into Contract before hand with him, all affairs relating thereto are entirely left to You, wherein we recommend all the frugallity that can consist with the Nature of Your Business, the Treasury being Low and a large Sum expended in the Purchase of the Present.

"As soon as You come to the place of general Rendezvous you are to notify your arrival in a Speech to all the Tribes, wherein you are to deal in generals, reserving all particular Matters to your closing Speech.

"You are to use the utmost diligence to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Number, Situation, Disposition, & strength of all the Indians in or near those parts, whether they be Friends, Neutrals, or Enemies, & be very particular in knowing the Temper & Influence of the Tribes of Indians who send Deputys to receive You, for by the knowledge of these matters You are to regulate the distribution of the Goods which is to be divided amongst them in as equal & just a manner as possible, that all may go away satisfied, & none receive the Least Cause of Disgust at any undue preference given to others.

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"The Inability of the French to protect the Indians or to supply them with such Necessaries as they stand in need of for their Subsistence, These observations are what cannot but occur to You. You may further enlarge on the constant & antient Friendship of the English, & their readiness at all times to assist them against the Attempts of the French, who have ever been for destroying or enslaving them. And an ample field will be furnish'd to You in doing Justice to this Province, which has ever shewn the greatest readiness to supply the Indians in their most pressing Necessitys, mentioning the several valuable Presents made them from time to time, particularly since the commencement of the War, instancing the Governments Presents at Philadelphia over & above the Price of their Lands in the Year 1742, the large Presents at Lancaster & at Albany, & then the present occasion will bear a peculiar enlargement, this Government having no sooner heard of the Distresses of the Indians, & that abundance of Families & Young Warriors had for the convenience of Hunting remov'd to the Waters of Ohio & Lake Erie, than they determin'd to send them a Supply of Goods &

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"By the Treaties subsisting between His Majestie's Subjects & the Indian Nations, they are laid under the strongest obligations to give each other the earliest Intelligence of whatever may affect their Persons or their Properties. In discharge of our duty you are to inform the Indians that the management of the War being committed to the Governors of New York & Boston, operations of this Year are concerted by them; that they have Orders from His Majesty exceedingly favourable to the Indians, & in pursuance thereof they will prosecute the War against the French & their adherents with the utmost vigour; that His Majesty in token of his Regard to the Indian Nations has sent a large Present to the Governor of New York to be distributed at Albany, but that as by their distance from this Place the Indians on Ohio & Lake Erie may be suppos'd not to receive much Benefit from the Albany Present, This is an additional Consideration why this Government chuses to be kind to these Indians & assist them the readier when they are in distress, because they cannot without extreme difficulty get Supplies from other Places.

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"You will see by the Assembly's answer to the Council's Message, a copy whereof will be given You herewith, what Sentiments they entertain about War; and as they have the disposal of the Public Money it wou'd be wrong to urge the Indians to War, since no dependence cou'd be had on the Assembly to support them in such an undertaking, and consequently any Encouragement of this kind wou'd be to bring them into a Snare, and in the end might prove extremely hurtful. This consider'd, nothing of this kind must be urg'd by you, & if the Indians mention it themselves you need not be explicit, you are to tell them that this Point is not in

your Instructions, that your Business was to make them a visit & to be truly inform'd of their Situation, & to bring them a valuable Present—the most substantial Mark that can be given of the great affection which this Province bears to their Friends the Indians; & if they insist any further you are to tell them that at their Instance you will make a faithful Relation of every thing given you by them in charge to the Government, & transmit to the Indians their Resolves. But whatever You do on this head, as a good deal must be left to Your discretion & Judgment on such information as shall be given You, You are to take special Care not to disoblige the Indians or in any wise diminish their heartiness for His Majestie's Cause against the French.

"You are to make particular Enquiry into the Behaviour of the Shawonese since the commencement of the War, & in relation to the Countenance they gave to Peter Chartier. It is proper to tell You that they relented, made acknowledgements to the Government of their Error in being seduc'd by Peter Chartier, & pray'd they might be permitted to return to their old Town, & be taken again as sincere Penitents into the favour of the Government; & tho' the Governor gave them assurences that all past misbehaviour should be pardon'd on their sending Deputies to Philadelphia to acknowledge their fault, yet they contented themselves with loose Letters by Indian Traders, some of which have been delivered & some not, but had they all been delivered this was not a becoming manner of addressing the Government, nor cou'd they expect any thing from it.

"You will, therefore, speak to them by themselves, & give them such a quantity of Goods as, upon their present Temper & the frankness of their Submissions, you shall think they deserve.

"Given in Council under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadalphia, the 23d Day of June, Anno Domini, 1748.

"ANTHONY PALMER."

These Instructions were drawn up in March last when Mr. Weiser was upon the point of going to Ohio, & were laid before the Assembly in May, but his Journey being postpon'd for the reason set forth in former Minutes, they were never delivered to him.

The Secretary having consulted the Attorney General on the words of the Royal Charter relating to Reprieves, agreeable to the Order of the Board reported, that it was his opinion the Council might Reprieve for a definite or indefinite time, as they shou'd think proper; whereupon the following Reprieve of Alexander Ure was Sign'd:

"*George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To the Sheriff of the City & County of Philadelphia, in our Province of Pennsylvania, Greeting:*

"*Whereas*, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Goal Delivery held at Philadelphia for the City & County of Philadelphia aforesaid, in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign, before John Kinsey, Thomas Grœme, & William Till, Esq^rs our Justices, a certain Alexander Ure was arraign'd & convicted of Felony & Murther, as by the Records of the said Court relation being thereunto had more fully appears; *And Whereas*, the said Alexander Ure did then receive Sentence of our said Court that he be taken from thence to the Place from whence he came, and from thence to the Place of Execution, & there be hanged by the Neck until he shou'd be dead, We do hereby Command You that from the Execution of the said Sentence you abstain until our Pleasure be further known. In Testimony whereof We have caused the Lesser Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Anthony Palmer, Esqr President, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, William Till, & Abraham Taylor, Esq^rs in Council at Philadelphia, the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Year of our Lord 1748, and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

"ANTHONY PALMER,
"THOMAS LAWRENCE.
"SAMUEL HASELL,
"WILLIAM TILL,
"ABRAHAM TAYLOR."

Mr. Croghan Petition'd the Board that his account might be settled & discharg'd, whereupon it was with his consent agreed that he shou'd take other Goods in lieu of those charg'd in Account of the Goods at Harris,' & receive an order from the Council on the Provincial Treasurer to pay him the Sum of ————.

Province of Pennsylvania to George Croghan, Dr.

Decr 1st, To 1 cwt. of Tobacco which I bought by order of Conrad Weiser - -	£ 1 5 0		
To Cash paid for Provisions for the Hands that went with the Goods, viz.:			
2 cwt. Flower - - £1 0 0			
1 cwt. Bacon - - 2 10 0			
	3 10 0		
To 60 lb. of Deer Skins to wrap the Goods in	5 0 0		
To the hire of 12 Horses to carry the Goods sent by me to Ohio, @ 40s. each	24 0 0		
To 2 Men's wages from the 1st Decr to the 1st May is 5 Months, @ 4s. each ℔ M^o	20 0 0		
To 1,000 white Wampum which I gave at the Speeches - - - - -	1 10 0		
Carried forward,		£55	5 0

Brought forward,			£55 5 0
April 28th, To Goods of my own which I was oblig'd to add to the Present sent by the Province, finding near 1,500 Indians in great want of Powder, Lead, &c., & the Present sent by the Province so small as not sufficient to supply one-half of them with Amunition to kill themselves Meat, viz.:			
9 Cask of Powder - - - -	63 0 0		
11 cwt. Lead - - @ 45s. ℔ cwt.	24 15 0		
15 lb. Vermillion - - - @ 20s.	15 0 0		
20 Doz. Knives - - - @ 12s.	12 0 0		
1,000 Flints - - - - -	1 10 0		
6 lb. Brass Wire - - - @ 5s.	1 10 0		
1 cwt. Tobacco - - - - -	1 5 0		
Carriage of those Goods from Philad^a to my Place, and from there to Ohio - -	50 0 0		
			169 0 0
			£224 5 0

A Letter from Mr. Shirley, by the Post, was read in these words:

"BOSTON, June 11th, 1748.

"Sir:

"His Exellency Governor Clinton having appointed an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations to be held at Albany the tenth of July next, wherein matters of great Importance to the Safety & Welfare of all His Majestie's Colonies in North America will be transacted, I have at the desire of the General Assembly of this Province (a Copy of whose Vote is inclosed You), as also Governor Clinton, & in consequence of His Majestie's Commands to me to join with Governor Clinton in this Service, determin'd (God willing) to be present at the interview, attended by Commissioners from this Province; & as a full Representative by Commissioners from all the Northern Colonies will have a great tendency to render our Negotiations with the Six Nations successful, & fix them in His Majesty's Interest, & engage them in carrying on the War against His Majestie's Enemies, and as other Matters may be transacted at the said Congress which may be for the lasting Security and Advantage of these Colonies, I do now upon my own meer motion, and the solicitous desire I have that His Majestie's Service upon this Continent may be consulted in the best manner, and the Interests of all His Colonies there be most effectually secured, as well as at the Request of the General Assembly, earnestly desire your Honour wou'd cause Commissioners to be sent from your Government to be present at the aforesaid Interview, and to consult & join with the other Commissioners there in transacting the several mat-

ters contained & proposed in the inclosed Copy of the before-mentioned vote.

"I shall write to all the rest of the English Governors from New Hampshire to Maryland, & am with great Regard,

"Sir, Your Honour's most obedient humb. Servant,

"W. SHIRLEY.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esq."

"The Committee appointed to take under Consideration those Parts of His Excellency's Speech which relate to the Meeting of ye Commissioners lately held at New York, & to the securing the Indians of the Six Nations, and also His Excellency's Message of the 31st May, are humbly of opinion That it is not expedient for the Court at this time to come into any new Resolutions respecting the Result of the Commissioners who lately conven'd at New York, but that it is of great Importance to the Government, as well as to those whose Borders the Six Nations of Indians are Situated, that measures should now be taken for preserving said Indians in their good affection to His Majesty's Subjects and Attachment to his Interest, and that the Treaty or Interview proposed by His Excellency will in all probability greatly tend to strengthen such affection and attachment; and as this Government have generally appeared by their Commissioners at such Interviews, the Committee are of opinion that three Gentlemen be now chosen by this Court to attend to His Excellency the Governor, & that they be empower'd, in Case any Bounty or Reward shall be found necessary, in order to encourage the Indians to Acts of Hostility against the French, over and above what may be allowed by His Majesty to engage for the same on the part of this Government, agreeable to such Instructions as they shall receive from the Court for this purpose.

"The Committee are further humbly of opinion that the Gentlemen sent from this Government be Instructed by the Court and fully impower'd (with the Approbation of his Excellency the Governor) to join with any other Governments who shall be present at this Interview, in humbly representing to His Majesty the distressed State of their Governments by means of the French in Canada, the Necessity of the Reduction thereof, & the inability of the Several Governments to effect the Same at their own Charge, and humbly His Majesty's favour in allowing forces to be raised in America for this purpose at the Charge & in the pay of the Crown, & to order such a number of His Majesty's Ships to be sent up the River St. Lawrence as may be thought proper, and that His Excellency be desir'd immediately to advise the several Governments, as far as Maryland, of this Interview, that as many may be present as possible.

"By Order,

"JACOB WENDAL.

In Council, June 8th, 1748, Read & sent down.

"In the House of Representatives, June 8th, 1748. Read & order'd that this Report be accepted, & that Mr. Tyng & Coll^{o} Heath & Captn Rowell, with such as the Honoble. Board shall join, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency & lay the same before him accordingly.

"Sent up for Concurrence,

"T. HUTCHINSON, Speaker."

"In Council, June 10th, 1748. Read & Concurr'd, and Sr William Pepperell & Samuel Danforth, Esqrs., are joined in the Affair.

"By Order of the Board,

"WM. PEPPERELL.

"Copy Examin'd,

"Per J. WILLARD, Secretary."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday, 25th June, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell,	William Till,	} Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Letter from Governor Clinton in answer to the President's Letter by Express was read & order'd to be enter'd.

"NEW YORK, 21st June, 1748.

"Sir:

"I have your favour of the 18th with a Paper inclos'd containing a Message from the Cayukas to the Sasquehanna' Indians, together with a recital of what pass'd upon a Message sent them from the English, which I am quite Ignorant of, as nothing of that kind is contained in Coll^{o} Johnson's Treaty, who I sent lately among the Six Nations to prevent their going to Canada. Therefore, if any Person has surreptitiously undertaken to deliver them a Message with such Expression, in order to intimidate the Indians, or make them revolt from their repeated Engagements to support His Majestie's Interest, it is perfectly contrary to my Directions & Knowledge; and I look upon such (whoever they be) aiming at nothing less than a total defection of those Tribes, or at least to anticipate the advantages I have improv'd among them for His Majesty's Service.

Pennsylvania, 1748

to order such a number of His Majesty's Ships to be sent up the River S.t Lawrence as may be thought proper, and that His Excellency be desir'd immediately to advise the several Governments as far as Maryland of this Interview, that as many may be present as possible.

Jacob Wendal by Order

In Council June 8.th 1748. Read & sent down.
In the House of Representatives June 8.th 1748.
Read & order'd that this Report be accepted & that Mr. Tyng Col.o Heath & Capt.n Rowlt with such as the Honble Board shall join be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency & lay the same before him accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence

T. Hutchinson Speaker

In Council June 10.th 1748. Read and Concurr'd, and S.r William Pepperell & Samuel Danforth Esq.rs are joined in the Affair.

By Order of the Board Wm. Pepperell

Copy Examin'd. per I Willard Secretary

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday 25.th June 1748.

Present

The Honorable Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Samuel Hasell
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
William Logan
William Till
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Hopkinson
} Esq.rs

The

Pennsylvania 1748

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter from Governor Clinton in answer to the President's Letter by Express was read Ordered to be entered.

Sir, New York 21st June 1748.

I have your favour of the 18th with a Paper inclosed containing a Message from the Cayuhas to the Susquehanna Indians, together with a recital of what passed upon a Message sent them from the English, which I am quite Ignorant of, as nothing of that kind is contained in Col. Johnson's Treaty, who went lately among the Six Nations to prevent their going to Canada. Therefore if any Person has surreptitiously undertaken to deliver them a Message with such Expressions in order to intimidate the Indians, or make them revolt from their repeated Engagements to support His Majesty's Interest, it is perfectly contrary to my Directions & Knowledge; and I look upon such (whoever they be) aiming at nothing less than a total defection of those Tribes, or at least to anticipate the advantages I have improved among them for His Majesty's Service.

As I have not time to get transcribed the Treaty which Col. Johnson had with those Tribes at Onondago, I have inclosed the original he sent me, and if you think it expedient to take a Copy thereof I must desire You'll return the Original by the first opportunity, as I shall have occasion for it soon at Albany.

I am glad the Information you sent me touching the Enemy is contradicted by the last Express, and I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

G: Clinton

The Honble
Anthony Palmer Esq.

The

Pennsylvania, 1748

The Secretary was ordered to take a Copy of Coll.o Johnson's Report of his proceedings at Onondago, & to send it with a Copy of M.r Clinton's Letter to M.r Weiser for the satisfaction of the Indians.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 16.th July 1748

Present

The Honorable Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Thomas Lawrence
Abraham Taylor
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Hopkinson
Samuel Hasell
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
William Logan
} Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approved.

A Letter from M.r Weiser and another from M.r Croghan were read whereby it appeard that the Ohio Indians were on their Road near the Town of Lancaster and could not be beat out of a Notion they had entertaind of this City's being sickly but desird the Council would be pleasd to give them the Meeting at Lancaster.

The Council after taking up a Long time in deliberating upon the Request at Last agreed to accede to it & M.r Shoemaker, M.r Turner, M.r Hopkinson & M.r Logan were appointed Commissioners to treat with these Indians at Lancaster, and the Secretary was ordered to prepare a Commiss.n and a Sett of Instructions from the Heads now delivered to him to be Signd in the Afternoon

"In the House of Representatives, June 8th, 1748. Read & order'd that this Report be accepted, & that Mr. Tyng & Coll[o] Heath & Capt[n] Rowell, with such as the Honoble. Board shall join, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency & lay the same before him accordingly.

"Sent up for Concurrence,

"T. HUTCHINSON, Speaker."

"In Council, June 10th, 1748. Read & Concurr'd, and S[r] William Pepperell & Samuel Danforth, Esqrs., are joined in the Affair.

"By Order of the Board,

"WM. PEPPERELL.

"Copy Examin'd,

"Per J. WILLARD, Secretary."

V

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday, 25th June, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell,	William Till,	Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Letter from Governor Clinton in answer to the President's Letter by Express was read & order'd to be enter'd.

"NEW YORK, 21st June, 1748.

"Sir:

"I have your favour of the 18th with a Paper inclos'd containing a Message from the Cayukas to the Sasquehanna' Indians, together with a recital of what pass'd upon a Message sent them from the English, which I am quite Ignorant of, as nothing of that kind is contained in Coll[o] Johnson's Treaty, who I sent lately among the Six Nations to prevent their going to Canada. Therefore, if any Person has surreptitiously undertaken to deliver them a Message with such Expression, in order to intimidate the Indians, or make them revolt from their repeated Engagements to support His Majestie's Interest, it is perfectly contrary to my Directions & Knowledge; and I look upon such (whoever they be) aiming at nothing less than a total defection of those Tribes, or at least to anticipate the advantages I have improv'd among them for His Majesty's Service.

"As I have not time to get transcrib'd the Treaty which Col^{o} Johnson had with those Tribes at Onondago, I have inclos'd the original he sent me, and if you think it expedient to take a Copy thereof I must desire You'll return the Original by the first opportunity, as I shall have occasion for it soon at Albany.

"I am glad the Information you sent me touching the Enemy is contradicted by the last Express, and I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr."

The Secretary was order'd to take a Copy of Col^{o} Johnson's Report of his proceedings at Onondago, & to send it with a Copy of Mr. Clinton's Letter to Mr. Weiser for the satisfaction of the Indians.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 16th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr. President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A letter from Mr. Weiser and another from Mr. Croghan were read, whereby it appear'd that the Ohio Indians were on their Road near the town of Lancaster and cou'd not be beat out of a Notion they had entertain'd of this City's being sickly, but desir'd the Council wou'd be pleas'd to give them the Meeting at Lancaster.

The Council after taking up a long time in deliberating upon the Request at last agreed to accede to it, & Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hopkinson, & Mr. Logan, were appinted Commissioners to treat with these Indians at Lancaster, and the Secretary was order'd to prepare a Commiss^{n} and a Set of Instructions from the heads now deliver'd to him, to be Sign'd in the Afternoon.

P. M.

Present as before.

The Commission & Instructions were agreed upon & sign'd in

D. f.
N. 1

Philadelphia 30th June 1748.

Your favour by Mr. Robinson gave great Satisfaction to the Council; they think themselves extremely oblig'd to Your Excellency for sending Coll. Johnson's original Report, whereby it appears that the Story brought to Canajoharie must have been forg'd, either by the Messengers or by the Cayukas, who sent them, & as it is entirely confuted, the minds of the Indians will be rendered entirely easy on hearing by Mr. Weiser that it has no foundation.

Mr. Shirley has earnestly desired me to cause Commissioners to be sent to be present at the Interview with the Six Nation Indians at Albany, but in regard the Assembly has sat twice since the 16th May, & have been explicit on former occasions that they would not encourage the Indians to declare War, it appears to the Council that it would be to no purpose to call them, as they would probably meet in an ill humour & reject the proposal, or at least give their Sentiments in such a manner to the Council that they would not have it in their Power to leave the Commissioners at liberty to act in Concert with Your Excellency: in which case they would do more harm than good. Were my Age & Infirmities capable to bear the fatigues of an Albany Journey, I was I at liberty to act up to the Sentiments of the Council, who think no great progress will

will ever be made against the French, without an hearty Union of all the Colonies. I should be exceeding glad of an opportunity of waiting on You to tell You in Person how highly You are esteem'd by the Members of this Board, indeed by all the Inhabitants of the Province for the generous part You have always taken in our Calamitous Circumstances — for myself, I can assure You, I retain a grateful Sense of the kind manner in which You have been pleas'd to treat me in the variety of Publick Correspondence which War has produc'd since it was my fortune to make one in the Administration, I am with sincere Esteem

Your Excellency's

most obedient

humble Servant

Anthony Palmer
Pres. Cl.

I beg the favour of You to deliver the inclos'd to Governor Shirley, as he will be set out from Boston before the Post can reach him.

His Excellency
George Clinton Esq.

as they heard our Coming they all Left the place as Doth appear for they where all Stripped Except my Brother Adrian. Wee where to Close on their heles made them not Strip Adrian. It grieved me I was no Comander when wee went for garret Van antwerpen would Suffer no more men to quit out of the place or Else I think wee would have overuned them & Concured and over Runded em for the Day was but ½ Spent.

So I Conclude and am your Sorrofull and Revengfull friend on those Bararous Eneys and a[illegible] att all Times on your Comand.

ALBERT V: SLYCK

I Need not to mention of the Number of Dead & prisoners for I Suppose you have an acc[t] ther[illegible]of.

ADDRESSED: To Co[ll]. William Johnson
att Alban[illegible]

THE SIX NATIONS TO GOVERNOR CLINTON[1]

[Albany] July 25[th][2] 1748

Brother according to your desire that we <should> not listen to the French's invitations when we return to our Homes nor listen to any thing thy may say to us as we are sensible it is to our prejudice we assure you Brother it shall be as you desire & we will not listen to their Invitations nor go that way —

Brother agreeable likewise to your desire that there should no French too come among us for the future & that we should banish bring down Prisoner Jan Cour or suffer you to bring him down we the five Nations have all agreed to your request in that case & do acquaint you that Our Brother the Seneca in whose Castle he allways liv'd have likewise now positively

[1] Speech delivered at Albany council, held July 23–27.

[2] In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:441–52, is a report of Indian proceedings at Fort Frederick, Albany, July 23–27, in which Johnson took part. Governors Clinton and Shirley participated, and the Six Nations and their allies were represented.

declar'd that thy will never for the future suffer him among them —

Brother as we have your Ax this long time in our hands expecting to have made use of it jointly with your Army which we find you have forgot or laid aside we now tell you & assure you that Since we first took it in our hands we have according to our engagements kept our Warriours or young men from going abroad or hunting much to our loss, every day expecting a call from you & now further assure you that we shall keep the Ax still in our hands & hold our selves in readiness untill you call upon us to make use of it with you —

PETITION OF INDIANS TO GOVERNOR CLINTON (*Fragment*)[1]

[*July, 1748*[2]]

o[ ]

Brother We [ ] come down as a Guard to Coll Johnson [ ]th out any Call from y^r^ Excellency but as we had hear[d] [ ] [ ] was at Albany here We are glad of the Opportunity [ ] Seeing, & speaking to you there was a time & not [long] [sin]ce that we were afraid to See our Brethren but [ ] fears are vanished by the Assurances you have given [ ] of y^r^ good meaning towards us You may remember [ ] fall you told us that you were at War with a [cru]al Enemy the French & that y^r^ People were [dai]ly murdered round about upon which we re[ne]wed the old Agreement between you & us insomuch [ ]at whatever good or evil happend to One happens [to] the other. you offered us the Axe to use ag^st^. y^r^ Enemies & told us you Expected an Army to destroy Canada; We took up the Ax & promis'd to use it ag^st^.

---

[1] A petition presented evidently by the Lower Mohawks, whose castle was at Fort Hunter.

[2] The *Council Minutes* show that Governor Clinton was in Albany, with the purpose of attending an Indian meeting, as early as July 11, 1748, and was there as late as the 27th.

y^r^ Enemies in Conjunction with you. We have since [be]en desird by Co^ll^ Johnson to go out & annoy the [en]emy & get Prisoners to give us News of the Enemies [ ]tions while the Army y^r^ Excell^cy^. told us of was getting [re]ady we have done this also to show our heartiness [ ]th the loss of some of our Principle Men, wherefore We hope [ ] will not make peace till we revenge this, but we [ ] afraid you are not in earnest as we dont see you [ ] [a]ny thing like what you proposed wth. y^r^. Army [Bro]ther [we] are at Psent obligd to Acquaint y^r^ Excell^cy^ that [our] [Bre]theren [the] Conojoharies are much Exposed to the Enem[y] [ ]sire y^r^. Assistance to fortifie them, & when [ ] [t] is done, we cannot do without a number [ ] [m]en ready to jump out & join us in pursu[it] [ ] [ ]troying them, whenever they invade You or Us — [ ] will be the only means to Satisfie all our freinds & Allies [ ] [ ]farr distant Nations who are daily coming to our Interest that we are capable of defending ourselves [ ] [ ]d Ennoying ther Enemy In Some measure Untill the Army does go or is ready to Mo[ve]

GEORGE CLINTON TO THE INDIANS[1]

[1748]

[2] tis true I did not Expect to meet You [ ] the Occassion to Commend y^r^. fidelity & [ ] join'd us against our Enemies: y^t^. fears [ ] you may be for ever assured of my good inten[tion to] ward you. Do you but Proceed briskly as you have began you may Depend upon all the Encouragement & Protect[ion] in my Power; I am now come to put our People in as [g]ood order as I can either to Receive or march out against the Enemy, & as I propose never to Deny you assistance in Return I Expect You will be hearty to go out with us when

[1] In handwriting of Richard Shuckburgh.

[2] Several lines are missing.

call'd upon. I am much Concern'd at the loss of some of your Principle Men & hope by our mutuall assistance we shall get Satisfaction for them before we bury the Hatchet —— Our Brethren the Conojoharies you say are Expos'd, I have given Orders to Coll. Johnson to fortifie their Castle as soon as Possible & shall order a sufficient Number of Men for their Defence which may Convince you & all our Friends & allies that I am in Earnest & you may be assured y^r. safety shall be my particular Study

Brethren My Resolution is stedfast & am now bringing my People to be ready to join y^rs. & Act as one Body and Expect you will use y^r. Endeavours to the same Effect among y^r. People of what ever Nation that we may live & Dye together — I most earnestly recommend to you not to listen to any Reports or any thing said to you beside what you hear from Coll. Johnson whom you may Depend shall repeat to you all the intelligence I can give him, in Return I Expect you will make report to him of every thing you hear as well what relates to y^r own affairs as concerning the Enemy & their Motions that he may inform me. Thus it is to live & Act like Brothers & Convince the World we are inseperable

TO JOHN LINDSAY

A. Df. S.

August 6th. 1748

CAPT^N. LINDSAY

SIR,

I am favoured with Several of Yours, w^h. I must desire you will be so good to Excuse my not Answering Ere now, as I have been prodigiously tormented wth. the Indians, and other affairs on My Hands, that I declare to you, I could do nothing Untill that Hurry was a little over. I am now to acquaint you that I have Spoke to M^r. Clinton for Y^r. Continuance, w^h. he was pleased to Indulge me in. I also Enquired of him what would be done as to Sending a relief to Oswegoe, He answered that as

therein by this oppertunity 25 French Prisinrs goes up in order for Coll[l] Johnson to send away a Flag of Truce to Canada with such other Prisoners as he can pick up on y[e] Frontiers to redeem not only y[e] Indians but Christians which I hope will Satisfie y[e] Indians as to y[t] regret.

The assembly has freely told me they will do nothing in their Resolves yesterday y[t] I intend prorouging them today or tomorrow, The Chief Justice is making all y[e] mischief in his power as you may see by y[t] Foole Beekmans Motion but I have queld it to his great disapointment He is going up & Murray is off course for no good, which will make it absolutely Necessary for me to have a friend with me to advise & consult with, I must therefore desire you will be ready at y[r] Sons ab[t] the Eighth of next Month & must insist on y[r] not failing me, M[r] Kennedy goes up & is very busey in provided y[e] needfull, I am in haist but always very Sincerely

Yours

New York 30 June. G Clinton

Gov. Clinton's Speech to the Indians

[In Colden's handwriting]

Bretheren

It is with much pleasure I see so great a number of the six Nations met here together at this place & I give you all a most hearty wellcome

I inform'd the King your Father with what zeal you join'd his subjects in the War against the French in Canada His Majesty has order'd me to make a considerable present to you as a token of his being well pleased with your conduct on that occasion & of the confidence he places in your Fidelity & zeal for his Service

This is a proper occasion to Brighten & strengthen that covenant chain which has continued so firm between You and the Kings subjects ever since we first became bretheren without its having been at any time weakned by the rust of time or broken by the unwearied attempts of our Maliceous & cunning ennemies.

As the Strength & Security of our Bretheren arises from this chain it has at all times been the subject on which our inveterate ennemies have employ'd their malice knowing well that while this chain subsists all their attempts to hurt us must become vain & ineffectual For that reason their principal efforts at all times have been to weaken & brake it by indeavouring to infuse Jealousies among us For this purpose our Bretheren know that they have by their comissaries never caused to spread wicked & false stories among *the Bretheren* and as by such meanis only our Ennemies can hope to weaken or break this chain I hope *the Bretheren* will carefully guard against giving ear to every thing that may be spoken or whisper'd for that End. Now by this Belt I brighten & strenthen this chain that it may remain strong & firm as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure hereby assuring you that I shall have Your Safety & Prosperity equally at heart with the other his Majesty's subjects whom he has placed under my care.

But before I leave this subject I must warn our Bretheren of one thing which I suspect our ennemies may endeavour to accomplish at this time because they have often attempted it. That is to draw some considerable men among you to Canada on some pretence or other in hopes thereby to delude you to place some confidence in the Governor of Canada By this means they hope to raise Jealousies among us of each other, but you may depend that they who give such advice are in their hearts ennemies to our Bretheren who desire to weaken that chain in which your Strength security consists They are desirous to make you break with your old friends who have at all time been steadfast to you & to make you trust those who are your inveterate ennemies & who would rejoice to see your nations destroy'd who, when ever they have had it in their power, have given you strong & cruel proofs of their hatred of you.

While you remain entirely united with your Brethren the English you can have no reason to fear any thing

the French dare to attempt unless they can delude you to trust to any of their fair promises

As I will hide nothing from you I now tell you that We have reports that a Cessation of Arms is agreed to between the King your Father & the French King But as several other great Kings are join'd in the present War it may be uncertain how far things may be adjusted so as to bring about a peace Therefor I shall at this time desire you to keep the Ax which you receiv'd from me till such time as I can give you more certain intelligence of Peace or of the continuance of the War However this shall happen the same care shall be taken of you as of our own people. I have sent a number of French prisoners to Canada in order to redeem such of the Bretheren as have had the misfortune to fall into their hands & in this as well as on other occasions I shall take the same care of you that I do of his Majesty's other subjects.

His Excellency the Govr of Massachusets Bay has brought fourteen French prisoners to this place that in case the prisoners which I have sent to Canada be not sufficient to redeem all your people from Captivity these may be exchanged for them

Bretheren You have since you came to this place given a new & strong proof of your love to us your Bretheren & Fidelity to the King your Father by the great number of your warriors who so chearfully & speedily have gon out in quest of that party of the Ennemy who a few days since surprised & killed many of your Bretheren at Schenetady. *I hope we shall soon rejoice together in seeing them return victorious over our cruel ennemies.* You may assure your selves that this instance of your affection & heartiness in our cause shall never be forgot by your bretheren & I shall fully & truely represent it to the King your Father.

You have at this time a strong proof of the friendship which the other Colonies especially the Massachusetts bay have for you by the Governor of that Colony's coming in person to this Interview *to shew the Regard he has for you* of which you will be fully assured from his

Excellys own mouth;—*But* his Excellency's travilling by land at this season of the year in such time of danger under many difficulties in the way least you should wait too long here sufficiently shew how much he has our common wellfair at heart

[Endorsed by Gov. CLINTON]
My Speech to the Indians
July 1748

From James Colden

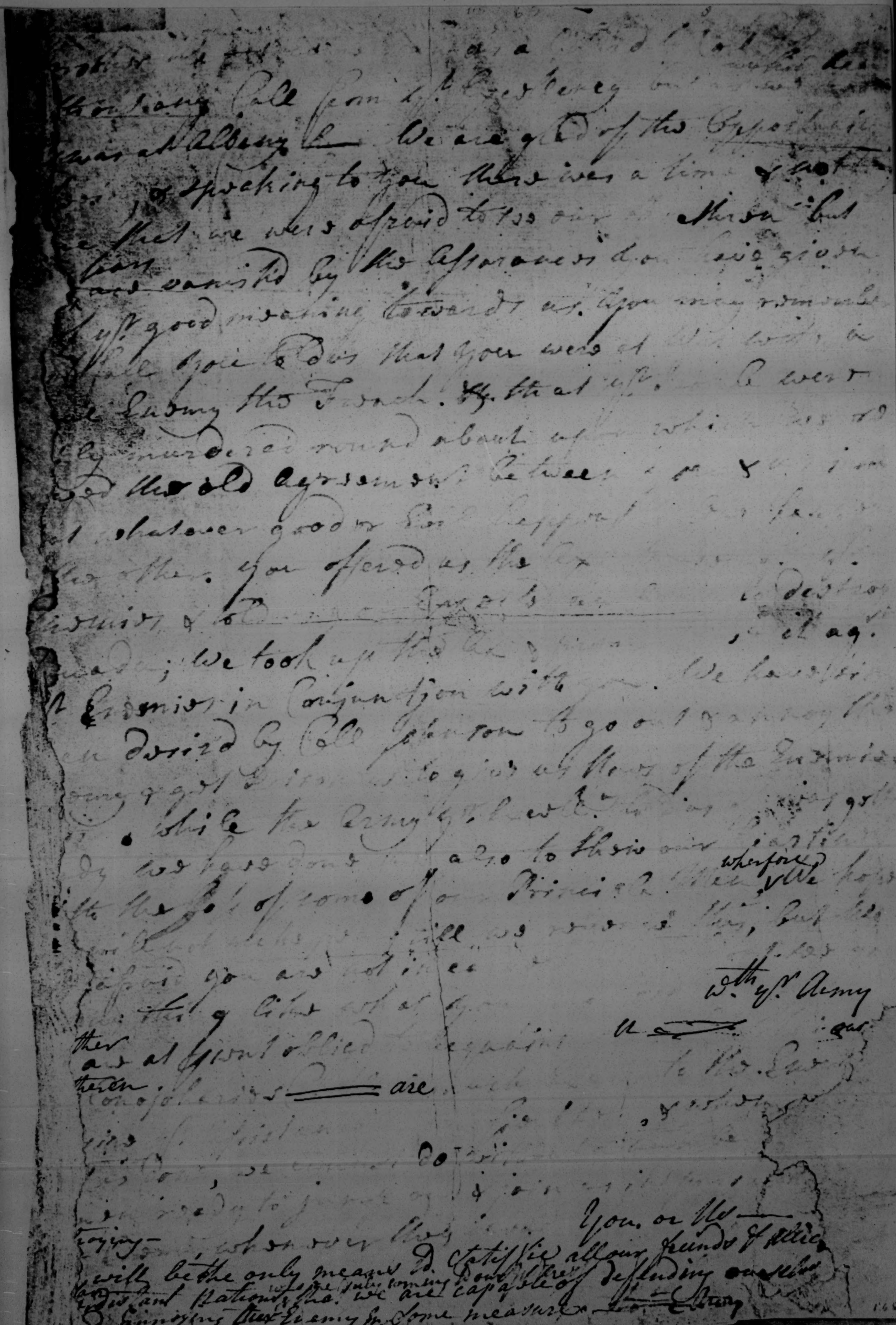
WHITSOM 12th Augt. 1748.

D: Br

I have heard nothing from you for near a year, which gives me more uneasyness than I incline to express, did you know the concern I have for you I perswade my Self you would write me oftener my Son Sandy writes me that Mr Collinson told him he had a letter from New York giving him an account that your differences among your Selves had risen to that hight that you had thought fit to retire from Publick business. I hope this will give you no uneasiness you are not the first who hath met with ungratefull returns for the Service they have done their country We have too many instances of this in all nations, to think it strange when it happens. It is no doubt the duty of every man to Serve his country as far as he can, and every good man will do it, but when a party Spirit (which is the bane of every Society) so far prevails, that they both mistake their interest and their friends, and refuse the Service offered them. I cannot See that any man is obliged, to continue to oppose a Strong and violent party. Seeing while this party heat prevails he hath no ground to hope he shal be able to do any good, and may very like to hurt himself by becoming the object of the partys malice, which often cause men to carry their resentment to Such a length as no one could think possible, if you had not instances of it before our eyes. I think therefore you have done well in re-

1748
July (III)

Fragment of petition of Indians to the governor of New York; and answer. NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, N.Y., MANUSCRIPTS, SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 1: 65. (VERY LIGHT; BURNED.)



1754

William Shirley Esq. Captain General and
Governr. in Chief in & over his Majestys Province
of the Massachusetts Bay in New England &c
Andrew Oliver Thomas Hutchinson and
John Chandler Esq.rs To all unto whom these
Presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that
I the said Governor with the advice of the Council & General
Court or Assembly of the said Province of the
Massachusetts Bay began & held at Boston within
the said Province on the Wednesday fifth Day of May last &
Stiled & appointed & do by these Presents constitute
& appoint & authorize & impower the said Andrew
Oliver Thomas Hutchinson & John Chandler Esq.rs (or
any two of them) Commissioners in behalf of
the Governor to appear at the City of Albany
or any other Place within the Colony of New York
upon the twenty Day of July next or as soon as
may be after that Time appointed by them & them

Colchd Commissrs for his Excellency George Clinton
Esqr Governour of New York &c and the Chiefs of
the Indians of the Six Nations, and in behalf of
the said Great & General Court or Assembly of the
Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to transact affairs
with the Chiefs of the said Six Nations in such man-
ner as may be conducive for establishing & confirm-
ing the League of Friendship between the said
Governmts of the Massachusetts Bay & the
said Six Nations and to engage the said
Six Nations to join with the English Governmt
in the vigorous Prosecution of the War against
the common Enemy; and to act in conjunction
with, & by the Commissrs that may be sent from other
English Governmts in the Matters aforesaid, & in
other Matters that may relate to the common
Safety of his Majesty English Colonies, & the said
Province of the Massachusetts Bay in particular, and
all things conforming thereto, and to make the pro-
visions which they shall necessarily receive from and

Agreeable to the Advice of the Great & General Court of the said Province on which they may hereafter 1998 reside.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the publick Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed. Dated at Boston the first day of July 1741 in the twenty Second Year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's Command

THOMAS COOKSON TO R. PETERS, 1748.

Sir:

Mr. Croghan is just come to Town with an Acco[t] of y[e] Indians you Expected, being upon y[e] Road, to be in this Town to-morrow, & desiring to be met here by their Brethren, as soon as conveniently may be. Conrade Weiser hapned fortunately to be here, & will give his Attendance, and has wrote you by this Messenger, accordingly I shall make y[e] Provision for one you directed, and shall hope to see you here on Monday.

Andrew Montour went from Harris's to Conrade Weiser's, to inform him of this, and I suppose will wait there till Conrade goes home, who will prevent his going to Town to give you the Acco[t], & save y[e] charge of 2 Messengers.

I am

Sr,

Yr most h'ble Servt,

THO. COOKSON.

Lancr, 14th July, 1748.

Endorsed—Mr. Cookson's Lre, of y[e] 14th July, 1748. Read in Council the 16th.

CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1748.

Lancester, July the 14th, 1748.

Sir:

I came to this town the night before last, to Setle some affair of my own, before my Setting out for Ohio, and this moment when I write this, Mr. George Croghan Came to town, and Informs that the Indian deputies to wit: the two Towick Towicks, [Twigthwees,] three Shawonese, two head [principal] man of the Six nations, with some others, making in all 18 persons, including a Cuple of women, [two women], are by the way between this town and John Harris's Ferry, and design to be here in Lancester to morow, and they desire that their Brethren, some of the Council, will meet them in this town, they being very weary of their Journey, and almost starffed for want of provisions, and are affaired that the City of Philadelphia is sickly. Andrew Montour is gone down from John Harris to my house, in order to give me notice. I intend to go home Imediately to meet him, and so Come back again to this town, to wait upon the Counsil. I understand what will be said by the

Indians, will be in the Six nation linguage by the said Chiefes. The Indians desire to be heard so soon as possible, and I hope the Counsil will be as willing to dispatch them. I have nothing to add, but remain.

Sir,

Your most obedient,

CONRAD WEISER.*

Indorsed—M^r. Weiser's Lre., dated 14th July, 1748. Read in Council, 19th July, 1748.

Conrad Weiser to Rich'd Peters, 1748.

Sir:

Yours by M^r. W^m. Franklin, I received last night, with my Instructions, and the Proc^lt^ion. I just now preparing to set out for Lancester again, to meet the Indians. I understand the rainy wheather stopt them a day at John Harris's.

As M^r. Parsons will (I hope) deliver this to you, with a draft of that piece of land he layd out for me, by your order, (I find it is above 400 acres,) he will Cut of on the Sid of the Hill, if you require it, so much as you shall think fit. But I would rather have it all, and pay to the Honour^ble, the proprietors, as they (or you) shall think fit. I dont doubt but what their Honours will let me have it so soon as any other man, Therefore, I pray let it Conveyed to me, and I will do what will be required of me. The other small tract I had Surveyed to me by proprietary Warrant, on the usual Condiditions; also the right of Willm Eonst to 37 acres joining. I would have a patent, for a good part is paid; the rest I will pay before I take the patent out of your or M^r. Lardner's hands. I have nothing to add, but must desire (Since my Journey will be delayed till the first of August next,) If any further news of the peace reaches you, you will spare no trouble to Communicate it. I am

Sir,

your very humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

Heidleberg, July the 17, 1748.

Directed.

To

Richard Peters, Esqr.,

Secretary,

in

Philadelphia.

Indorsed.

Mr. Weisar's Lre of 17th July, 1748.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. V. p. 298.

Pennsylvania, 1748

The Secretary was ordered to take Copy of Coll.o Johnson's Report of his proceedings at Onondago, & to send it with a Copy of M.r Clinton's Letter to M.r Weiser for the satisfaction of the Indians.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 16.th July 1748

Present

The Honob.le Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner,
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan
} Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv.d.

A Letter from M.r Weiser and another from M.r Croghan were read whereby it appear'd that the Ohio Indians were on their Road near the Town of Lancaster and could not be beat out of a Notion they had entertain'd of this City's being sickly but desir'd the Council would be pleas'd to give them the Meeting at Lancaster.

The Council after taking up a long time in deliberating upon the Request at last agreed to accede to it & M.r Shoemaker, M.r Turner, M.r Hopkinson & M.r Logan were appointed Commissioners to treat with these Indians at Lancaster, and the Secretary was order'd to prepare a Commiss.n and a Sett of Instructions from the Heads now deliver'd to him to be Sign'd in the Afternoon.

P.M.

Present as before.

The Commission & Instructions were agreed upon & Signd in Council, & Warrant issued to the Keeper of the Great Seal to affix the same to the said Commission.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To our Trusty and well beloved Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson & William Logan Esq^rs and to every of them Greeting. Whereas some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians living on the Waters of Ohio, a Branch of the Mississippi, in Amity & Alliance with Us have signified to our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania, that the Twightwees, a considerable Nation of Indians residing on the Borders of Lake Erie, and late in the Interest of the French King are now earnestly desirous to enter into the Alliance & Friendship of Us and our Subjects; and for that end, that several Chiefs and Deputies have been sent from the said Twightwees Nation and are now waiting at Lancaster with divers Chiefs of the said Six Nations, in order to enter into a Treaty of Alliance & Friendship with us & our Subjects. And also that several Chiefs & Deputies from the Shawonese Nation of Indians at Allegheny are now likewise waiting at Lancaster in order to renew the League of Amity subsisting between Us & that Nation. Know Ye that reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities & Circumspection, We have thought fit to Nominate & Appoint You the said Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson &

Pennsylvania, 1748

I William Logan Jevery of You our Commissioners on behalf of our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid to treat with the said Indians now at Lancaster or with their or any or every of their Chiefs or Delegates, & with them to renew ratify & confirm the League of Amity subsisting between our said Province of Pennsylvania and the said united Nations of Indians, or between us and the said Shawanese Nation of Indians & likewise to enter & compleat such Treaty of Alliance with the said Six united Nations, And further to do act transact & finally to conclude and agree with the said Indians aforesaid all and every other Matter and thing whatsoever necessary touching or in anywise concerning the Premisses as fully and amply to all Intents Constructions and Purposes as our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do being Personally present Hereby ratifying and confirming and holding for firm & effectual whatsoever you the said Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson and William Logan or any of You shall lawfully do in and about the Premisses. In Testimony whereof We have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness ... Anthony Palmer Esq. President, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hazell, Abraham Taylor and Robert Strettel Esqrs Members of our Council for our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid at Philadelphia the sixteenth Day of July in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty eight and in the Twenty second Year of our Reign.

Anthony Palmer Presid:

Robert Strettel Abram Taylor Sam: Hazell Thom. Lawrence

Pennsylvania, 1748

By the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Instructions to Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner Thomas Hopkenson & William Logan Esq.rs Commiss.rs to treat with certain Indians now at Lancaster.

Whereas by a Commission from His Majesty bearing date herewith You are hereby instructed to enquire into the Temper & Number of the Twightwees, one of the said Nations, whether they are really and sincerely come off from the French Interest in the English Interest or this Change of theirs is only pretended & occasional taking its rise from the scarcity of Indian Goods among the French and so likely to drop on the Publication of a Peace with France; and when You shall be informd of the true and real State and Disposition of these People, You will, without receiving any proposals from them govern Yourselves accordingly.

As to the Shawonese You are to enquire very exactly after their Conduct since the commencement of the War and what lengths they went in favour of Peter Chartier, where he is, & what he has been doing all this time, and be careful that these People acknowledge their fault in plain Terms & promise never to be guilty of any behaviour again that may give such reason to suspect their Fidelity According to the reality of their Submissions You are to regulate what You shall say to them.

With respect to the Indians of the Six Nations.

You

Pennsylvania, 1748

You are hereby Instructed to tell them, exclusive of what shall be proper to be said to them in answer to the Business they come to transact with this Government, that their behaviour during the War has been very acceptable to the Kings Governors, That they will always be received by them in a most affectionate manner, & recommend it to them to cultivate a good understanding with all the Nations on the Borders of this and the Neighbouring Provinces in alliance with them, notwithstanding the probability of an approaching Peace, which You are likewise to mention with the greatest Prudence lest the Cessation of Hostilities should not be followed by a General Peace.

Given in Council under the Hand & the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia this Sixteenth Day of July 1748.

Anthony Palmer
Presid.

Robert Strettell, Abram Taylor

Governor Gooch's Letter in answer to the Council's sent by Express was read in these words

Sir,

June 25th 1748

I Immediately upon reading your Letter of the 6th Instant which I this Day received, I took pen in hand to return You, and the Gentlemen of the Council all due thanks for the Regard You were pleased to shew for our Safety as well as Your own, in communicating to me

so

Pennsylvania 8/48.

so speedy Intelligence of a Sett of Privateers, with Don Pedro at their head. with whom we have been no less alarm'd & pester'd than You, having had several small Vessels taken in the Bay, and within the Mouth of the Capes.

The Express dispatch'd to Captain Norbury in Consequence of Mr. President's Letter, reach'd him the Day before he sail'd and just after he had brought in with him two Privateers, the one from the Havannah with 14 Carriage Guns, and 100 Men; the other from St. Augustine with four Carriage Guns and 10 Swivels and 80 Men; who promis'd me in his Answer to it to go down to Your Capes, and of whom I must therefore suppose You have had long before this the satisfaction of hearing. Captain Wastenson is now also out upon a Cruize, so that it is to be hoped, if neither of them is so fortunate as to meet with Don Pedro, the Enemy will at least be so much terrified as to keep their distance, and not give us so much disturbance by Intercepting our Trade and infesting our Coasts with such audacious Insolence as they have presum'd to do of late.

I am with my best Respects to the Gentlemen of the Council, with great Regard Sir

Your most obed: humble Serv:
Will: Gooch

I should have told You that Capt. Norbury manned & took with him the largest of the two Privateers he had taken; and that I desired You would make my Compliments to Mr. Peters, your worthy Secretary.

348 Pennsylvania 1748

Mr. Joseph Bonsall & Mr. John Davis Commiss.
appointed to Survey that part of the high Road leading
from Philadelphia to New Castle which runs thro' the
County of Chester made their Return which was read
& approv'd and ordered to be Recorded in the Council Book
and the said Road is to be open'd sixty feet wide except in the
Towns of Darby & Chester where the Streets are to retain
their present breadth, of which all Supervisors of the Highways are
to take notice & open the Road in the several Townships thro' which it passes
of the Breadth aforesaid according to the said Return.

Pursuant to two Orders from the Honourable the
President & Council one of the 8th Day of September
1747, the other of the 2d Day of March then next following
referring it to Us the Subscribers to view and lay out by
Course and Distance that part of the Kings high Road
leading from the City of Philadelphia to the Town of
New Castle, which runs thro' the County of Chester We
do humbly Certify and Report to the Honourable the
President & Council that We have viewed and with the
Assistance of William Parsons Surveyor General, we
have as regularly and as near as conveniently could be
to the Courses it now runs Resurveyed that part of the
Kings high Road aforesaid, which Runs thro' the
County of Chester Beginning at the middle of the
Bridge over Cobbs Creek being the Boundary between
Philadelphia and Chester Counties and from thence extending
South seventy degrees West fourty eight perches, North seventy
nine degrees and an half West twenty four perches, North
seventy degrees West one hundred and fifty one perches,
thence South seventy nine degrees West twenty eight perches

to

to a Run of Water thence North seventy four degrees West forty perches to a Stone, twenty foot distanced from the East Corner of George Wood's House, in Darby, thence South sixty one degrees and an half West twelve perches to Darby Creek, and the same Course twenty eight perches more to a post, then South fifteen degrees twenty Minutes West one hundred and thirty one perches to the middle of the old Road, thence South fifty nine degrees West two hundred and twenty six perches to Dwyers Run, one hundred and sixteen perches more to Peels Run and sixty two perches more to a post thence South thirty nine degrees West one hundred and two perches to Jabez Run two hundred and ninety six perches more to another Run of one hundred and one hundred and sixteen perches to Isaac Lewis's House thence South sixty degrees West one hundred and twenty perches to a post thence South seventy one degrees and an half West one hundred and seventy six perches to a post thence South sixty degrees and an half West one hundred and seventy eight perches to a post thence South sixty three degrees and a quarter West two hundred and forty perches to Crum Creek thence South sixty one degrees and an half West one hundred and thirty perches to a post thence South sixty four degrees West twenty eight perches to Ridley Creek Bridge and the same Course fourteen perches more to a post thence South thirty four degrees West one hundred & thirty perches to a post thence South four degrees and an half West fifty six perches to a post thence South eleven degrees and half West fifty six perches to a wild Cherry Tree thence South fifty six degrees and an half West ninety five perches to

Welsh

Welshe Streete in the middle of Ffrye Streete in the Borough of Chester then along Ffrye Streete South sixty two degrees West twenty three perches to market Street thence along Market Street South twenty eight degrees East thirty one perches to the middle of James's Street thence along James's Street South sixty two degrees West thirty eight perches to the Bridge over Chester Creek thence croping the Creek over the Bridge South fifty two degrees and an half West nineteen perches to a post opposite to and thirty foot distant from James Mathers's Smiths Shop thence South sixty eight degrees and an half West seventy six perches to a post thence South seventy six degrees West eighty four perches thence South fifty eight degrees West one hundred and seventy one perches to a black oak Sapling marked thence South seventy two degrees and an half West one hundred fifty two perches to a white oak marked about two perches short of Jacob Romans Line thence South fifty one degrees West ninety one perches thence South sixty four degrees and an half West two hundred and fifteen perches thence South forty six degrees West one hundred and twenty seven perches to the middle of the Bridge over Marcus Hook Creek thence South seventy degrees West one hundred & thirty four perches to the Road leading from Marcus Hook to Concord thence South fifty eight degrees West seventy two perches thence South sixty one degrees West one hundred and twenty two perches to an old Stump about eight beyond Thomas Howell's House thence South sixty two degrees forty minutes West one hundred and thirty perches to New Castle Line about half a perch West from an old marked hickery in the old Road.

Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Bonsall, Samuel Leves, John Davis, Peter Dicks, James Mathers, Thomas Pearson, John Ketchley.

A Letter from the Governor of Carolina was read.

Sir,

South Carolina Charles Town April 9th 1748.

As the safety of this His Majesty's Province depends much on preserving the Friendship of the numerous Nations of Indians that surround Us, I have made it my particular Care more especially since the commencement of the French War to keep them steady in the British Interest, and I have the satisfaction to see that notwithstanding the French Intrigues our good Friends and Allies the Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Creeks & the Chickesaws are all firmly attached to Us, & that the Chactaws who have hitherto been Friends to the French have declared War against them & killed a good number of their Men near the Mississippi. The Chactaw Nation is reckon'd one of the most numerous in America consisting of many thousand fighting Men, I have lately made a Treaty of Peace & Commerce with this Government: But the Catawbas have been some Years harass'd by the French & Northward Indians called Dottooyaws. Tho they are a brave People these constant Wars have thinn'd them.

I must therefore earnestly desire that You will strongly recommend it to the several Indians in Amity with your Government not to come to War against them nor to join the French and their Indians in their Incursions upon these People, as I am inform'd they have done.

This has now become absolutely necessary for a few Days ago a Party of the Dottooyaws have carried off into Slavery some of the Inhabitants of the outparts of this

Province

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Province particularly one Captain Haig, a Gentleman much respected and esteemed, & one Mr. Brown & some others.

I hope you will have the Goodness to cause diligent Search to be made for them in case they should be brought near Your Parts, & that when You have any Exchange of Prisoners with the French Indians, or the Governor of Canada that You will procure the Ransom of these People should it have been their misfortune to have been carried amonget them. I beg Leave to assure You I am with very great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humb: Serv:

The Honoble
Anthony Palmer Esq:

James Glen

Whereupon the Council gave an Additional Instruction to Mr. Weiser in these words,

By the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

To Conrad Weiser Esq: Indian Interpreter

Whereas We have receiv'd a Letter from the Governor of South Carolina a Copy whereof is herewith sent informing Us that in or about the beginning of April last a Party of the Mottoyaws or some of the Northern Indians have carried off into Slavery some of the Inhabitants of the outparts of the Province of South Carolina, particularly one Capt: Haig, a Gentleman much respected and Esteemed, & one

Mr.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Mr. Brown and some others. You are hereby further Instructed when You speak to the Indians at Ohio to mention this affair & to make the strictest enquiry after them. and if you can find out where they are carried to, you are to engage some of the Indians to solicit for their discharge, now there is a Cessation of Hostilities, or if this may not be practicable, you are to desire that they may be well used till an opportunity shall offer of treating with the Governor of Canada about them.

Given in Council under my Hand & the Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the Twenty sixth Day of July 1748.

Anthony Palmer

The President having at the last Council taken the Sentiments of the Board with respect to and answer to Governor Shirley's Letter & having accordingly wrote one which was sent to him at Albany under a Cover to Governor Clinton the same was read in these words

Sir, Philadelphia June 25th 1748.

I have the Honour of Yours of the 11th Instant informing me of Governor Clinton's appointment of an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations at Albany the 10th of the next Month & of your Intention to be there earnestly desiring I would cause Commissioners to be sent from this Government to be present at this Interview.

The Council before whom I laid Your Letter desired me to express their Concern that Your Courier did not come to their

Pennsylvania, 1748

their Resolution time enough to lay this Important Affair before the Assembly which has sat twice since the 16th. May. They have however deliberated whether, notwithstanding their two late Sessions and the Season of the Year, which as the House consists mostly of Farmers requires their presence to do their Country Business, they should not call them to meet a third time, & have concluded not to convene them, for that on former occasions of the like Nature the Assembly have expressly declar'd their Sentiments against engaging the Indians to act offensively with the French, in consequence whereof Governor Thomas found himself oblig'd in his Instructions to the Commissioners which were sent from this Province to join with His Excellency Governor Clinton & the Commissrs. for the Colonies of the Massachusetts & Connecticut to tye up their Hands from urging the Indians to an open declaration of War against the French & that contrary to his own Judgment of its being absolutely necessary for His Majesties Service & the Security of the Northern Provinces; and as the Members of this Assembly are the same Persons & of the same Principles, & have but the other Day absolutely refus'd to be at any expence in defending this Province against the Kings Enemies tho' they were in their River & had like to have burnt New Castle, it is not to be thought that they would alter their Sentiments or enable the Council to send Commissrs. that would be at liberty to act in Concert with Your Excellency on the two points insisted on by your General Court.

The Council had just before the arrival of Your

Letter

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Letter sent an Express to Governor Clinton on Indian Affairs
& expecting the return of their Messenger every Moment they postpon'd
coming to a Resolution upon it, thinking that Governor Clinton
might have receiv'd some Instructions from His Majesty relating
to this Affair & would impart them in his Answer, but his Excell.
takes not the least Notice of this Interview — Only mention
this in order to shew Your Excellency the reason why the return
of the Post did not bring you the Council's answer, which it would
have done had they receiv'd Governor Clinton's favour time enough.

The Council entirely concur in Sentiment with Your
Excellency, & should be extremely glad to appoint some of their
Members to wait on You, but as they stand circumstanc'd they
are firmly of opinion the Comm.rs Laid under such limitations
would do more harm than good — My Age and Infirmities
render such a Journey impracticable for me, or none would be
more pleas'd to have the honour of waiting on You at Albany
than

Sir,

Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
Anthony Palmer

His Excellency
Gov.r Shirley.

Another of pretty much the same Tenor was wrote to
Gov.r Clinton.

"As I have not time to get transcrib'd the Treaty which Col^o Johnson had with those Tribes at Onondago, I have inclos'd the original he sent me, and if you think it expedient to take a Copy thereof I must desire You'll return the Original by the first opportunity, as I shall have occasion for it soon at Albany.

"I am glad the Information you sent me touching the Enemy is contradicted by the last Express, and I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr"

The Secretary was order'd to take a Copy of Col^o Johnson's Report of his proceedings at Onondago, & to send it with a Copy of Mr. Clinton's Letter to Mr. Weiser for the satisfaction of the Indians.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 16th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr. President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A letter from Mr. Weiser and another from Mr. Croghan were read, whereby it appear'd that the Ohio Indians were on their Road near the town of Lancaster and cou'd not be beat out of a Notion they had entertain'd of this City's being sickly, but desir'd the Council wou'd be pleas'd to give them the Meeting at Lancaster.

The Council after taking up a long time in deliberating upon the Request at last agreed to accede to it, & Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hopkinson, & Mr. Logan, were appinted Commissioners to treat with these Indians at Lancaster, and the Secretary was order'd to prepare a Commiss^n and a Sett of Instructions from the heads now deliver'd to him, to be Sign'd in the Afternoon.

P. M.

Present as before.

The Commission & Instructions were agreed upon & sign'd in

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P. M.

Present as before.

The Commission & Instructions were agreed upon & sign'd in

Council, & a Warrant issued to the Keeper of the Great Seal to affix the same to the said Commission:

"*George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To our Trusty and well beloved Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, & William Logan, Esqrs., and to every of them, Greeting:*

"*Whereas*, some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians living on the Waters of Ohio, a Branch of the Mississippi, in Amity & Alliance with Us, have signified to our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania that the Twightwees, a considerable Nation of Indians residing on the Borders of Lake Erie, and late in the Interest of the French King, are now earnestly desirous to enter into the Alliance & Friendship of Us and our Subjects; and for that end that several Cheifs and Deputies have been sent from the said Twightwees Nation, and are now waiting at Lancaster with divers Cheifs of the said Six Nations, in order to enter into a Treaty of Alliance & Friendship with Us and our Subjects; And also, that several Cheifs & Deputies from the Shawonese Nation of Indians at Allegheny are now likewise waiting at Lancaster in order to renew the League of Amity subsisting between Us & that Nation: Know ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities, and Circumspection, We have thought fit to Nominate & Appoint You the said Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, & William Logan, & every of you, our Commissioners on behalf of our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to treat with the said Indians now at Lancaster, or with their or any or every of their Cheifs or Delegates, & with them to renew, ratify, & confirm the League of Amity subsisting between our said Province of Pennsylvania and the said United Nations of Indians, or between us and the said Shawonese Nation of Indians, & likewise to enter & compleat such Treaty of Alliance with the said Twightwee Nation; And further to do, act, transact, & finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid all and every other Matter and thing whatsoever necessary, touching or in anywise concerning the Premisses as fully and amply to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or cou'd do being Personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming and holding for firm and effectual whatsoever you, the said Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, and William Logan, or any of You, shall lawfully do in and about the Premisses. In Testimoney whereof We have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Anthony Palmer, Esqr., President, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, and Robert Strettell, Esqrs, Members of our Council for our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid at Philadelphia, the sixteenth Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand

seven hundred and forty-eight, and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

"ANTHONY PALMER, Presid^{t}
"ROBERT STRETTELL,
"ABRAM TAYLOR,
"SAM. HASELL,
"THOM. LAWRENCE.

"*By the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"*Instructions to Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, & William Logan, Esqrs., Commiss^{rs} to treat with certain Indians now at Lancaster*

"*Whereas*, by a Commission from His Majesty bearing date herewith, You are hereby instructed to enquire into the Temper and Number of the Twightwees, one of the said Nations, whether they are really and sincerely come off from the French & heartily in the English Interest, or this Change of their's is only pretended & occasional, taking its rise from the scarcity of Indian Goods among the French, and so likely to drop on the Publication of a Peace with France; and when you shall be inform'd of the true and real State and Disposition of these People You will in your receiving any proposals from them govern Yourselves accordingly.

"As to the Shawonese, You are to enquire very exactly after their Conduct since the commencement of the War, and what lengths they went in favour of Peter Chartier, where he is, & what he has been doing all this time, and be careful that these People acknowledge their fault in plain Terms, & promise never to be guilty of any behaviour again that may give such reason to suspect their fidelity, & according to the reality of their Submissions You are to regulate what You shall say to them.

"With respect to the Indians of the Six Nations, You are hereby Instructed to tell them, exclusive of what shall be proper to be said to them in answer to the Business they come to transact with this Government, that their behaviour during the War has been very acceptable to the King's Governors, & that they will always be receiv'd by them in a most affectionate manner, & recommend it to them to cultivate a good understanding with all the Nations on the Borders of this and the Neighbouring Provinces in alliance with them, notwithstanding the probability of an approaching Peace, which You are likewise to mention with the greatest prudence lest the Cessation of Hostilities shou'd not be followed by a General Peace.

"Given in Council under our Hands & the Lesser Seal of the said Province of Philadelphia, this Sixteenth Day of July, 1748.

"ANTHONY PALMER, Presid^{t}
"ROBERT STRETTELL,
"ABRAM TAYLOR.

Governor Gooch's Letter in answer to the Council's sent by Express was read in these words:

"June 25th, 1748.

"Sir:

"I immediately upon reading your Letter of the 17th Instant, which I this Day received, I took my Pen in hand to return You and the Gentlemen of the Council all due thanks for the Regard You were pleased to shew for our Safety as well as Your own, in communicating to me so speedy Intelligence of a Sett of Privateers, with Don Pedro at their head, with whom we have been no less alarm'd & pester'd than You, having had several small Vessels taken in the Bay and within the Mouth of the Capes.

"My Express dispatch'd to Captain Norbury in Consequence of Mr. President's Letter, reach'd him the Day before he sail'd, and just after he had brought in with him two Privateers, the one from the Havannah with 14 Carriage Guns and 100 Men, the other from St. Augustine with four Carriage Guns and 10 Swivels and 40 Men, who promis'd me in his Answer to it to go down to your Capes, and of whom I must therefore suppose You have had long before this the satisfaction of hearing. Captain Masterson is now also out upon a Cruize, so that it is to be hoped if neither of them is so fortunate as to meet with Don Pedro, the Enemy will at least be so much terrified as to keep their distance, and not give us so much disturbance by Intercepting our Trade and infesting our Coasts with such audacious Insolence as they have presum'd to do of late.

"I am, with my best Respects to the Gentlemen of the Council, with great Regard,

"Sir, Your most obed^{t}. humb. Servt.

"WILL. GOOCH.

I should have told You that Captn Norbury manned & took with him the largest of the two Privateers he had taken; and that I desired You would make my Compliments to Mr. Peters, your worthy Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Bonsall & Mr. John Davis, Commiss^{rs} appointed to Survey that part of the high Road leading from Philadelphia to New Castle which runs thro' the County of Chester, made their Return, which was read, approved, and confirmed, and order'd to be recorded in the Council Book; and the said Road is to be open'd sixty feet wide, except in the Towns of Darby & Chester, where the Streets are to retain their present breadth, of which all Supervisors of the Highways are to take notice, & open the Road in the several Townships thro' which it passes of the width aforesaid, agreeable to the said Return.

Pursuant to two Orders from the Honourable the President & Council, one of the 8th Day of September, 1747, the other of the

2d Day of March then next following, referring it to Us, the Subscribers, to view and lay out by Course and Distance that part of the King's high Road leading from the City of Philadelphia to the Town of New Castle which runs thro' the County of Chester, We do humbly Certify and Report to the Honourable the President & Council, that We have viewed, and with the Assistance of William Parsons, Surveyor General, we have as regularly and as near as conveniently cou'd be to the Courses it now runs, Resurvey'd that part of the King's high Road aforesaid which Runs thro' the County of Chester, Beginning at the middle of the Bridge over Cobb's Creek, being the Boundary between Philadelphia and Chester Counties, and from thence extending South seventy degrees West twenty-eight perches, North seventy-nine degree and an half West twenty-four perches, North seventy degrees West one hundred and fifty-one perches, thence South seventy-nine degrees West twenty-eight perches to a Run of Water, thence North seventy-four degrees West forty perches to a Stone twenty foot distance from the East Corner of George Woods' House in Darby, thence South sixty-one degrees and an half West twelve perches to Darby Creek, and the same Course twenty-eight perches more to a post, then South fifteen degrees twenty Minutes West one hundred and thirty-one perches to the middle of the old Road, thence South fifty-nine degrees West two hundred and twenty-six perches to Dwyer Run, one hundred and sixteen perches more to Deel's Run, and sixty-two perches more to a post, thence South thirty-nine degrees West one hundred and two perches to Talnell Run, two hundred and ninety-six perches more to another Run, & one hundred and one hundred and sixteen perches to Isaac Gleeve's House, thence South sixty degrees West one hundred and twenty perches to a post, thence South seventy-one degrees and an half West one hundred and seventy-six perches to a post, thence South sixty degrees and an half West one hundred and seventy-eight perches to a post, thence South sixty-three degrees and a quarter West two hundred and forty perches to Crum Creek, thence South sixty-one degrees and an half West one hundred and thirty perches to a post, thence South sixty-four degrees West twenty-eight perches to Ridley Creek Bridge, and the same Course fourteen perches more to a post, thence South thirty-four degrees West one hundred & thirty perches to a post, thence South four degrees and an half West fifty-six perches to a post, thence South eleven degrees & an half west fifty-six perches to a wild Cherry Tree, thence South fifty-six degrees and an half West ninety-five perches to Welsh Street, in the middle of Free Street, in the Borough of Chester, then along Free Street South sixty-two degrees West twenty-three perches to Market Street, thence along Market Street South twenty eight degrees East thirty-one perches to the middle of James' Street, thence along James' Street South sixty-two degrees West thirty-eight perches to the Bridge over Chester

Creek, thence crossing the Creek over the Bridge South fifty-two degrees and an half West nineteen perches to a post opposite to and thirty foot distant from James Mathers' Smith Shop, thence South sixty-eight degrees and an half West seventy-six perches to a post, thence South seventy-six degrees West eighty-four perches, thence South fifty-eight degrees West one hundred and seventy-one perches to a black oak Sapling, marked, thence South seventy-two degrees and an half West one hundred & fifty-two perches to a white oak, marked, about two perches short of Jacob Roman's Line, thence South fifty-one degrees West ninety-one perches, thence South sixty-four degrees and an half West two hundred and fifteen perches, thence South forty-six degrees West one hundred and twenty-seven perches to the middle of the Bridge over Marcus Hook Creek, thence South seventy degrees West one hundred & thirty-four perches to the Road leading from Marcus Hook to Concord, thence South fifty-eight degrees West seventy-two perches, thence South sixty-one degrees West one hundred and twenty-two perches to an old Stump about eight beyond Thomas Howell's House, thence South sixty-two degrees forty minutes West one hundred and thirty perches to New Castle Line, about half a perch West from an old marked hickery in the old Road.

CALEB COWPLAND,
JOSEPH BONSALL,
SAMUEL LEVIS,
JOHN DAVIS,
PETER DICKS,
JAMES MATHERS,
THOMAS PEARSON,
JOHN SKETCHLEY.

A Letter from the Governor of Carolina was read:

"South Carolina, Charles Town, April 9th, 1748.

"Sir:

"As the safety of this His Majesty's Province depends much on preserving the Friendship of the numerous Nations of Indians that surround Us, I have made it my particular Care, more especially since the commencement of the French War, to keep them steady in the British Interest; and I have the satisfaction to see that notwithstanding the French Intrigues our good Friends and Allies the Catawbas, the Cherokees, the Creeks, & the Chickesaws, are all firmly attach'd to Us, & that the Chactaws, who have hitherto been Friends to the French, have declared War against them & Killed a good number of their Men near the Mississippi. The Chactaw Nation is reckon'd one of the most numerous in America, consisting of many thousand fighting Men, & have lately made a Treaty of Peace & Commerce with this Government. But the Catawbas have been some Years harass'd by the French & Northward In-

dians called Nottooyaws, & tho' they are a brave People these constant Wars have thinn'd them.

"I must, therefore, earnestly desire that You will strongly recommend it to the several Indians in Amity with your Government not to come to War against them, nor to join the French and their Indians in their Incursions upon these People, as I am inform'd they have done.

"This has now become absolutely necessary, for a few Days ago a Party of the Nottooyahs have carried off into Slavery some of the Inhabitants of the out parts of this Province, particularly one Captain Haig, a Gentleman much respected and esteemed, & one Mr. Brown & some others.

"I hope you will have the Goodness to cause diligent Search to be made for them in case they shou'd be brought near Your Parts, & that when you have any Exchange of Prisoners with the French Indians or the Governor of Canada, that you will procure the Ransom of these People shou'd it have been their misfortune to have been carried amongst them.

"I beg leave to assure You I am,

"With very great respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient humb. Servt.,

"JAMES GLEN.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr."

Whereupon the Council gave an additional Instruction to Mr. Weiser in these words:

"*By the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"To CONRAD WEISER, Esqr., Indian Interpreter.

"*Whereas*, We have receiv'd a Letter from the Governor of South Carolina, a Copy whereof is herewith sent, informing Us that in or about the beginning of April last, a party of the Nattooyaws or some of the Northern Indians have carried off into Slavery some of the Inhabitants of the out parts of the Province of South Carolina, particularly one Captn. Haig, a Gentleman much respected & Esteemed, & one Mr. Brown and some others. You are hereby further Instructed, when you speak to the Indians at Ohio to mention this Affair, & to make the strictest enquiry after them; and if you can find out where they are carried to, you are to engage some of the Indians to sollicit for their discharge, now there is a Cessation of Hostilities, or if this may not be practicable you are to desire that they may be well used till an opportunity shall offer of treating with the Governor of Canada about them.

"Given in Council under my Hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Twenty-sixth day of July, 1748.

"ANTHONY PALMER."

The President having at the last Council taken the Sentiments of the Board with respect to an answer to Governor Shirley's Letter, & having accordingly wrote one, which was sent to him at Albany under a Cover to Governor Clinton, the same was read in these words:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1748.

"Sir:

"I have the Honour of Your's of the 11th Instant, informing me of Governor Clinton's appointment of an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations at Albany the 10th of the next Month, & of your Intention to be there, earnestly desiring I wou'd cause Commissioners to be sent from this Government to be present at this Interview.

"The Council, before whom I laid Your Letter, desire me to express their Concern that Your Court did not come to their Resolution time enough to lay this Important Affair before the Assembly, which has sat twice since the 16th May. They have, however, deliberated whether, notwithstanding their two late Sessions and the Season of the Year which, as the House consists mostly of Farmers, requires their presence to do their Country Business, they shou'd not call them to meet a third time, & have concluded not to convene them, for that on former occasions of the like Nature the Assembly have expressly declar'd their Sentiments against engaging the Indians to act offensively with the French, in consequence whereof Governor Thomas found himself oblig'd in his Instructions to the Commissioners which were sent from this Province to join with His Excellency Governor Clinton & the Commiss^{rs} for the Colonies of the Massachusetts & Connecticut to tye up their Hands from urging the Indians to an open declaration of War against the French, & that contrary to his own Judgment of its being absolutely necessary for His Majestie's Service & the Security of the Northern Provinces, and as the Members of this Assembly are the same Persons & of the same Principles, & have but the other Day absolutely refus'd to be at any expence in defending the Province against the King's Enemies, tho' they were in their River & had like to have burnt New Castle, it is not to thought that they would alter their Sentiments or enable the Council to send Commiss^{rs} that would be at liberty to act in Concert with Your Excellency on the two points insisted on by your General Court.

"The Council had just before the arrival of Your Letter sent an Express to Governor Clinton on Indian Affairs, & expecting the return of their Messenger every Moment they postponed coming to a Resolution upon it, thinking that Governor Clinton might have receiv'd some Instructions from His Majesty relating to this Affair and would impart them in his Answer, but his Excell^{cy} takes not the least Notice of this Interview. I only mention this in order to shew Your Excellency the reason why the return of the Post did

not bring you the Council's answer, which it wou'd have done had they received Governor Clinton's favour time enough.

"The Council entirely concur in Sentiment with Your Excellency, & shou'd be extremely glad to appoint some of their Members to wait on You, but as they stand circumstanc'd they are firmly of opinion the Commiss^{n} laid under such limitations would do more harm than good. My Age and Infirmities render such a Journey impracticable for me, or none wou'd be more pleas'd to have the honour of waiting on You at Albany than,

"Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"His Excellency Govr SHIRLEY."

Another of pretty much the same Tenor was wrote to Govr Clinton.

At a Council held at Philada. 26th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esq., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read & approv'd.

The Commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians at Lancaster made their report in writing, which was read and approv'd, & is as follows:

"*To the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"We, the Subscribers, having been Honour'd with a Commiss^{n}, authorizing us to hold a Treaty with some of the Six Nations, Twightwees, and others at Lancaster, do make the following Report of our Proceedings therein:

"We hope what we have done will be of Service to the Province and to Your Satisfaction. We are

"Honourable Gentlemen,

"Your most obed^{t} humb. Servants,

"BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER,
"JOSEPH TURNER,
"THOMAS HOPKINSON,
"WILLIAM LOGAN."

A TREATY

At the Court House in Lancaster, Tuesday, July 19th, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Magistrates and Inhabitants of Lancaster County, Fifty-five Indians of several Nations, viz.: Of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Nanticokes, and Twightwees.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter for the Six Nations.

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter for the Shawonese & Twightwees.

A Proclamation was made for Silence, and then a Commission in His Majesty's Name, under the Great Seal of the Province, was read, constituting the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, and William Logan, Esquires, Commissioners to treat with these Indians, & the Interpreter was order'd to tell them the purport thereof & to bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren.

The Commissioners having been informed that Scarrowyady, a Chief of the Oneido Nation, living at Ohio, was appointed Speaker for the Indians, but was so much hurt by a fall that he was unable to attend, order'd the Interpreter to tell them that they condoled with them on this unfortunate accident, but hoped that as what they came to transact was of a Public Nature and well known to them, all this wou'd occasion no delay, As the Government had shewn them great Indulgence in granting them a Council at Lancaster, so far from the usual Place of Business, and in so hot a Season, it was expected they wou'd not detain the Commiss^rs but deliver what they had to say to-morrow morning at ten o'Clock, and further to desire they wou'd use no manner of Reserve, but open their Hearts freely and fully, the Commissioners promising to treat them with the same freedom and Plainness.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Wednesday, July 20th, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as yesterday.

The Interpreter informed the Commissioners that Scarrowyady still continuing ill and unable to attend, had deputed Andrew Mon-

tour to deliver his Speech, which the Indians desir'd might be received on their behalf, the substance thereof having been deliberated upon and settled by them in Council.

The Commissioners saying they had no objection to this, Andrew Montour said he was now going to speak for the Indians of the Six Nations living at Ohio.

"Brethren, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and all the Governors of the great King of England over the Seas:

"You have often sent pressing Messages to the Council Fire at Onondago to engage in your Interest as many of their Allies as they cou'd influence; These Messages they have transmitted to us desiring we would take all opportunities of complying with your request, in consequence whereof we have now the pleasure to present to You some of the Cheifs of the Twightwee Nation, a large and powerful Tribe living on Ouebach, a great River running into Ohio, who come as Deputies sent by the whole Nation, with a Request that You would be pleased to admit them into your Amity. We join with them in the Petition—take their Hands, and let them, together with ours, be lock'd close in yours, and there held fast. We have opened unto You the occasion of our Visit, and to make it acceptable we lay down this String of Wampum.

"Brethren, Onas, and all the King of England's Governors:

"It will be necessary to lay before You what has pass'd between the Twightwees and us previous to our coming here, that You may be sensible of our Zeal for your Service, and of the ardent desire of that Nation to enter into Your Alliance.

"Last Fall they sent a Message address'd to all the Tribes of Indians at Ohio & elsewhere in Amity with the English, which was deliver'd to the Shawonese as living nearest to them, and by them communicated to Us, to this Effect.

"'Brethren:

"'We, the Twightwees, are desirous to enter into the chain of Friendship with the English; and as You are the next to Us of the Indians in their Alliance, we entreat You to signify this our Desire to the other Indians, and that You and they will open us a Council Road to the English Governments. Make it so clear and open for Us that neither we nor our Wives or Children may hurt their feet against any Log or Stump; and when once You have cleared a Road for Us we assure you we will keep it so, and it shall not be in the power of Onontio to block up or obstruct the passage. We further desire of You that when you have cleared a Council Road for us to the English, you and the other Indians will join your Interest to recommend us in the most effectual manner to them to be admitted into their Chain.' Upon receipt of this Message from the Twightwees the following answer was sent them:

"'Brethren, the Twightwees:

"'We received your String of Wampum expressing your desire to enter into Friendship with our Brethren, the English, and praying our Assistance to obtain this for you. We are glad you are in this Disposition, and wou'd, by all means, encourage you in it; but we are afraid lest you shou'd have taken this Resolution too hastily. Are you proof against the sollicitations that the Governor of Canada and his People will certainly use to engage your adherence to him? Can you withstand his Resentment? Consider this well, lest when we shall have recommended you to our Brethren the English, you shou'd prove unsteady, and so we shou'd lose their Esteem. Take, therefore, we urge you, time to consider & let us know your mind, & we will give you all the assistance in our Power.'

"The Twightwees having received this answer, sent in the Spring a second Message address'd to all the Indians on Ohio in alliance with the English, to this purport:

"'Brethren:

"'Our Message in the Fall was not sent rashly or unadvisedly. We thought many Nights & Days of this Affair. We weighed every thing well relating thereto before we took the Resolution of seeking the Friendship of the English, and we now repeat to you our Assurances that this Request does not come from the Mouth only; no, it comes from the heart, and is what we ardently wish to accomplish, and that we may not fail of Success we desire your assistance and that of all the Indians in the English Chain to help us to obtain this favour, and particularly we desire some of you will go along with us and present us to Onas.'

"Brethren:

"We have now faithfully related what passed between the Twightwees and us. We deliver over to You the strings of Wampum which we received with their Messages. Their Nation has sent thirty Beaver Skins, which we desire you would accept, & now be pleased to hear what their Deputies have to say."

Here were laid down two strings of Wampum and 30 Beaver Skins.

Then Andrew Montour acquainted the Commissioners that he was now going to be the Mouth of the Twightwee Deputies.

"Brethren:

"We present to You the Calumet Pipe, and pray we may be admitted to become a Link in your Chain of Friendship, & give you the strongest assurances if this favour be granted to us that we will keep it bright as long as the Rivers run."

Here the Deputies laid down a Calumet Pipe with a long stem curiously wrought, & wrapp'd round with Wampum of several

Colours, & fill'd with Tobacco, which was smoked by the Commissioners & the Indians according to Custom.

"Brethen:

"We, the Deputies of the Twightwees, have it in Charge further to tell you that our Nation received a Calumet Pipe from some of the Allies, consisting of twelve Towns or Nations, with a Message to this Effect: That they had a Report among them that we intended to sollicit the English to be received into their Friendship and Alliance. That if such Report was true they desired us to acquaint them with our Success, that they might apply for the same favour, which they earnestly desire, and said they would wait a Day & a Night for an answer."*

Then the Deputies offer'd another Pipe to the Commissioners, not to keep, but that they might speak to it and return it with their answer.

Andrew Montour said he was now going to resume the Speech of the Six Nations at Ohio.

"Brethren:

"You have now heard the Twightwees speak for themselves. We heartily join with them in their Petition. They are numerous, and tho' poor yet they are worthy of your Friendship, and as such we most heartily recommend them to you by this bundle of Skins."

Here they laid down a bundle of Skins.

"Brethren:

"We beg leave before we conclude to become Intercessors for the Shawonese, who have given you just Cause of Complaint. They have told us that the Governor of Pennsylvania sent a Letter some Years ago requiring them to come down, but being conscious they had acted wrong, they had delayed hitherto to do it, & have taken this opportunity of our coming to make use of us, desiring us to ask that for them which they dare not ask for themselves; that is, that they may be received again into favour, they having owned their fault, and given us the strongest assurances of their better behaviour for the future. Forgive us, therefore, if we entreat you wou'd be pleas'd to drop your resentment, and however they have behav'd hitherto, we hope a sense of your goodness will prevail with them to become good & faithful Allies for the future."

Gave a String of Wampum.

Andrew Montour informing the Commissioners he had delivered all that was given him in Charge to say at present, the Indians withdrew.

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*N. B.—A Day & a Night in the Indian Language signifies a Year.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Lancaster the 21st July, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Secretary having settled the Minutes of yesterday, the same were taken into Consideration, & that part thereof which relates to the Shawonese not giving the Commissioners satisfaction, Mr. Weiser was sent to Scarrowyady to consult with him thereupon, who returned & inform'd the Board that according to order he had consulted with Scarrowyady, and he in the presence of Andrew Montour deliver'd himself as follows:

"Neucheconno, Kekewatcheky, Sonatziowanah, and Sequeheton, Chiefs of the Shawonese now left at Allegheny, met in Council and address'd themselves to the Delawares and to the Six Nations on Ohio in the following manner:

"'Grand Fathers and Brethren—

"'We the Shawonese have been misled, & have carried on a private Correspondence with the French without letting you or our Brethren the English know of it. We travell'd secretly through the Bushes to Canada, and the French promis'd us great Things, but we find ourselves deceived. We are sorry that we had any thing to do with them. We now find that we cou'd not see, altho' the Sun did shine. We earnestly desire you wou'd intercede with our Brethren the English for us who are left at Ohio, that we may be permitted to be restored to the Chain of Friendship and be looked upon as heretofore the same Flesh with them.' Thus far the Shawanese.*

"Whereupon the Indians of the Six Nations & the Delawares having received these assurances of their Concern for their past behaviour, undertook to become their Intercessors, and have brought along with them three of the principal Shawonese to make their Submissions in Person.

* Some of the Shawonese were seduc'd by Peter Chartier, a noted Indian Trader and Inhabitant of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the French War, & remov'd from their Towns to be nearer to the French Settlements on the Mississippi. Some time after several of these Deserters return'd, of which Neucheconno & his Party were some; these, it seems, together with Kekewatcheky, the old Shawonese King, and his Friends, who had withstood the sollicitations of Chartier, join'd together & apply'd in this submissive manner to Scarrowyady.

A

TREATY

HELD BY

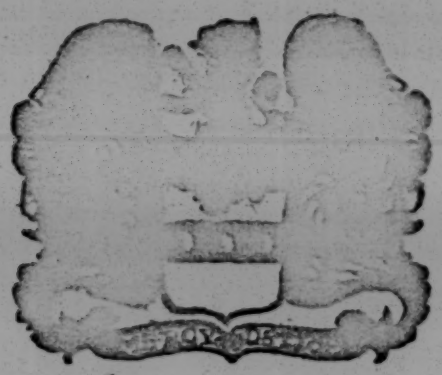
COMMISSIONERS,

MEMBERS of the COUNCIL of the

PROVINCE of *PENNSYLVANIA*,

At the TOWN of *LANCASTER*,

With some CHIEFS of the *SIX NATIONS* at *OHIO*, and others, for the Admission of the TWIGHTWEE NATION into the Alliance of his MAJESTY, *&c.* in the Month of *July*, 1748.



PHILADELPHIA:
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A TREATY, &c.

At the Court-House *in* Lancaſter, Tueſday, July 19. 1748.

PRESENT,

Benjamin Shoemaker, *Joſeph Turner*; *Thomas Hopkinſon*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

The Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of Lancaſter *County*, *Fifty-five* Indians *of ſeveral Nations*, viz. *of the* Six Nations, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Nanticokes, *and* Twightwees; Conrad Weiſer, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the* Six Nation Indians; *Mr.* Andrew Montour, *Interpreter for the* Shawoneſe *and* Twightwees.

A PROCLAMATION was made for Silence, and then a Commiſſion, in His Majeſty's Name, under the Great Seal of the Province, was read, conſtituting the honourable *Benjamin Shoemaker*, *Joſeph Turner*, *Thomas Hopkinſon*, and *William Logan*, Eſquires, Commiſſioners to treat with theſe *Indians*; and the Interpreter was order'd to tell them the Purport thereof, and to bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren.

The Commiſſioners having been informed that *Scarrowyady*, a Chief of the *Oneido* Nation, living at *Ohio*, was appointed Speaker for the *Indians*, but was ſo much hurt by a Fall, that he was unable to attend; order'd the Interpreter to tell them, that they condoled with them on this unfortunate Accident, but hoped, as what they came to tranſact was of a publick Nature, and well known to them all, this would occaſion no Delay. As the Government had ſhewn them great Indulgence, in granting them a Council at *Lancaſter*, ſo far from the uſual Place of Buſineſs, and in ſo hot a Seaſon, it was expected they would not detain the Commiſſioners, but deliver what they had to ſay Tomorrow Morning at Ten o' Clock; and further, to deſire they would uſe no Manner of Reſerve, but open their Hearts freely and fully, the Commiſſioners promiſing to treat them with the ſame Freedom and Plainneſs.

At the Court-house *at* Lancaſter, Wedneſday, July 20. 1748.

P R E S E N T,

Benjamin Shoemaker, *Joſeph Turner*, *Thomas Hopkinſon*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

The Magiſtrates, and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaſter *County*,

The ſame Indians *as Yeſterday.*

THE Interpreter inform'd the Commiſſioners, that *Scarrowyady* ſtill continuing ill, and unable to attend, had deputed *Andrew Montour* to deliver his Speech, which the *Indians* deſir'd might be receiv'd on their Behalf, the Subſtance thereof having been deliberated upon, and ſettled by them in Council.

The Commiſſioners ſaying they had no Objection to this, *Andrew Montour* ſaid he was now going to ſpeak for the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, living at *Obio*.

Brethren, the Governor of Pennſylvania, *and all the Governors of the great King of* England, *over the Seas*;

The six nations request the twightwee nation to be taken into alliance with the English as they have taken them they live on Ouabache a great River running into the Ohio

You have often ſent preſſing Meſſages to the Council Fire at *Onondago*, to engage in your Intereſt as many of their Allies as they could influence: Theſe Meſſages they have tranſmitted to us, deſiring we would take all Opportunities of complying with your Requeſt; in Conſequence whereof we have now the Pleaſure to preſent to you ſome of the Chiefs of the *Twightwee* Nation, a large and powerful Tribe, living on *Ouabache*, a great River running into *Obio*, who come as Deputies ſent by the whole Nation, with a Requeſt that you would be pleaſed to admit them into your Amity. We join with them in the Petition; take their Hands, and let them, together with ours, be lock'd cloſe in yours, and there held faſt: We have opened unto you the Occaſion of our Viſit; and to make it acceptable, we lay down this String of Wampum.

Brethren, Onas, *and all the King of* England's *Governors*,

It will be neceſſary to lay before you what has paſſed between the *Twightwees* and us, previous to our coming here, that you may be ſenſible of our Zeal for your Service, and of the ardent Deſire of that Nation to enter into your Alliance.

Laſt Fall they ſent a Meſſage addreſſed to all the Tribes of *Indians* at *Obio* and elſewhere, in Amity with the *Engliſh*, which was delivered to the *Shawoneſe*, as living the neareſt to them, and by them communicated to us to this Effect.

Brethren,

" We, the *Twightwees*, are deſirous to enter into the Chain of Friendſhip
" with the *Engliſh*; and as you are the next to us of the *Indians* in their Al-
" liance, we entreat you to ſignify this our Deſire to the other *Indians*, and

" that you and they will open us a Council Road to the *Engliſh* Govern-
" ments: Make it ſo open and clear for us, that neither we, nor our
" Wives or Children, may hurt their Feet againſt any Log or Stump; and
" when once you have cleared a Road for us, we aſſure you we will keep it
" ſo, and it ſhall not be in the Power of *Onontio* to block up or obſtruct the
" Paſſage. We further deſire of you, that when you have cleared a Council
" Road for us to the *Engliſh*, you, and the other *Indians*, will join your In-
" tereſt to recommend us in the moſt effectual Manner to them to be admit-
" ted into their Chain." Upon receipt of this Meſſage from the *Twightwees*, the following Anſwer was ſent them.

Brethren, the Twightwees,

" We received your String of Wampum expreſſing your Deſire to enter in-
" to Friendſhip with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, and praying our Aſſiſtance
" to obtain this for you. We are glad you are in this Diſpoſition, and wou'd
" by all Means encourage you in it; but we are afraid leſt you ſhould have
" taken this Reſolution too haſtily. Are you Proof againſt the Solicitations
" that the Governor of *Canada* and his People will certainly uſe to engage
" your Adherence to him? Can you withſtand his Reſentment? Conſider
" this well, leſt when we ſhall have recommended you to our Brethren the
" *Engliſh*, you ſhou'd prove unſteady, and ſo we ſhou'd loſe their Eſteem.
" Take, therefore, we urge you, Time to conſider, and let us know your
" Mind, and we will give you all the Aſſiſtance in our Power."

The *Twightwees* having received this Anſwer, ſent in the Spring a ſecond Meſſage, addreſſed to all the *Indians* on *Obio* in Alliance with the *Engliſh*, to this purport:

Brethren,

" Our Meſſage in the Fall was not ſent raſhly or unadviſedly. We
" thought many Nights and Days of this Affair. We weighed every Thing
" well relating thereto before we took the Reſolution of ſeeking the Friend-
" ſhip of the *Engliſh*, and we now repeat to you our Aſſurances, that this
" Requeſt does not come from the Mouth only; no, it comes from the Heart,
" and is what we ardently wiſh to accompliſh; and that we may not fail of
" Succeſs, we deſire your Aſſiſtance, and that of all the *Indians* in the
" *Engliſh* Chain, to help us to obtain this Favour; and particularly we de-
" ſire ſome of you will go along with us, and preſent us to *Onas*."

Brethren,

We have now faithfuly related what paſſed between the *Twightwees* and us. We deliver over to you the Strings of Wampum which we received with their Meſſages. Their Nation has ſent thirty Beaver Skins, which we deſire you would accept; and now be pleaſed to hear what their Deputies have to ſay.

Here were laid down two Strings of Wampum, and 30 Beaver Skins.

Then *Andrew Montour* acquainted the Commiſſioners, that he was now going to be the Mouth of the *Twightwee* Deputies.

Bretbren,

We preſent to you the Calumet Pipe, and pray we may be admitted to become a Link in your Chain of Friendſhip, and give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſu-

rances,

They present the Calumet pipe upon being admitted into alliance which was smoked both by the English & the Indians

rances, if this Favour be granted to us, that we will keep it bright as long as the Rivers run.

Here the Deputies laid down a Calumet Pipe, with a long Stem, curiously wrought, and wrapp'd round with Wampum of several Colours; and fill'd with Tobacco, which was smoked by the Commissioners and the Indians *according to Custom.*

Brethren,

We the Deputies of the *Twightwees*, have it in Charge further to tell you, that our Nation received a Calumet Pipe from some of the Allies, consisting of twelve Towns or Nations, with a Message to this Effect: That they had a Report among them that we intended to solicit the *English* to be received into their Friendship and Alliance: That if such Report was true, they desired us to acquaint them with our Success, that they might apply for the same Favour, which they earnestly desire, and said they would wait a Day and a Night for an Answer.‡ Then the Deputies offered another Pipe to the Commissioners, not to keep, but that they might speak to it, and return it, with their Answer.

twelve other nations the allies of the twightwees wish to become allies also. —

Andrew Montour said he was now going to resume the Speech of the *Six Nation Indians* at *Ohio*.

Brethren,

You have now heard the *Twightwees* speak for themselves. We heartily join with them in their Petition. They are numerous, and, tho' poor, yet they are worthy of your Friendship, and, as such we most heartily recommend them to you by this Bundle of Skins.

Here they laid down a Bundle of Deer Skins.

Brethren,

We beg Leave before we conclude to become Intercessors for the *Shawonese*, who have given you just Cause of Complaint. They have told us, that the Governor of *Pennsylvania* sent them a Letter some Years ago, requiring them to come down; but being conscious they had acted wrong, they had delay'd hitherto to do it; and have taken this Opportunity of our coming, to make use of us; desiring us to ask that for them which they dare not ask for themselves; that is, That they may be receiv'd again into Favour, they having owned their Fault, and given us the strongest Assurances of their better Behaviour for the future. Forgive us, therefore, if we entreat you wou'd be pleas'd to drop your Resentment; and however they have behav'd hitherto, we hope a Sense of your Goodness will prevail with them to become good and faithful Allies for the future.

Indians intercede for the Shawnese

Gave a String of Wampum.

Andrew Montour informing the Commissioners he had delivered all that was given him in Charge to say at present, the *Indians* withdrew.

At

‡ *N. B.* A Day and a Night in the *Indian* Language signifies a whole Year.

At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners held at Lancaſter, *the 21ſt* July, 1748.

PRESENT,

Benjamin Shoemaker, *Joſeph Turner*, *Thomas Hopkinſon*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

THE Secretary having ſettled the Minutes of Yeſterday, the ſame were taken into Conſideration, and that Part thereof which relates to the *Shawoneſe* not giving the Commiſſioners Satisfaction, Mr. *Weiſer* was ſent to *Scarrowyady* to conſult with him thereupon; who return'd, and inform'd the Board, that according to Order he had conſulted with *Scarrowyady*, and he, in the Preſence of *Andrew Montour*, deliver'd himſelf as follows:

"*Neucheconno*, *Kekewatcheky*, *Sonatziowanah*, and *Sequeheton*, Chiefs of "the *Shawoneſe*, now left at *Allegheny*, met in Council, and addreſs'd them- "ſelves to the *Delawares*, and to the *Six Nations* on *Ohio*, in the following "Manner:

Grand Fathers and *Brethren*,

"We the *Shawoneſe* have been miſled, and have carried on a private Cor- "reſpondence with the *French*, without letting you, or our Brethren, the *En-* "*gliſh*, know of it. We travell'd ſecretly thro' the Buſhes to *Canada*, and "the *French* promiſed us great Things, but we find ourſelves deceiv'd. We "are ſorry that we had any Thing to do with them: We now find that we "cou'd not ſee, altho' the Sun did ſhine; We earneſtly deſire you wou'd in- "tercede with our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, *for us who are left at* Ohio, that we "may be permitted to be reſtor'd to the Chain of Friendſhip, and be looked "upon as heretofore the ſame Fleſh with them. Thus far the *Shawoneſe*."

Whereupon the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*, and the *Delawares*, having received theſe Aſſurances of their Concern for their paſt Behaviour, undertook to become their Interceſſors, and have brought along with them three of the principal *Shawoneſe*, to make their Submiſſions in Perſon.

At the Court Houſe at Lancaſter, *Friday the 22d* July, 1748.

PRESENT,

Benjamin Shoemaker, *Joſeph Turner*, *Thomas Hopkinſon*, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

The Magiſtrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaſter *County.*

The ſame Indians *as on Wedneſday.*

The Commiſſioners order'd the Interpreter to let the Indians *know they were going to give them an Anſwer.*

Brethren, you who live at Ohio, *of the* Six Nations, *and others,*

WE are concern'd that *Scarrowyady* continues ſo ill as not to be able to attend, but are pleas'd to hear he is in a fair Way of Recovery, and that he cou'd give the neceſſary Inſtructions to Mr. *Andrew Montour* about the Buſineſs

E

* Some of the *Shawoneſe* were ſeduc'd by *Peter Chartier*, a noted *Indian* Trader and Inhabitant of *Pennſylvania*, at the Beginning of the *French* War, and remov'd from their Towns to be nearer to the *French* Settlements on the *Miſſiſippi*. Some Time after, ſeveral of theſe Deſerters return'd; of which *Neucheconno* and his Party were ſome; theſe, it ſeems, together with *Kakewatcheky*, the old *Shawoneſe* King, and his Friends, who had withſtood the Sollicitations of *Chartier*, join'd together, and apply'd in this ſubmiſſive Manner to *Scarrowyady*.

ſineſs which brought you here; We take it for granted, that your Sentiments are fully and truly expreſs'd in the Speeches deliver'd, and ſhall therefore anſwer the ſeveral Matters contain'd therein in the Order they were ſpoke.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *and others, living at* Ohio,

It gives us no ſmall Satisfaction to obſerve the Regard you have ſhewn to the Meſſages ſent you by the Governors of his Majeſty's Provinces, in endeavouring to gain over to His Majeſty's Intereſt as many of your Allies as you cou'd influence: This is agreable to your Duty, and was recommended to you in a particular Manner by the Governor of this Province at the Commencement of the *French* War. As the *Twightwees* ſhew'd ſo great an Inclination to enter into our Friendſhip, and deſir'd you to conduct them hither, the Part you have acted on this Occaſion was kind and prudent, and we think ourſelves oblig'd to you for encouraging them, and ſhewing them the Way.

Our Approbation of your Conduct is teſtified by this String of Wampum.

Brethren,

As there is Reaſon to think from the Manner in which the *Twightwees* have made their Application for a Council Road to the *Engliſh* Provinces, that it is not a ſudden, or a haſty Step, but well conſider'd by them, and may take its Riſe from the different Treatment which *Indians* of all Nations meet with at the Hands of the *Engliſh*, from what they experience while in the *French* Intereſt, we are inclinable to think them ſincere, and that when admitted into our Chain, they will not lightly break it.

A Council Road to this Province is a Meaſure which nearly concerns you, as it is to be laid out thro' your Towns, and no doubt you have thought well of this, and conceive you may depend on the Sincerity of their Profeſſions, and that it may be for our mutual Benefit, or you wou'd not join with them in making this Requeſt. At your Inſtance therefore, and from the Opinion we have of your Prudence and Integrity, we conſent that ſuch Road may be opened; and it may be depended on, that on our Parts it will always be kept clean; not the leaſt Obſtruction ſhall be ſuffer'd to remain in it. In Confirmation whereof

We give this String of Wampum.

Brethren of the Twightwee *Nation,*

At the Interceſſion of our good Friends and Allies the *Six Nations*, we have granted you a Council Road, whereby you have free Acceſs to any of His Majeſty's Provinces; we admit you into our Friendſhip and Alliance, and therefore now call you BRETHREN, an Appellation which we hold ſacred, and in which is included every Thing that is dear. It obliges us to give you Aſſiſtance on all Occaſions, to exerciſe unfeign'd Affection towards you, to take you into our Boſoms, to uſe our Eyes, and Ears, and Hands, as well for you, as for ourſelves. Nothing is put in Competition by an *Engliſhman* with the Faith and Honour due to thoſe whom our gracious King pleaſes to take into his Protection, admit into his Chain of Friendſhip, and make them our Fellow Subjects: From that Moment they become our own Fleſh and Blood, and what hurts them will equally hurt us. Do you, on your Parts, look upon this important Name of Brethren in the ſame Light; You muſt no more think of *Onontio*, and his *Children*; all that ſort of Relationſhip now ceaſes; His Majeſty's Friends are your Friends, and His Majeſty's Enemies

Enemies are Your Enemies. On theſe Conditions we accept your Calumet Pipe, and ſhall lay it up very carefully, that it may be always ready for Uſe when you and we come together. In Token of our Readineſs to receive you in to our Chain of Friendſhip, we preſent you

With this double Belt of Wampum, as an Emblem of our Union.

Brethren of the Twigthwee *Nation,*

We underſtand that by an antient Cuſtom obſerv'd by your Anceſtors, the Delivery and Acceptance of the Calumet Pipe are the Ceremonies which render valid, and bind faſt your Alliances: We muſt now tell you what our Uſages are on theſe Occaſions. The *Engliſh* when they conſent to take any Nation into their Alliance, draw up a Compact in Writing, which is faithfully intepreted to the contracting Parties, and when maturely conſider'd, and clearly and fully underſtood by each Side, their Aſſent is declar'd in the moſt publick Manner, and the Stipulation render'd authentick by ſealing the Inſtrument with Seals, whereon are engraven their Families Arms, writing their Names, and publiſhing it as their Act and Deed, done without Force or Conſtraint, freely and voluntarily. This is the *Engliſh* Method of ratifying Treaties; this is the grand Security each gives of his Faith; and our Brethren of the *Six Nations*, the *Delawares*, *Shawoneſe*, and all other *Indian* Nations, when they firſt enter'd into the Chain of Friendſhip with us, executed Inſtruments of this Nature; and as you are now one People with us, in the ſame Manner with all other of our *Indian* Allies, it will be expected by this, and His Majeſty's other Governments, that you will do the ſame. For your Satisfaction we now ſhew you ſome of the Deeds that the *Indians* executed when they firſt enter'd into our Alliance.

Brethren, Deputies of the Twigtwees,

You ſay ſome of your Allies having heard of your Intentions to apply for Admittance into the Friendſhip and Alliance with the *Engliſh*, deſired you to acquaint them with the Succeſs of ſuch Application, to the End that they might have an Opportunity of aſking the ſame Favour. As we don't know the Names of thoſe of your Allies, their Number or Situation, we cannot be more particular at preſent on this Head, than to tell you, that we are always ready to receive favourably the Applications of all thoſe whom our Brethren of the *Six Nations* ſhall recommend as worthy of our Friendſhip and Regard.

In Teſtimony whereof we have wrapped a String of Wampum round the Calumet Pipe ſent by your Allies.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *&c. at* Ohio,

You perceive that at your Requeſt we have received the *Twightwees* into our Friendſhip: We take kindly your conducting them to us for that End; and as a Proof of our being well pleaſed with your Conduct on this Occaſion, we have ordered our Interpreter to deliver to you at Mr. *Croghan*'s ſome *Engliſh* Goods, that are lodged there for the uſe of the *Indians*.

Brethren,

Your Interceſſion for the *Shawoneſe* puts us under Difficulties. It is at leaſt two Years ſince the Governor of *Pennſylvania* wrote to *Cackewatcheka* a Letter, wherein he condeſcended, out of regard to him, and a few other *Shawoneſe*, who preſerved their Fidelity, to offer thoſe who broke the Chain a Pardon on their Submiſſion, on their Return to the Towns they had deſerted,

and

and on their coming down to *Philadelphia* to evidence in Person the Sincerity of their Repentance. This they should have immediately complied with, and they would have readily been admitted into Favour; but as they did not do it, what can be said for them? You who live amongst them best know their Dispositions, and wou'd not, it may be hoped, become Mediators for them, were you not persuaded they wou'd return to their Duty. Some of them, it may be allowed, are weak People, and were perverted from their Duty by the Perswasions of others, but this cannot be thought to be the Case of *Neucheconno*, and a few more. As therefore you have taken upon you the Office of Intercessors, take this String of Wampum, and therewith chastise *Neucheconno* and his Party in such Terms as shall carry a proper Severity with them, tho' the Expressions are left to your Discretion; and then tell the delinquent *Shawonese*, that we will forget what is pass'd, and expect a more punctual Regard to their Engagements hereafter.

He was deliver'd a String of Wampum.

'Tis but Justice to distinguish the Good from the Bad; *Cackewatchky* and his Friends, who had Virtue enough to resist the many fine Promises made by the Emissaries of the *French*, will ever be remember'd with Gratitude, and challenge our best Services. To testify our Regard for these, we present them with this

Belt of Wampum.

And have order'd our Interpreter, who is going to *Ohio*, to give them a Present of Goods.

If description & course of the river Ouabache on which the twightwees live they muster 8,000 in number

The Commissioners gave a handsome Entertainment to the Deputies of the *Twightwees*, and the *Indians* who conducted them from *Ohio*, and after Dinner enter'd into a free Conversation with them about the Numbers and Situation of their Towns, and those of their Allies; and by their Informations it appears that the River *Ouabache* takes its Rise from a Lake at a small Distance from the West-End of Lake *Erie*, from which it runs South Westerly four or 500 Miles, and falls into the *Ohio*, about three hundred Miles from the *Mississippi*; that on this River, and another River call'd the *Hatchet*, the *Twightwees* and their Allies have twenty Towns, and that they count One Thousand fighting Men; that it is a plain Country, and of a rich Soil, abounding with Game. The principal Deputy of the *Twightwees* laid down with Chalk the Courses of the *Mississippi*, of *Ouabache* and of *Ohio*, marking the Situation of their own Towns, of Lake *Erie*, and of two Forts that the *French* have on the *Mississippi*; whereby it is manifest, that if these *Indians* and their Allies prove faithful to the *English*, the *French* will be depriv'd of the most convenient and nearest Communication with their Forts on the *Mississippi*, the ready Road lying thro' their Nations, and that there will be nothing to interrupt an Intercourse between this Province and that great River.

At

At the Court-House *at* Lancaſter, Friday, July 22. 1748. P. M.

P R E S E N T,

The ſame as in the Morning.

Taminy Buck, *one of the Chiefs of the* Shawoneſe, *ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows:*

Brethren,

WE, the *Shawoneſe*, ſenſible of our ungrateful Returns for the many Favours we have been all along receiving from our Brethren the *Engliſh*, ever ſince we firſt made the Chain of Friendſhip, came along the Road with our Eyes looking down to the Earth, and have not taken them from thence till this Morning, when you were pleaſed to chaſtiſe us, and then pardon us. We have been a fooliſh People, and acted wrong, tho' the Sun ſhone bright, and ſhew'd us very clearly what was our Duty. We are ſorry for what we have done, and promiſe better Behaviour for the future. We produce to you a Certificate of the Renewal of our Friendſhip in the Year 1739 by the Proprietor and Governor. Be pleaſed to ſign it afreſh, that it may appear to the World we are now admitted into your Friendſhip, and all former Crimes are buried, and intirely forgot.

Shawanes petition to be reinstated into favour

The Commiſſioners receiv'd the Deed, but refuſed to ſign it, letting them know they were forgiven on Condition of better Behaviour for the future; and when they ſhall have performed that Condition, it will be time enough to apply for ſuch Teſtimonials. Orders were given for mending their Guns and Hatchets, and then the *Twightwees* were told that the Secretary was preparing an Inſtrument for rendering authentick our Treaty of Friendſhip with them, which wou'd be ready at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to which Time the Commiſſioners adjourn'd.

At the Court-houſe *at* Lancaſter, Saturday *the* 23d July 1748.

P R E S E N T,

Benjamin Shoemaker, *Joſeph Turner*,
Thomas Hopkinſon, *William Logan*, } Eſqrs.

The Magiſtrates, and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaſter *County.*

The ſame Indians *as Yeſterday.*

THE Inſtrument and Counterpart having been prepar'd and approv'd by the Commiſſioners, the Contents thereof were read, and carefully Interpreted to, and approv'd by the *Indians*, and then they were executed by the Commiſſioners, and the three Deputies of the *Twightwees*, the other *Indians* mention'd therein ſigning as Witneſſes, together with the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants preſent.

The Commiſſioners then enquired if the *Indians* had any particular News to communicate, and, after ſome Time ſpent in Conference, *Sucbraquery* ſpoke as follows:

The *Indians* of the ſeveral Nations, living at *Ohio*, return you Thanks for your Acceptance of their good Offices in conducting the *Twightwees*, and admitting them into your Alliance; likewiſe for your Goodneſs in accepting their Mediation on Behalf of the *Shawoneſe*, and thereupon forgiving their late Breach of Faith. Our new Brethren the *Twightwees* tell us, that they have brought a few Skins to begin a Trade, and they deſire you will be pleaſed to order the Traders to put leſs Stones into their Scales, that their Skins may weigh more, and that they may allow a good Price for them, which will encourage them and their Nation to trade more largely with you. This the Commiſſioners promiſed to do.

The Commiſſioners informed the *Indians*, that there was likely to be a Peace between the King of *England* and the *French* King; that the News was but juſt arriv'd, and imperfectly told; but that there was actually a Ceſſation of Arms. The *Indians* making no Reply, the Commiſſioners, after ordering a Preſent to the *Twightwee* Deputies, roſe, and put an End to the Treaty.

F I N I S.

7/20/1748

Marks of Sachsagwesy

Tiaaninchoden Canaquequa

(+) Lawachcamicky

Domminy Buck

Oseghqua

Nenatchenen

WHEREAS at an Indian Treaty held at Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pensylvania on Wednesday the twentieth day of July Instant Before the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson and William Logan Esquires by Virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province dated at Philadelphia the sixteenth day of the same Month Three Indian Chiefs Deputies from the Twightwees a Nation of Indians situate & residing about the River Quabache a Branch of the River Mississippi Viz. Memenakqua Usepanwa and Natocquacha Appeared on Behalf of themselves and their Nation and prayed that the Twightwees might be admitted into the Friendship and Alliance of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects Professing on their Parts to become true and faithful Friends and Allies to the English and so for ever to continue And Seneca=Judy Catarianiorha Chiefs of the Oneida Nation Suchiachery a Chief of the Seneka Nation Canuinekoden Cuntynehqua Ohrouiera Chiefs of the Mohawkes Lawachcamicky Dominii Buck Oseghqua Chiefs of the Shawanese and Nenatchecshon a Chief of the Delaware Nation all of them Nations in Friendship and Alliance with the English becoming earnest Intercessors with the said Commissioners on their Behalf The prayer of the said Deputies of the Twightwees was granted And a firm Treaty and Alliance of Friendship was then Stipulated and Agreed upon between the said Commissioners And the said Deputies of the Twightwee Nation As by the Records of Council remaining at Philadelphia in the said Province may more fully appear NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby declared That the said Nation of Indians called the Twightwees are accepted by the said Commissioners as

good Friends and Allies of the English Nation And that they the said Twightwees and the Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall for ever hereafter be as one Head and one Heart and live in true Friendship as one People In Consideration whereof the said Cigueniackqua Usquanna Katacucha Deputies of the said Twightwee Nation do hereby in behalf of the said Nation Covenant promise and Declare That the several People of the said Twightwee Nation or any of them shall not at any time hurt injure or defraud or suffer to be hurt injured or defrauded any of the Subjects of the King of Great Britain either in their Persons or Estate But shall at all times readily do Justice and perform to them all Acts and Offices of Friendship and good Will Item that the said Twightwee Nation by the Alliance aforesaid becoming Intitled to the Privilege and Protection of the English Laws They shall at all Times behave themselves regularly and orderly according to the Laws of this Government whilst they shall live or be among or near the Christian Inhabitants thereof Item That none of the said Nation shall at any Time be aiding assisting or abetting to or with any other Nation whether of Indians or others that shall not at such Time be in Amity with the Crown of England and this Government: Item That if at any Time any of the Twightwee Nation by means of evil minded Persons and Sowers of Sedition should hear any unkind or disadvantageous Reports of the English as if they had evil designs against any of the said Indians in such case such Indians shall send notice thereof to the Governor of this Province for the Time being And shall not give Credit to the said Reports till by that means they shall be fully satisfied of the Truth thereof And it is Agreed that the English shall in such Cases do the like by them In Testimony whereof as well the said Commissioners as the

the said Equity of the Twighthee Nation have smoked the Calumet Pipe, made mutual presents to each other and hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the twenty third day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty eight and in the twenty Second Year of the Reign of George the Second King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

Mark of ✗ Scarry-iady

Mark of ✗ Cudanianeska

The mark of Cigueackqua (Seal)

The mark of Assepansa (Seal)

The mark of Nabeequha (Seal)

Benj.ª Shoemaker (Seal)
Jo Turner (Seal)
Tho.ª Hopkinson (Seal)
Willm. Logan (Seal)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of Us
Richard Peters Secretary Conrad Weiser Interpreter Andrew ✗ mark of Montour Interpreter
Ed Shippen Tho: Cookson Peter Worrall Geo Smith Adam Simon Kuehn
David Stout Jas Coghran Wm Jas Hubley Sr Jeremiah Warren &
Will Peter Prilz

Pennsylvania ss

Be it Remembered That on the sixteenth day of January 1755 personally appeared before me William Allen Esqr Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania Conrad Weiser who on his solemn Affirmation did declare that he saw all the several Indians within named Sign Seal and as their Voluntary Act deliver

the

the within written Deed for the Use and Purposes therein mentioned And that he saw Isaac Norris Richd George Croghan and the other Persons Sign their Names as Witnesses thereunto And this Affirmant further saith that being present as One of the Interpreters by and between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Indians of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese he fully and distinctly interpreted to the Indians who Signed and Sealed the same all the several Parts of the said within written Deed to their full Satisfaction & Contentment

Affirmed before me

Wm: Allen (Seal)

Philad.a 8.br 1.st 1755

Charles Brockden Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia do hereby Certify that the foregoing is an Exemplification and true Copy of the Original Record remaining among the Records in my said Office in Book I. Vol. 5.th Page 396. 397. 398 & 399 As Witness my Hand and Seal of my said Office Chas Brockden

Examined per Susan Stanley

Jany 29 1745

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Lancaster the 21st July, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Secretary having settled the Minutes of yesterday, the same were taken into Consideration, & that part thereof which relates to the Shawonese not giving the Commissioners satisfaction, Mr. Weiser was sent to Scarrowyady to consult with him thereupon, who returned & inform'd the Board that according to order he had consulted with Scarrowyady, and he in the presence of Andrew Montour deliver'd himself as follows:

"Neucheconno, Kekewatcheky, Sonatziowanah, and Sequeheton, Chiefs of the Shawonese now left at Allegheny, met in Council and address'd themselves to the Delawares and to the Six Nations on Ohio in the following manner:

"'Grand Fathers and Brethren—

"'We the Shawonese have been misled, & have carried on a private Correspondence with the French without letting you or our Brethren the English know of it. We travell'd secretly through the Bushes to Canada, and the French promis'd us great Things, but we find ourselves deceived. We are sorry that we had any thing to do with them. We now find that we cou'd not see, altho' the Sun did shine. We earnestly desire you wou'd intercede with our Brethren the English for us who are left at Ohio, that we may be permitted to be restored to the Chain of Friendship and be looked upon as heretofore the same Flesh with them.' Thus far the Shawanese.*

"Whereupon the Indians of the Six Nations & the Delawares having received these assurances of their Concern for their past behaviour, undertook to become their Intercessors, and have brought along with them three of the principal Shawonese to make their Submissions in Person.

* Some of the Shawonese were seduc'd by Peter Chartier, a noted Indian Trader and Inhabitant of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the French War, & remov'd from their Towns to be nearer to the French Settlements on the Mississisipi. Some time after several of these Deserters return'd, of which Neucheconno & his Party were some; these, it seems, together with Kekewatcheky, the old Shawonese King, and his Friends, who had withstood the sollicitations of Chartier, join'd together & apply'd in this submissive manner to Scarrowyady.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Friday, the 22d July, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as on Wednesday.

The Commissioners order'd the Interpreter to let the Indians know they were going to give them an answer.

"Brethren, you who live at Ohio of the Six Nations and others:

"We are concern'd that Scarrowyady continues so ill as not to be able to attend, but are pleas'd to hear he is in a fair way of Recovery, and that he cou'd give the necessary Instructions to Mr. Andrew Montour about the Business which brought you here. We take it for granted that your Sentiments are fully & truly expressed in the Speeches delivered, & shall, therefore, answer the several matters contained therein in the order they were spoke.

"Brethren of the Six Nations & others living at Ohio:

"It gives us no small Satisfaction to observe the Regard you have shewn to the Messages sent you by the Governors of His Majesty's Provinces in endeavouring to gain over to His Majesty's Interest as many of your Allies as you cou'd influence. This is agreable to your Duty, & was recommended to you in a particular manner by the Governor of this Province at the commencement of the French War. As the Twightwees shewed so great an Inclination to enter into our Friendship and desir'd you to conduct them hither, the part you have acted on this occasion was kind and prudent, and we think ourselves oblig'd to You for encouraging them & shewing them the way.

"Our Approbation of your Conduct is testified by this String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"As there is reason to think from the manner in which the Twightwees have made their Application for a Council Road to the English Provinces, that it is not a sudden or a hasty step, but well considered by them, & may take its rise from the different Treatment which Indians of all Nations meet with at the hands of the English from what they experience while in the French Interest, we are inclinable to think them sincere, and that when admitted into our Chain they will not likely break it.

"A Council Road to this Province is a measure which nearly concerns you, as it is to be laid out thro' your Towns, and no doubt you have thought well of this, and conceive you may depend on the

sincerity of their professions & that it may be for our mutual benefit, or you wou'd not join with them in making this Request. At your Instance, therefore, and from the opinion we have of your prudence & Integrity, we consent that such Road may be opened; and it may be depended on that on our Parts it will always be kept clean, not the least obstruction shall be suffer'd to remain in it.

"In Confirmation whereof, We give this String of Wampum.

"Brethren of the Twightee Nation:

"At the Intercession of our good Friends & Allies the Six Nations we have granted you a Council Road, whereby you have free access to any of His Majestie's Provinces; we admit you into our Friendship and Alliance, and, therefore, now call you Brethren, an appellation which we hold sacred, and in which is included every thing that is dear. It obliges us to give you assistance on all occasions, to exercise unfeigned affection towards you, to take you into our Bosoms, to use our Eyes and Ears and Hands as well for you as for ourselves. Nothing is put in competition by an Englishman with the Faith and Honour due to those whom our Gracious King pleases to take into his Protection, admit into his Chain of Friendship, and make them our Fellow Subjects. From that Moment they become our own Flesh and Blood, and what hurts them will equally hurt us. Do you on your parts look upon this Important Name of Brethren in the same Light; You must no more think of Onontio & his Children, all that sort of Relationship now ceases—His Majesty's Friends are your Friends, and his Majesty's Enemies are your Enemies. On these Conditions we accept your Calumet Pipe, and shall lay it up very carefully that it may be always ready for use when you and we come together. In token of our readiness to receive you into our Chain of Friendship, we present you with this Double Belt of Wampum as an Emblem of Union.

"Brethren of the Twightwee Nation:

"We understand that by an antient Custom observ'd by your Ancestors, the Delivery and acceptance of the Calumet Pipe are the Ceremonies which render valid & bind fast your Alliances. We must now tell you what our Usages are on these occasions. The English when they consent to take any Nation into their Alliances draw up a Compact in writing, which is faithfully Interpreted to the contracting Parties, and when maturely consider'd and clearly and fully understood by each side, their assent is declar'd in the most publick manner, and the stipulation render'd authentick by Sealing the Instrument with Seals, whereon are engraven their Familie's Arms, writing their names, and publishing it as their Act & Deed, done without force or constraint freely and voluntarily. This is the English Method of ratifying Treaties, this is the grand Security each gives of his Faith, and our Brethren of the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawonese, and all other Indian Nations, when they first enter'd into the Chain of Friendship with us, executed Instru-

ments of this Nature, and as you are now one People with us in the same manner with all other of our Indian Allies, it will be expected by this and His Majesty's other Governments that you will do the same. For your satisfaction we now show you some of the Deeds that the Indians executed when they first enter'd into our Alliance.

"Brethren Deputies of the Twightwees:

"You say some of your Allies having heard of your Intentions to apply for admittance into the Freindship & Alliance with the English, desired you to acquaint them with the Success of such Application, to the end that they might have an opportunity of asking the same favour. As we don't know the Names of those of your Allies, their number, or Situation, we cannot be more particular at present on this head than to tell you that we are always ready to receive favourably the applications of all those whom our Brethren of the Six Nations shall recommend as worthy of our Friendship and Regard.

"In Testimony whereof we have wrapped a String of Wampum round the Calumet Pipe sent by your Allies.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, &c., at Ohio:

"You perceive that at your Request we have receivee the Twightwees into our Friendship. We take kindly your conducting them to us for that end, and as a proof of our being well pleased with your Conduct on this occasion, we have ordered our Interpreter to deliver you at Mr. Croghan's some English Goods that are lodged there for the use of the Indians.

"Brethren:

"Your intercession for the Shawonese puts us under difficulties. It is at least two Years since the Governor of Pennsylvania wrote to Kekewatchcky a Letter, wherein he condescended out of regard to him & a few other Shawonese who preserved their fidelity, to offer those who broke the Chain a Pardon on their submission on their Return to the Towns they had deserted, and on their coming down to Philadelphia to evidence in Person the sincerity of their repentance. This they should have immediately complied with, and they wou'd have readily been admitted into favour, but as they did not do it, what can be said for them? You who live amongst them best know their Dispositions, and wou'd not, it may be hop'd, become Mediators for them were you not persuaded they wou'd return to their Duty. Some of them it may be allowed are weak People, and were perverted from their Duty by the persuasions of others, but this cannot be thought to be the Case of Neucheconno & a few more. As, therefore, you have taken upon you the Office of Intercessors, take this string of Wampum & therewith Chastize Neucheconno and his Party in such Terms as shall a proper Severity with them, tho' the expressions are left to your discretion, and then

tell the delinquent Shawonese that we will forget what is past and expect a more punctual regard to their Engagements hereafter."

Here was delivered a String of Wampum.

"'Tis but Justice to distinguish the Good from the Bad; Kekewatcheky and his Friends who had virtue enough to resist the many fine Promisses made by the Emissaries of the French, will ever be remembered with Gratitude & challenge our best Services. To testify our Regard for these, we present them with this

"Belt of Wampum.

"And have ordered our Interpreter who is going to Ohio to give them a present of Goods."

The Commissioners gave a handsome Entertainment to the Deputies of the Twightwees and the Indians who conducted them from Ohio, and after Dinner enter'd into a free Conversation with them about the Numbers and Situation of their Towns and those of their Allies; and by their Informations it appears that the River Ouabache takes its rise from a Lake at a small distance from the West end of Lake Erie, from which it runs South-Westerly 4 or 500 Miles, and falls into the Ohio about 300 Miles from the Mississippi; that on this River and another River called the Hatchet, the Twightwees and their Allies have Twenty Towns, and that they count one thousand fighting Men; that it is a plain Country & of a rich Soil abounding with Game. The principal Deputy of the Twightwees laid down with Chalk the Courses of the Mississippi, of Ouebache, & of Ohio, marking the Situation of their own Towns, of Lake Erie, & of two Forts that the French have on the Mississippi, whereby it is Manifest that if these Indians and their Allies prove faithful to the English, the French will be deprived of the most convenient & nearest communication with their Forts on the Mississippi, the ready Road lying thro' their Nations, and that there will be nothing to interrupt an Intercourse between this Province & that great River.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Friday, July 22d, 1748.

P. M.

PRESENT:

The same as in the Morning.

Taming Buck, one of the Chiefs of the Shawonese, stood up and spoke as follows:

"Brethren—

"We, the Shawonese, sensible of our ungrateful Returns for the many favours we have been all along receiving from our Brethren the English ever since we first made the Chain of Friendship, came

tell the delinquent Shawonese that we will forget what is past and expect a more punctual regard to their Engagements hereafter."

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along the Road with our Eyes looking down to the earth, and have not taken them from thence till this Morning, when you were pleased to Chastise us, and then pardon us. We have been a foolish People & acted wrong, tho' the Sun shone bright and shewed us very clearly what was our Duty. We are sorry for what we have done and promise better behaviour for the future. We produce to you a Certificate of the renewal of our Friendship in the year 1739, by the Proprietor and Governor. Be pleased to sign it afresh, that it may appear to the world we are now admitted into your Friendship, & all former Crimes are buried & entirely forgot."

The Commissioners receiv'd the Deed but refus'd to Sign it, letting them know they were forgiven on Condition of better behaviour for the future; and when they shall have performed that Condition it will be time enough to apply for such Testimonials. Orders were given for mending their Guns and Hatchets, and then the Twightwees were told that the Secretary was preparing an Instrument for rendering authentick our Treaty of Friendship with them, which wou'd be ready at Nine o'Clock in the morning, to which time the Commissioners adjourn'd.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Saturday, 23d July, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as Yesterday.

The Instrument and Counterpart having been prepar'd and approv'd by the Commissioners, the Contents thereof were read and carefully Interpreted to & approv'd by the Indians, & then they were executed by the Commissioners and the three Deputies of the Twightwees, the other Indians mention'd therein signing as Witnesses, together with the Magistrates and Inhabitants present.

"*Whereas*, at an Indian Treaty held at Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the Twentieth Day of July, Instant, before the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, and William Logan, Esquires, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province, dated at Philadelphia the sixteenth Day of the same Month, Three Indian Chiefs, Deputies from the Twightwees, a Nation of Indians situate on or about the River Ouebache, a Branch of the River Mississippi, viz.: Ciquenackqua, Assepausa, and Natoecquelia, appeared on behalf of themselves & their Nation, & prayed that the Twightwees might be admitted into the Friendship and Alliance of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, professing

City of New York the [illegible] day
His Excellency the Honble George Clinton
Mr Livingston
Mr Murray
Mr Mode

His Excellency acquainted the Council that he
going to embark for Albany and therefore recommended the
the Peace in the City and Colony of New York to their Care during

At a Council held at Fort Frederick in the City of
Albany the 21st day of May 1768

Present His Excellency the Honble George Clinton
Mr Colden Mr Reynolds
Mr Livingston Mr Theo Gaillard

His Excellency communicated to the Board an Extract of a Letter from the
Duke of Newcastle to Governor Shirley of the 25th April 1768 and also
a Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency Sir William
Johnson Bart touching the Presents to the Indians to be purchased there in their
Country by the Kings Order.

His Excellency Communicated to the Council the Proposition
of the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies made to Sir William
Johnson &c.

The Indians then informed Sir William that
the Chiefs of the several Nations who
must continue the Fire at Oswego
Oswego when they met with them

to Sir William should continue the Fire at Oswego

His Excellency Communicated to the Council a Letter from
Chas Lee to Governor Shirley of the 12th April last with a Memorial
resident at Dover in this Province on Behalf of himself & the Widow
Credit of the Province of Massachusetts Bay

Ch Justice Horsmanden desired that the Board would
give his Excellency the Attendance of the said Persons

Proposition made by the Indians of the Six Nations
General Sir William Johnson Bart to the Council at the
Province of New York the Commissioners of the Council and
the Noble Governor of the Province of Virginia
Sir William Johnson Bart &c
Cayuga and Onondaga in Albany
Cattaraughnus and Seneca Country
Fort Johnson May the 23d 1768

Present His Excellency the Governor

James DeLancey } the Governor &c

Gentlemen from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.

Gentlemen of the Independent Company and Gentlemen
Deputies to you are the Gentlemen of the City of Albany.

It gives me great satisfaction to see so many of the six Nations met here
together with your Sachems and I give you all a most hearty Welcome to this
place, where we have been.

You have at this time a strong proof of the Friendship which his
Excellency Major Belcher Governour of the Massachusetts Bay has for you by his
coming in person to this Interview, of which you will be fully apprized from his
Excellency's own Mouth having travelled by Land in such time of Danger, under
many Inconveniencies in the Way, that you should well be convinced from him, if he
had not the Kindness for all the Six Nations. A String of Wampum.

Brethren I have from the King your Father with a hearty Zeal you join'd his Troops here
in North America against the French and their Indian Allies in Canada Whereupon his Majesty has
ordered a present to be given you as a Token of his being well pleased with
your behaviour on that occasion, and of the Confidence he still places in your
Friendship and Fidelity. A String of Belt.

Brethren I have this Opportunity to brighten anew the Chain of Friendship
which has been inviolably preserved between us, and which has now since
the Arrival of the Governour of the Massachusetts Bay been renewed in the many Conferences
he has had with you, and assuring him in the strongest manner that
I and all the Indians in this Province will forever remain strongly united
to the Six Nations. But as there are some Nations of Indians who
have not been present at this Meeting, and who are Friends and Allies to
the Six Nations, I desire you will acquaint them with what has passed between us
at this Meeting, and invite them to come and renew the Chain of Friendship
with us, which they can easily do by sending Deputies to Albany, where
I promise them they shall be kindly received and treated.

Brethren I must inform you that the Governour of Canada has been very busy
among the Indians to the Westward of Niagara, and has prevailed with many of
them to come and settle at Detroit, where they have built a Fort, and are
endeavouring to draw as many Indians to them as they can, which may be
of very bad consequence to the Peace and Welfare of the Six Nations, and
therefore I desire you will use your utmost endeavours to prevent it, and
by all means hinder the Indians of your Nations from going to settle there,
which I expect and insist upon you will do for the future. A Belt

Brethren I must inform you of another thing which I suspect you have not
heard of, as soon as you return home, because they have not
had time to travel so far from any of the
Settlements of the Six Nations, to bring you the News, that the French Governour
of Canada has been endeavouring to weaken and break the Covenant Chain, which
has so long and so firmly subsisted between us and you, with the sincerity and
Faith that ought to be observed between Friends and Allies, by
endeavouring to seduce some of your People to leave their Country and
Settlements, and go and live among the French in Canada, where they
have built a Town called Chambly, to which place they have invited
many of your People, and have given them Lands to settle upon, and
have also built a Church there, and have Priests to perform Divine
Service according to the Romish Religion, which is quite contrary to
the Religion of the Six Nations, and which I am sure you will not
approve of, as it is a Religion that you have always detested and
abhorred, and which I am sure you will never change for any other
whatsoever. A String

[illegible] foundation for it. I hope for the future [illegible]
[illegible] to enter your Castle or dwell with you but [illegible]
for that purpose I desire you will make that difference and [illegible]
or else I will send for them to Boston that more of you will [illegible]
for that be. A large ball.

Brethren. If you have had my Axe in your Hands for some time past I hope
you will keep it, and that you will hold yourselves in readiness to join
with us whenever you are called upon as the enemy are continually
coming upon you and your Brethren in their own Lands and as we are
always said and heard, that whatever happened to one should be considered
felt by the other being as one body and one Mind. I hope that you will
remember and keep up to that Agreement accordingly and for this day
I must advise you to keep your Squaws at home and not let them go to
fight against the Mohocks who are in strict Friendship with our Brethren
the English. A large ball.

Brethren. I have sent a Number of French Prisoners to Canada in exchange for such
of our Brethren as have had the misfortune to fall into their hands according
my Promise to you by Coll. Johnson at Onondaga, and as this is one of
the Occasions I have taken the same Care for the Redemption of what I have
done for his Majesty's other Subjects. This belonging [illegible]
in Massachusetts Bay Colony therefore I have sent [illegible]
French Prisoners to this Place that in case the [illegible]
should be not sufficient to redeem all your People [illegible]
will be charged for them. A Belt.

Brethren. Ever since you came to this Place given [illegible]
Advice to you both on and off during the [illegible]
and I have sent a Number of your Warriors [illegible]
the enemy who have done me Service and [illegible]
both to the Governor and also those who came [illegible]
near me the most Intimate to meet with them [illegible]
Instance of your Affection and readiness to [illegible]
always be remembered by me and made known to the [illegible]
A Belt.

[illegible] July 1758.

G. Clinton

Proceedings made up at the Conference held
between Genl. Geo. Clinton Gov. Generall and
Governor in Chief of the Province of New York
and Commanders of his Majesties Fleet
& the Indians of the Several Nations of his Majesties
Colonies, and Instructions as also a Meeting held
at Fort Johnson in Albany the 23 of July 1748

Present

II
414

His Excell. Genl. George Clinton
His Excell. Wm. Shirley Esq. Governor
of Massachusetts Bay

The Hon. Cad. Colden
Jno. Livingston
James Delancey
Wm. Smith
} Esqrs. of his Majesties
Council for the Province
of New York

Andrew Oliver Esq.
Thomas Hutchinson Esq.
John Cushing Esq.
} Com. for the Province
of his Majesties Mass
Bay

Colo. Colo.
Coll. William Johnson
Col. Lewis Morris
Mr. William Walton
} Colo. Cotton &
Severall gent. from
Boston
Mr. Jno. Wells

Mr. James Livingston Gent. from Livingston and
Several other Gent. of the Independent Company from Livingston

Brethren

I hope we shall always be found faithful to our Profession, and (as we have reason to believe) those whom we have left behind us will be found walking in the Truth.

You will at the same time I hope excuse my not writing to Brother Hutchinson, as I am in daily Expectation of his coming down to the Island, when I shall have an opportunity of writing to him.

I am Brethren
Your affectionate Brother
Thomas Hutchinson

Brethren

I received the Letter you sent, and was glad to hear of your welfare, as also that the Lord has prospered his work in your Island, and that he has sent more Labourers to gather Souls, by which means you are encouraged to be steadfast in the Faith, and to walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith you are called.

I am Brethren
Your affectionate Brother
Samuel Bell

I am very glad of this opportunity to brighten the Strength of our Christian Union, when we are at a distance as to Situation, but

and

and warn as the Indians (mentioned) to join and
carry to the Bay Hemmahaxing his many
enemies) also to give Blackcloaths (Leaving
Homes to Cook &c and give such notice to
your Spies as may enable them
to Join us with Speed on Fryday —
Saturday Sunday and give us a Signal
and then shall endeavour to Attack Joseph
on Saturday night (Leave Mr. Gregorie
to be Spared) Hemahaxing, Augustin
and Louis Joseph Blackcloaths with you,
Wherein we depend that our Enterprize
will Succeed, please Give Mr. Lamb
to know my Sentiments to Attempt
with Joy Cap Tuesday for you to Push to
any of the Nations Inhabiting which I
Expect upon my Arrival you will Send
Letters to

J Bell

Brethren.

I must inform you of one thing
which I Suspect our Enemies the French may
endeavour to accomplish as soon as you Return to
Canada because they have Spies & will be alarmed at
that is to draw some Considerable men from among
you to Canada; on Some Pretence or other in
hopes thereby that the French Governor may have
it in his Power to weaken or Break the Covenant
Chain which Subsists between us and to prevent

what

and fit me from Time to time with such Provisions
as may be Sufficient for my Support during my
Stay in this Country (and Supply me with
Powder and Shott for my Defence) and
when I leave it to Send me back to my own
Country in Safety with all my Effects
(and to any other) and such Slaves which
may then be among you.

C. H. Bell.

Brethren

II
415
A

Hear what I have to say unto you
Suffer any Person to Come among you or
bring Anything that may be Prejudicial
to me and my Family into your Castle, and
now Remain there Contrary to your Promises
to me and as Such Papers as Sent among you
to Each Others and Differences between you
and your Brother without any Punishment
for it. I Expect for the future that you will
not Suffer any Person to Enter your Castle
or Dwell with you, but that if any do Come
for that Purpose I desire you will make them
Prisoners and Send them to me or I will
Send for them and Hope that none of you will
expose my Messages for that End.

C. Large Bell

Brethren

As you have Received me as in your Land, & I am Come Amongst You, & Since you will Watch and Wait that you will hold your Selves in Readiness to Act Joyntly with us whenever you are Called upon, & his Enemy are Commiting, murder & daily upon you and your Brethren on their own Lands and as our Forefathers always Did and Agreed that whatever happened to one Should be Deemed Joyntly by the Children, being as one Body and one mind, I Expect that you will Remain and Keep up to that Agreement accordingly, and upon this occasion I must advise you to Keep your Corn in your Own and not Let them Ly to Rot against the Next Harvest, we are in Strict Friendship with your Brethren his Majesties

II
416

Col Large Belt

Brethren I have Sent a Number of French Prisoners to Canada in order to Redeem such of our Brethren as have had the Misfortune to fall into their Hands and in this as well as other Occasions according to my Promise to you my Coll: Johnson at Onondaga, I have taken the kind Care for their Redemption which I have done for his Majesties other Subjects, His Excellency the Govr of Massachusetts Bay to whom his Predecessor you has brought fourteen French Prisoners to this Place, But in Case the Prisoners which I have

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

E. Bell

Psalm 22.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Speech made by his Excell.y William Shirley
Esq.r Capt.n General and Governor in Chief of the
Provinc.s of the Massachusetts Bay in New
England and Vice Admiral of the Same To the
Six Nations of Indians Viz.t The Mohawks,
Oneydes, Onondagos, Cayugas, Senekas and
Tuskaroras as also to their Allies Viz.t
Twightwighteeses and Senawchade at a Treaty
at Fort Johnson in Albany the 28.th of July 1748

Present

II
317

His Excellency the Hon.ble Geo.r Clinton Captain
General and Governor in Chief of the Provinc.e
of New York, Vice Admiral of the Same and Admiral
of the Brit.h Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet

His Excellency William Shirley Esq.r &c.a

The Hon.ble
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
James DeLancey
Archibald Kennedy
} Esq.rs of his Majesty's Council
for the Colony of New York

Andrew Oliver
Thomas Hutchinson
John Cotton
} Esq.rs Commissioners for the Provinc.e
of the Massachusetts Bay

Col.o William Johnson ~~& several other Gen.tl from
Col.o Lewis Morris William Alexander &c.a~~

~~Walter Mr Isaac Livingston Esq.r Secretary & Commissioner
and divers other Gen.tl from Connecticut
Col.o Partridge & several other Gen.tl from Boston
Massachusetts Bay~~

Brethren

I am glad to have an opportunity of saluting you and your tribe in my own Name by your Father and receiving a Letter from you Brethren

Brethren

Inclosed I have a Letter from the King your Father to me which you have seen in your Language and by the Belt of Wampum I send you and desire you to give it to the English Chiefs in Council with them in the most ancient Form and this Belt upon my part and my Successor makes them Instrument of love Concord and Friendship so as and you Brethren the King your Father has sent his Royal Commands to me to join with the Chiefs in Council where may be necessary for your Defence and Protection against our Common Enemy and in giving you Proofs of his Paternal Care and Tenderness for you which I shall upon all occasions and will here have Particular part of his Children upon his Continent and share Cheerfully in this opportunity when his Majesties Troops are to be Delivered to you as the most Convenient for meeting you here that I may in Conjunction with His Excellency the Gov. of Newyork give you Assurances of this in the King your Fathers Name and act in Concert with him for Securing your Welfare

II
417
A

Jona Bell

Brethren

I am glad to acquaint you that Notwithstanding I now Visit and Speak to you in Consequence of Instructions which I have Received from the King your Father of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay which he has sent under my Government being Willing to take every opportunity of Cultivating that Friendship which has Subsisted between them and you from the Beginning have appointed three Gentlemen to accompany me and Attend on their behalf at this Interview and I now Assure you on the part of this Province as does Colonel the Appearance of these Gentlemen that [illegible] it is Sincerely desirous that the Covenant Chain may be Constantly kept Bright and Strengthened between them and you and that the Path between the Massachusetts Bay and your Country may be kept Clear and Open, so that there may be a Constant free Intercourse between us and that we may frequently Inquire after and Mutually Promote each others welfare

II
418

Brethren

It was with great Concern that I heard of the Severe Imprisonment of your Brethren of the Six Nations who are now Captives in Canada Before I had been Informed of this upon Receiving

Intelligence

I imagine that an Indian engaged by the
Governor of Canada (and who was taken
Prisoner had been Sold in Canada from
Hence I wrote to the late French Governor
their Complaining of it and Desiring of
him to Sell him free and bring him with the
same rights as those with the Flag. Subjects
are Entitled to Known the Secret Art of
Canada) as we cannot Subsist
after that peace but Could not Answer of
him This was my first Intimation I have
to me and as peace was brought with me from
my own Government Justice Direct Directions
to be Sent forward to Canada upon Exemption
of the Indians of the Six Nations (and
those which were our Sent before my Gov.
Letter) that Prisoners Should not be Sufficient
to Prevent my Designs. His Excellency and
I are Determined to Write a Pamphlet to the
French Governor demanding the Reasons
of those Indians and to let him know that
we Expect our Brethren of the Six Nations
and their Allies Should in all Points be
Treated by the French when made their
Prisoners as the English Subjects are

II
418
A

Great Belt

Brethren

I must not Omit observing to you that I Deem the Readiness and Alacrity of Such of you as went out three days ago with a Sincere and hearty Disposition in quest of the Enemy, who according to their Usual Barbarity most inhumanly mangled the dead bodies of your Late Brethren whom they had Surprised with unequal numbers at Schonaghtady as an Additional proof of your Affection and Fidelity to us, and of your Zeal for the King your Fathers Service

II
419

Israel Bellt

Brethren

I must Enjoin you to keep the Belt which Governour Clinton has Delivered to you and to hold you Selves in Readiness to Joyn (Constantly)
with your Brethren in Making Head of it when you Shall be Called upon to Revenge the Murthers that you See daily Commited by the Enemy upon us and you in our own Lands: Instances of which you Lately had in the Barbarities Commited on the Persons of your Brother Kingego, and his two Companions Cruelties most Unnatural in the French and

Indians

II
419
A

[illegible] and them as they had been
your Natural Brothers but now are
by his Ma[jes]ties Command your
Inveterate Enemies must Diversify them
selves and Industriously to Seek their
Civil Properties & Estates. I must
likewise Caution you that you would not
Injure any of your Fellow Countrymen
any upon any Pretence whatsoever to Cloath
by his Dreadful Imitation of the French
whose Sole View in acting as he do is to gain
Opportunities of Murthering Christians
Civil which ariseth from his Reputing Luther
and your Forefathers not by Experience
and that well and carefully depended
upon Receiving thereafter and further also
that you would not Permit any French to
reside among you in your Castles but that
you would Consider them as Enemies who Come
among you to Spy out your Weakness and
Destroy you by Instilling into your grandchildren
Principles of your Brethren and thereby
Betraying you to your Enemies in Canada
Who will make Use of a Thousand different
Artifices

Artifices to Divide you from your Brethren
w.ch knowing that there is no other way of
ruining you than that and Jesuit put you upon
your Guard against permitting your marriage
to go out from among you to fight with the
Irish Rebells as they Live in friendship with
your Brethren the English

Of Both

Brethren Whilst you Strictly observe the Orders which
your Generall Clinton has given you and keep yourselves
(as my duties upon your Brethren and Dependance
upon the King your father for his Protection of you and
your families in his Dominions of your Lands and
Possessions you will be in no danger of being
Driven out of your Country and having your
Estates Confiscated, but may rest Secure of living
treated with the same Clemency Regard
by the King your father as his English Subjects
are: but if you Suffer your Selves to be Deluded
by the fair promises of your old Enemies the
French: they when they have once got you
into their Power, by breaking the Covenant
Chain between you and your Brethren the English
and drawing you from under the Protection
of the King your father, will soon find
out

II
120

1117

II
420
A

along the Road with our Eyes looking down to the earth, and have not taken them from thence till this Morning, when you were pleased to Chastise us, and then pardon us. We have been a foolish People & acted wrong, tho' the Sun shone bright and shewed us very clearly what was our Duty. We are sorry for what we have done and promise better behaviour for the future. We produce to you a Certificate of the renewal of our Friendship in the year 1739, by the Proprietor and Governor. Be pleased to sign it afresh, that it may appear to the world we are now admitted into your Friendship, & all former Crimes are buried & entirely forgot."

The Commissioners receiv'd the Deed but refus'd to Sign it, letting them know they were forgiven on Condition of better behaviour for the future; and when they shall have performed that Condition it will be time enough to apply for such Testimonials. Orders were given for mending their Guns and Hatchets, and then the Twightwees were told that the Secretary was preparing an Instrument for rendering authentick our Treaty of Friendship with them, which wou'd be ready at Nine o'Clock in the morning, to which time the Commissioners adjourn'd.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Saturday, 23d July, 1748.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, } Esqrs.
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, }

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as Yesterday.

The Instrument and Counterpart having been prepar'd and approv'd by the Commissioners, the Contents thereof were read and carefully Interpreted to & approv'd by the Indians, & then they were executed by the Commissioners and the three Deputies of the Twightwees, the other Indians mention'd therein signing as Witnesses, together with the Magistrates and Inhabitants present.

"*Whereas*, at an Indian Treaty held at Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the Twentieth Day of July, Instant, before the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, and William Logan, Esquires, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province, dated at Philadelphia the sixteenth Day of the same Month, Three Indian Chiefs, Deputies from the Twightwees, a Nation of Indians situate on or about the River Ouebache, a Branch of the River Mississippi, viz.: Ciquenackqua, Assepausa, and Natoecquetha, appeared on behalf of themselves & their Nation, & prayed that the Twightwees might be admitted into the Friendship and Alliance of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, professing

on their Parts to become true and faithful Friends and Allies to the English, and so forever to continue, and Scarrowyady, Cadarianiaha, Chiefs of the Oneido Nation, Suchrachery, a Chief of the Seneka Nation, Caniuckodon, Cantyuckqua, Ecknisera, Chiefs of the Mohocks, Lawacheanricky, Taming Buck, Ossoghqua, Chiefs of the Shawonese, and Nenatcheehon, a Chief the Delaware Nation, all of them Nations in Friendship and Alliance with the English, becoming earnest Intercessors with the said Commiss^r on their behalf, the Prayer of the said Deputies of the Twightwees was granted, and a firm Treaty and alliance of Friendship was then stipulated and agreed upon between the said Commissioners and the said Deputies of the Twightwee Nation, as by the Records of Council remaining at Philadelphia, in the said Province, may more fully appear. Now these Presents Witness, & it is hereby declared that the said Nation of Indians called the Twightwees are accepted by the said Commissioners as Good Friends & Allies of the English Nation, and that they, the said Twightwees and the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall forever hereafter be as one Head and one Heart, & live in true Friendship as one People, in Considertaion whereof the said Ciquenackqua, Assepausa, & Natoecqueha, Deputies of the said Twightee Nation, Do hereby in behalf of the said Nation Covenant, Promise, & Declare that the several People of the said Twightwee Nation, or any of them, shall not at any time hurt, injure, or defraud, or suffer to be hurt, injured, or defrauded, any of the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, either in their Persons or Estates, but shall at all times readily do Justice & perform to them all Acts and Offices of Friendship and good Will. Item; that the said Twightwee Nation by the Alliance aforesaid becoming entitled to the Privelege and Protection of the English Laws, They shall at all times behave themselves regularly & soberly according to the Laws of this Government whilst they shall live or be among or near the Christian Inhabitants thereof. Item; that none of the said Nation shall at any time be aiding, assisting, or abetting to or with any other Nation, whether of Indians or others, that shall not at such time be in Amity with the Crown of England and this Government. Item; that if at any time the Twightwee Nation by means of Evil minded Persons & Sowers of Sedition shou'd hear any unkind or disadvantageous Reports of the English, as if they had evil designs against any of the said Indians, in such case such Indians shall send Notice thereof to the Governor of this Province for the time being, & shall not give Credit to the said Reports till by that means they shall be fully satisfied of the truth thereof; And it is agreed that the English shall in such cases do the like by them.

"In testimony whereof as well the said Commissioners as the said Deputies of the Twightwee Nation have smoked the Calumet Pipe, made mutual Presents to each other, & hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the Twenty-third Day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1748, and in the 22d Year of the Reign of

George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, [L. S.]
"JO. TURNER, [L. S.]
"THO$^{S.}$ HOPKINSON, [L. S.]
"WILL$^{M.}$ LOGAN, [L. S.]
"The Mark of
"CIQUENACKQUA, ⋊ [L. S.]
"The Mark of
"ASSAPAUSA, ⋊ [L. S.]
"The Mark of
"NATOECQUEHA, ⋊ [L. S.]

"Signed, Sealed, & Delivered in the Presence of Us;—
"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.
"CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.
"The Mark of
"⋊ ANDREW MONTOUR, Interpreter.
"ADAM PETER REEHM.
"DAVID STOUT.
"GEORGE CROGHAN,
"MICHAEL HUBLY,
"JOHN FORSYTH,
"CONRAD DOLL,
"PETER PREEST,
"EDWARD SMOUT,
"THOMAS COOKSON,
"PETER WORRAL,
"GEORGE SMITH,
"The Mark ⋊ of SCARROWYADY,
"The Mark ⋊ of CADARIANIRKA,
"The Mark ⋊ of SUCHRAQUERY,
"The Mark ⋊ of CAMINCHODON,
"The Mark ⋊ of CUNTYUCKQUA,
"The Mark ⋊ of LAWACHCAMICKY.
"The Mark ⋊ of DOMINI BUCK,
"The Mark ⋊ of ASSOGHQUA,
"The Mark ⋊ of NENATCHEHON.

The Commissioners then enquired if the Indians had any particular news to communicate, and after some time spent in Conference Suchraquery spoke as follows:

"The Indians of the several Nations living at Ohio return you thanks for your acceptance of their good Offices in conducting the Twightwees and admitting them into your Alliance; likewise for your Goodness in accepting their Mediation on behalf of the Shawonese, & thereupon forgiving their late Breach of Faith. Our new Brethren, the Twightwees, tell us that they have brought a few Skins to begin a Trade, and they desire you would be pleased to

order the Traders to put less Stones in their Scales that their Skins may weigh more, and that they may allow a good Price for them, which will encourage them and their Nation to Trade more largely with You." This the Commissioners promis'd to do.

The Commissioners inform'd the Indians that there was likely to be a Peace between the King of England and the French King; that the News was but just arriv'd and imperfectly told, but that there was actually a Cessation of Arms. The Indians making no Reply, the Commiss^rs after ordering a Present to the Twightwee Deputies, rose & put an End to the Treaty.

Captain Smyter being ready to Sail for London, Mr. Taylor & Mr. Hopkinson are appointed a Committee to draw up an answer to the Proprietaries Letters, and it is recommended to them to sett all matters relating to the Association in their true Light.

At a Council held at Philada. [illegible]th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

Mr. Taylor laid before the Board the Draught of a Letter to the Proprietaries, which was approv'd, & the Secretary is order'd to write it fair to be Sign'd by all the Members.

"PHILADA., July 30th, 1748.

"Gentlemen:

"As we don't think it necessary to distinguish between the Letters which we receive from either of you seperately & those which are signed by both jointly, we take this opportunity by Captain Smyter of acknowledging your several favours of the 16th & 29th of October, and of the 12th, 29th, and 30th March last, and are well pleased to find therein that some parts of our Administration are approv'd of. But we must own it gave us no small Concern that the measures which have been taken to prevent this City or perhaps this Colony from falling into the Hands of His Majestie's, or that endeavouring to preserve the Lives & Properties of its Inhabitants from Murder & Rapine (at a time when it was notorious both to this & the neighbouring Governments that Designs were meditating & preparations in our Enemie's Ports actually and avowedly carrying on for these purposes) shou'd be thought Illegal or Unwarrantable.

Conference between Governor Clinton and the Six Nations.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 10.]

Propositions made by His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York, Vice Admiral of the same, and Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesties Fleet to the six Nations of Indians (vizt) the Mohawks, Oneydas, Tuskaroras, Onondages, Cayougas and Senekes as also to their Allies (vizt) Oghquuges, Toalaghreghsoonees[1] and Scanehaderadeyghroones at Fort Frederick in Albony the 23^{d} day of July 1748.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esqr Governour of Massachusetts Bay.
The Honble Cad^{r} Colden
Philip Livingston
James Delancey
Arch^{d} Kennedy
} Esq^{rs} of his Majesties Council for the Province of New York.
Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.
The Officers of the Independent Companys, and Several Gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts Bay as also the Gent^{n} of the Town.

Brethren

It gives me great pleasure to see so many of the six nations mett here together, with Your Allies, and I give you all most hearty welcome to this place, where our fire burns.

You have at this time a strong proof of the friendship which His Excellency Mr Shirley Governour of the Massachusetts Bay has for you, by his coming in person to this Interview of which you will be fully assured from His Excellency's own mouth, having travelled by Land in such time of Danger, under many Difficulties in the way, least you should wait too long here for him, if he had taken ye easiest way by water. A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

I informed the King Your Father with what zeal you join'd his subjects here in the War against the French, and their allies in Canada, Whereupon His Majesty has sent me a considerable present to give you as a token of his being well pleas'd with Your conduct on that occasion, and of the Confidence he still places in Your Fidelity and Zeal for his service.
A Small Belt.

Brethren,

I am very glad of this Opportunity to brighten and strengthen that Covenant Chain, by which our forefathers Linck'd us strongly together and which has ever since continued firm and lasting to this day, notwithstanding the many unwearied attempts of our malicious and cunning enemies to break it, and I hope that neither the rust of time, nor their policy, can prevent its remaining strong and firm as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, Our Mutual Strength and security

[1] Toataghreghroones. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LXXVI.; *New-York Council Minutes*, XXI., 311. Sometimes called Saponies, sometimes Catawbas. *Supra*, V., 660, 673. — ED.

highly depends thereon, agreable to the repeated Declarations of our Forefathers, and while you remain strongly united with Your Brethren the English (who have always been Your steadfast friends) you can have no reason to fear any thing the French dare to attempt, unless they can prevail upon you to trust to any of their deceitful promises, which I expect and insist upon You will not listen to. A Belt.

Brethren

I must inform you of one thing which I suspect our enemies the French may endeavour to accomplish, as soon as you return home, because they have [often] of late attempted it, that is to draw some considerable Men from among You to Canada, on some pretence or other, in hopes thereby that the French Governour may have it in his power to weaken or break the Covenant Chain, which subsists between us, and to overset what I do now with sincerity declare to you, whereas he never speaks with truth, but at all times deludes you with his smooth Tongue and artfull promises which if you give ear to, will surely prove Your ruin, as your Forefathers by sorrowfull Experience have often felt. Therefore I earnestly Desire and conjure you, by this Belt of Wampum, not to go that way, nor listen to any Invitations from him, nor any of his Emisaries, nor give credit to any wicked and false stories, which he or they may raise among you.
A Belt.

Brethren,

I have often told you not to suffer any French to reside among you, and being informed that many of them are from time to time admitted into Your Castles, and now remain there, contrary to Your promises to me; and as such People are sent among you, to raise Jealousies & Differencies between you, and Your Brethren, without any foundation for it, I expect for the future that you will not suffer any French to enter Your castles, or dwell with you, but that if any do come for that purpose I desire you will make them Prisoners, and send them to me, or else I will send for them, and I hope that none of you will oppose my Messages for that end.
A Large Belt.

Brethren,

As you have had my Ax in your hands for some time past I must desire you will keep it, and that you will hold Yourselves in readiness to use it, jointly with us, whenever you are called upon, as the enemy are committing murders daily upon you, and Your Brethren, on their own lands, and as our forefathers always said and agreed that whatever happen'd to one should be sensibly felt by the other, being as one Body and one mind, I expect that You will remember, and keep up that agreement acccordingly, and upon this occasion I must advise you to keep Your Young men at home and not let them go to War against the Flatheads, who are in strict friendship with Your Brethren the English. A Large Belt.

Brethren

I have sent a number of French Prisoners to Canada, in order to redeem such of our Brethren as have had the Misfortune to fall into their hands, according to my promise to you by Col. Johnson at Onondaga, and in this as well as on other occasions I have taken the same care for their Redemption, which I have done for His Majesties other Subjects. His Excellency the Governour of the Massachusetts Bay (to shew his regard likewise for you) has brought

fourteen French Prisoners to this Place, that in case the Prisoners which I have sent to Canada, be not sufficient to redeem all Your people from Captivity, these may be Exchanged for them.

A Belt.

Brethren

You have since you came to this Place given a new and strong proof of your love to Your Brethren and fidelity to the King your Father by so cheerfully and speedily sending out a Number of Your Warriours with our Troops in quest of the enemy who a few days since surpriz'd and killed many of our Brethren at Schanectady, and althô those who earnestly pursued the Enemy had not the good fortune to meet with them, You may assure Your selves that this Instance of Your Affection and readiness to Join in our cause shall always be remembered by me and made known to the King Your Father A Belt.

Answer from the Sachems of the Six Nations to His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York Vice Admiral of the same and Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesties Fleet at Fort Frederick in Albany the 26 July 1748.

PRESENT — His Excell^{y} the Honble George Clinton
His Excell^{y} Willm Shirley Esqr Govr of Massachusetts Bay.
The Honble Cadwallader Colden, Philip Livingston, Archibald Kenedy, James DeLancey } Esq^{rs} of His Maties Councill for the Province of New York.
Coll^{o} William Johnson.
The Commissioners from the Governm^{t} of the Massachusetts Bay.
The Officers of the Independent Companies, and several other Gentlemen from New York and the Massachusetts Bay.

They said by their Speaker Onnasadego an Onondage Sachim.

Brother Corlaer, Waraghjago and Yahowanne.

As Your Excellency has been Pleased to take Pitty on us for the Loss of our people and the Sickness which has been among us since our last Interview, and has wiped off our tears that we may cheerfully Speak together we do in like manner condole the losses you have had and are Especially grieved for those People who have been slain by the enemy; we condole them wipe up their Blood and dry up Your tears, that we may speak with a free Mind to Each other, and that the old friendship which has subsisted between us may not be forgotten.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you was rejoyced to see so many of the Six Nations here, we may be very thankfull for that Blessing, and so are we, that we see you Brother Corlaer Yehowanne & Warachjago together in good health at this Place where our fire of Amity and Friendships Burns, which we hope shall Endure till time be no more.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer, Warachjago & Jehowanne

We heartily thank you for your great Esteem and Regard for us, that you have acquainted our father his Majesty King George (who we acknowledge to be our common father and Protector) that we have assisted our brethren the English in this War against the French, We return thanks to His Majesty for his bounty and goodness in sending us a Present to be delivered unto us by you, we promise that we shall not be wanting in our Duty. We thank you for acquainting and reminding us of the ancient Covenant chain, which has so long subsisted inviolable between us, and our ancestors, the terms and Conditions you know better than we because you have them in writing and we only by Oral Tradition, as you have renewed the same we do solemnly in like manner confirm and renew the same with you, that we may hold fast together hand in hand till Death parts us, [you tell us] that the French continually use Artifices with us, Endeavouring thereby to break that Covenant which subsists between us: This we cannot Deny, but do freely acknowledge it, but we faithfully promise not to hearken nor give credit to the French for the future, but adhere firm to you our Brethren, and hope the Brethren will do in like manner, on their parts to us, as long as the world endures.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer, Waraghjago & Yehowhanne

You told us that you suspected that after we are returned home the French will invite and send for some of our men to go to Canada, in order to delude and draw some of them off from their Duty to our Common father or endeavour to oversett or Prevent what we have now Promis'd and Engag'd to perform.

We know it to be true, as you observe that the French are Deceitfull and Endeavour to draw some of us over to them. We believe You Speak sincerely from the bottom of Your heart, but the French speak artfully and Deceitfully, We do expect they will come among us to try to Delude us craftily, but we all the Six Nations are Determined not to give credit, nor hearken to what they may tell us, and not one of us shall go to Canada on any Pretence, according as you Desire from us: We do not Speak this only from our Lips, but Sincerely from the Bottom of our hearts. Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer, Warachjago & Yehowanne

We the Six Nations know by Experience that the French of Canada are Deceitfull and not to be trusted that they will Endeavour to draw some of us off from our Duty & fidelity to his Majesty but they shall not be able to accomplish it. We Promise not to suffer Jean Couer the French Interpreter, nor any French, for the future to reside or Dwell among us. We promise that if he or any other from Canada shall come among us, we shall Either send them to Your Excellʸ or Deliver them up to any Messenger Your Excell. may send for them, or Drive them out of our Country. Jean Couer has been given up already by the Sinekes. You may be assured that what we now promise to Your Excellʸ we shall faithfully Perform, as Your Excellʸ has Desired from us. Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer, Waraghyago & Yehowanne

You told us we had Your hatchet a long while and Desired us to keep it in readiness, for the French are deceitfull and not to be trusted, we may expect daily that they will attack us or you as we have lost some people by their Parties we Promise to keep our Warriours at home, that we may be always ready and not surpriz'd by them. You desir'd us to keep our Young

men at home, and not send them out against the Flatheads who we hear are friends to our Brethren the English. This we promise likewise to do as you desire. You desired us two Year agoe that we should keep our Young Men at home, that the war-kettle was hung over the fire by you, Since we received and have had the hatchett in our hands some of us have made use of the same and others stayed at home, Expecting to be called upon for this reason our Young men have not been able to go on their hunting at any distance from home as usual, which has Impoverished us very much and thô we are considerable sufferers by this war, we shall nevertheless keep our warriours at home, as you desire to be Ready at Your first call.

Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer, Waraghjago & Yehowanne

When Collº William Johnson was at Onondage the last Spring he promised to use his Endeavour to get our people who are prisoners in gaol at Canada, which Promise we see you have Endeavoured to accomplish by sending a number of French Prisoners to Canada to Redeem them, for which we are heartily thankfull to you, and that you Promise to take the same care of our Prisoners as you will do of Your own people who may have the misfortune to fall into the enemies hands, and we are much obliged to Governour Shirley, that he has been pleased to bring a number of French Prisoners to redeem ours for which We are very thankfull to you both Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer, Waraghjaga & Yehowanne.

The Cruell Murthers lately committed by the Enemy on the Inhabitants at Schoneghtedy, Just before Your arrival at this Place affects us very much, we are much oblidged to you for Your kind Approbation for our Readiness to Pursue the Enemy, we have done our Endeavour but they were gone a different Road home from what they used to go so that we Could not overtake them, we Promise to be always Ready on the like occasion. Gave a Belt.

Speech made by His Excellency the Honoble George Clinton Captt Generall and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York, vice Admirall of the Same and Vice Admirall of the White Squadron of His Majesties Fleet, to the River Indians at Fort Frederick in Albany the 27 July 1748.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Honble George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esqr Governour of the Massachusetts Bay
The Honble Cadwallader Colden, Philip Livingston, Archd Kenedy } Esqrs of his Majesties Council for the Province of New York.
Andrew Oliver, Thomas Hutchinson, John Choat } Esqrs Comrs for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.
Collº William Johnson
The Officers of the Independent Companys and severall Gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts Bay.

Children,

I am glad to see you here, and do give you thanks for the fidelity you have always shewn to this Government, and I do assure you You shall never want my Protection as long as you behave

Your selves with Duty and Obedience to His Majesty; and as a token of the King Your Father's Affection, He has directed me to make you a Present which I have ordered to be given you, and as a token in Renewing the Covenant Chain I give you this Belt of Wampum

Gave a string of Wampum.

Answer of the River Indians to His Excellency the Honble George Clinton.

Father,

We wipe off [y]our Tears for the Loss you had of Your people who have been murder'd since the commencement of this War. Gave a String of Wampum.

Father,

We are very much rejoyc'd for the Regard Our Father the King of Great Brittain has for us, by ordering a Present which you assure shall be given us.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Father,

Our forefathers told us that before any white people came among them they saw a Vessel in the River, for Some time they were afraid to go to it, but at last they ventured on board and found them to be White men, who treated them Civilly and Exchanged mutually presents to each other, with promises that they would return the next Year; which accordingly happen'd, when they came again the White people and they Enter'd into a Covenant together that they should live on these Lands, which they did, and they also promis'd to take us under their arms and protect us, which they have done to this Day. Gave a Belt.

Father,

When you came first to this Country You were but a small people and we very numerous, we then assisted and Protected you, and now we are few in number you become Multitudes like a large Tree whose Roots and Branches are very Extensive, under whose Branches we take our Shelter, as we have heretofore done Gave a Belt.

Father.

It is now almost three Years since the war first began, You have had a very numerous armey together, We were Ready to join You, in hopes that Canada would have been in possession of the English before now, We have been always and have still our hands on the cocks of our Guns to go against our comon Enemy whenever we shall be comanded.

Gave a Small Bundle Skins.

Father.

We thank you for Your kind Expressions towards us, and are sorry we were not here the other day, when the Enemy murther'd a number of our Brethren at Schinectady, which if we had we would have readyly and chearfully Joynd in the persuit of them, even to the Gates of Crown Point. Gave a small Bundle Skins.

A true Copy examin'd & compared

p^r^ P. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Conference between Governor Shirley and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 11.]

Propositions made by His Excellency Governour Shirley, Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, & Vice-Admiral of the same, to the Six Nations of Indians, vizt the Mohawks, Oneydays, Tuskaroras Onondagas, Cayougas, & Senekes, as also to their Allies, vizt Oghquuges, Toalaghreghroonees & Scanehaderadeyghronees at Fort Frederick in Albany the 23^{d} day of July 1748.

PRESENT—His Excellency The Honble George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esqr
The Honble Cadw^{r} Colden, Phillip Livingston, Archibald Kenedy, James Delancy — Esq^{rs} of His Majesties Council for the Province of New York
Andrew Oliver, Thomas Hutchinson, John Choate — Esq^{rs} Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.
Col^{o} William Johnson.
Several Gentlemen from Boston & New York, the Officers of the Independent Companies & the Gentlemen of the Town.

Brethren.

I am glad to have this Opportunity of saluting You and Your Allies here in the King Your Father's Name, & inquiring after Your health & welfare. Gave a string of Wampum

Several Months ago I let the King Your father know how just you have been to Your Engagements with his Excellency Governour Clinton, under whose immediate care he has plac'd you, & faithfull to Your Brethren of the English Colonies, by taking part with them in the Warr ag^{t} the French & those Indians whom they have seduced into their Interest, to make 'em Instruments of their Cruelty & perfidiousness to us & you; Thereupon the King Your Father has sent his Royal Commands to me to join with Governour Clinton in doing whatever may be necessary for Your Defence & Protection ag^{t} the common enemy, & in giving You proofs of his paternal Care & Tenderness for You, whom he looks upon & will ever treat as part of his Children upon this Continent; And I have chosen this opportunity, when His Majesty's presents are to be delivered to you, as the most convenient for meeting you here, that I may in Conjunction with His Excellency the Governour of New York, give You Assurances of this in the King Your Father's name, & Act in concert with him for securing Your welfare. Gave a small Belt.

Brethren,

I am further to acquaint you that notwithstanding I now visit & speak to you in consequence of Instructions wch I have receiv'd from the King Your Father, yet the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, wch the King has putt under my Government, being willing to take every opportunity of cultivating that friendship which has subsisted between them & you from the

beginning has Appointed three Gentlemen to accompany me & attend on their behalf at this Interview; And I now assure you on the part of the Province, as does the Appearance of these Gentlemen, that it is sincerely desirous that the Covenant Chain may be constantly kept bright & strengthned between them and You, & that the Path between the Massachusetts Bay & Your Country may be kept clear and open, so that there may be a constant & free Intercourse between us, & that we may frequently inquire after & mutually promote each other's welfare.

Brethren, It was with great Concern that I heard of the severe Imprisonment of our Brethren of the Six Nations, who are now Captives in Canada: Before I had been informed of this, upon receiving intelligence that an Indian belonging to the Goverment of Rhode Island, who was taken prisoner had been sold in Canada for a slave, I wrote to the late French Governor there complaining of it & demanding of him to set him free & treat him with the same rights of Warr, that the Kings subjects are entitul'd to; to which the present Governour of Canada has return'd me for answer that he had inquired after that Indian but could hear nothing of him: This was by no means a satisfactory answer to me, and as I have now brought with me from my own Governm^{t} fourteen French Prisoners to be sent forward to Canada for the Redemption of our Brethren of the Six Nations, lest those wch have been sent before by Governour Clinton for that purpose should not be sufficient to procure their Release: His Excellency and I are determin'd to write a joint Letter to the French Governour demanding the Ransom of these Prisoners, & to let him know we expect our Brethren of the Six nations & their allies should in all points be treated by the French, when made their Prisoners, as the English Subjects are. Gave a Great Belt.

Brethren

I must not omit observing to you that I esteem the Readiness and Alacrity of such of You as went out three days ago with a sincere and hearty disposition in quest of the Enemy, who according to their usual barbarity most inhumanly mangled the dead Bodies of Your slain Brethren, whom they had surprized wth unequal numbers at Schenectady as additional proof of Your Affection & Fidelity to us & of Your Zeal for the King Your Father's service.

Gave a Small Belt.

Brethren

I must conjure you to keep the Ax which Governour Clinton has delivered to You, & to hold Your selves in constant Readiness to join with Your Brethren in making use of it when You shall be called upon to revenge the Murthers wch you see daily committed by the Enemy upon us and You in our own lands, instances of wch You lately had in the Persons of Your Brother Kingego & his two Companions; Cruelties most unnatural in the French Indians who us'd them, as they had been once Your natural Brothers; But whoever acts by the instigation of the French, our and Your inveterate Enemies must divest themselves of all truth & Humanity to please their cruel perfidious Masters.

I must likewise conjure You that you would not Suffer any of Your people to be drawn away upon any Pretence whatever in Canada, by the deceitfull Invitations of the French, whose sole view in doing it is to gain Opportunities of breaking that strong Covenant Chain, which has from the beginning link'd our forefathers together, who by Experience found that their and our safety depended upon keeping it unbroken and firm; also that you would not permit any French to reside among You in Your Castles, but that you would consider them as Enemies, who come

among you to spy out Your weakness, & destroy you by instilling into you groundless Jealousies of Your Brethren, & thereby betraying You to Your Enemies in Canada, who will make use of a thousand different Artifices to divide you from them; well knowing there is no other way of ruining you than that; and I must put You upon Your guard ag^{t} permitting Your Warriours to go out from among you to fight with the Flat heads as they live in Friendship with Your Brethren the English. Gave a Belt.

Brethren

Whilst You strictly observe the Orders which Governour Clinton has given you & keep Your selves closely united to Your Brethren, & depend upon the King Your Father for his Protection of You & Your Families in the Enjoyment of Your Lands & Possessions, You will be in no danger of being drove out of Your Country & having Your Nations Extirpated; but may rest secure of being treated with the same Paternal Regard by the King Your Father, as his English Subjects are: But if you suffer Yourselves to be deluded by the Fair Promises of Your old Enemies the French; They, when they have once got you into their power, by breaking the Covenant Chain between You and Your Brethren the English, & drawing You from under the King Y^{r} Father's Protection will soon find out means to root out Your Tribes, & share Your Lands among them, which I conjure you by this Belt of Wampum to guard Yourselves against. Gave a Great Belt.

Copy. W. Shirley.

Speech made by His Excellency William Shirley Esqr Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & Vice-Admiral of the same, to the River Indians at Fort Frederick in Albany the 27th day of July, 1748.

Present — as before.

Children,

I take this opportunity of joining with His Excellency Governour Clinton in thanking You for Your fidelity to the English, & of assuring You that upon Your continuance of Your Dutifullness & Obedience to the King Your Father You will share His affection wth he now gives You a token of in the Presents he has directed to be made You. Gave a Belt.

Copy. W. Shirley.

N. B. The Answer given by the River Indians to Governour Clinton at the end of his Speech to 'em was likewise addressed to Governour Shirley.

wth Govr. Governour Shirley and the Colony of the Massachusetts bay have for you, by ^the Governour, coming in person to this Interview, accompanyd with three Commissioners from that Colony of wch you will be assured fully apprized by Lieu^t Governour Dunbar now arrived by Land &c.

120. Ltr to Majr Williams July 7. 1748

I have received your Letter of the 28th June 29th of July last which I have laid before his Excellency the Governor (by his Order) before the Council; And I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you that there being an unexpected Deficiency in the Number of Troops on your Frontiers, It is his Will and Pleasure that you should execute with the Orders he gave you for impressing Men, in order to make up those Deficiencies; And his Excellency has ordered a Warrant for enlisting or impressing such Number of Men (indefinitely) as may be found necessary to compleat your Number according to Establishment; the Summer being so far spent it is probable that they will not be long in the Service; As to the Boats you propose to Engage into Pay, you have an Order (agreeable to the Desire of the Council) to put ten Men of New Hampton into Pay; as to the rest the Affair must lye till the Sitting of the Court, When the Governor will recommend it to the House: As to the Connecticut Men, It is judged that

Ltr to the Govr Boston July 25 1748 120a

Sir

Yesterday his Majesty's Sloop Glasgow arrived at Kennebec with Dispatches to all the Governors of the Northern Colonies for publishing his Majesty's Proclamation for a Suspension of Arms and the Cessation of Hostilities; and the Captain his Commander is directed to wait at the Forest Castle in your Excellency's and the Lieut. Governr and Council Province untill the Proclamation may published in King William's Fort, the Lieut. Governr & Council with the Officers of Militia & other Gentlemen attending

I am ordered by the Board to send the said Packet to your Excellency, & desire you would forward it by Express to Newhampshire, & may [illegible] your Dispatches with the Sloop Glasgow to Piscataqua River, & in your Letter that Governor & Council on your part may think proper to send to the Governors of Nova Scotia

The Lieut. Governr desires me to inform you that he has ordered the Captain of the Glasgow to wait at Kennebec River until he shall receive Letters from the Governors of Nova Scotia & Canada that so it may be known whether his Majesty's Proclamation is received by the Governors of those Provinces. Mr Palmer Secretary to Governr Shirley is gone to Annapolis Royal with Dispatches for Governr Mascarene & Governr Knowles of Louisbourg.

that those your mention being raised & Sent upon the Treasury since the Message from this Gouernm.t came to the hands of their Gouern.rs. On which it is insisted upon that they should subsist their own Men) there can be no Pretence to expect Subsistance from us, especially since they will have them under their own Direction.

His Excellency has thought it a proper Respect to be paid to Coll.o Boulton to offer him the Command of the Forces in Hampshire either singly or joinedly with you & expects an Answer from him this day in Writing which Major Abraham Williams brought him from Boulton his Excellency & I shall do with Relation to the Regiment; & I am also this day sending a Commission, Directed to you, for that Command, wherein he has constituted you Captain of a Company in that Service. That so you may be the better enabled to draw some thing out of the Treasury for the Trouble you are like to be put to in this Respect. Which way the Method Coll. Stoddard took in his Commissions by Coll. Wilson has the Command of the Forces beyond the Lines

I am well satisfied that it will be very acceptable to his Maj.ty that
your Sr.s maintain a good Correspondence with one
an other, & be mutually helpfull to each other, by
which means the publick Service will be much
better effected by them; and I find Coll.
Holland much disposed to it. & Coll. Samuel
Holland & Mr. Moore seem kindly to exhort that
may be soonest at their Post.

While I am writing I have received your
Letter of 2.d Instant, which I have sent to the
Governr. And I believe he will think as you do
that it would have been best to have sent a
Number of the Militia against the Enemy, but
at so critical a Conjuncture, I will give Orders
to Coll. Porter to do so on the like occasion.

[illegible]

Brother according to youre desire
[illegible] listen to the Frenchs invitations when we
[illegible] our Homes nor listen to any thing they may say to
us for we are sensible it is to our prejudice do assure
Brother it shall be as you desire & we will not listen to
their Invitations nor go that way ———

Brother agreable likewise to youre desire that
there should no French [illegible] come among us for the futuree & that
we should banish — bring down Prisoner Jan Cauir
or suffer you to bring him down we the five Nations have
all agreed to youre request in that case I do acquain
you that our Brother the Seneca in whose Castle he
allways liv'd have likewise now positively declar'd that
they will never for the futuree suffer him among them ———

Brother as we have your Axe this long time in our
hands expecting to have made use of it joyntly with your
Army which we find you have forgot or laid aside we now
tell you assure you that first we took it in our hands
we have according to our engagements kept our Warriours
or young Men from going abroad or hunting much to our
loss. every day expecting a call from you & now further
assure you that we shall keep the Axe still in our hands
& hold our selves in readiness until you call upon us to
make use of it with you ———

23:66

Pennsylvania, 1748.

At a Council held at Philad.a 26.th July 1748.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President

Thomas Lawrence
William Till
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
William Logan
Samuel Hasell
Abraham Taylor
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Hopkinson
} Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read & approved

The Commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians at Lancaster made their Report in writing which was read and approved, Viz as follows,

To the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

We the Subscribers having been Honour'd with a Commiss.r authorizing us to hold a Treaty with some of the Six Nations, Twightwees and others at Lancaster, do make the following Report of our Proceedings therein.

We hope what we have done will be of Service to the Province, and to Your Satisfaction. We are

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your most obed.t humb.e Servants

Benjamin Shoemaker
Joseph Turner
Thomas Hopkinson
William Logan

Pennsylvania, ss. 1748.

A Treaty

At the Court House in Lancaster Tuesday July 19th 1748.

Present

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan } Esqrs

The Magistrates and Inhabitants of Lancaster County. Fifty five Indians of several Nations, viz. of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Nanticokes and Twightwees.

Conrad Weiser Esq., Interpreter for the Six Nations.

Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter for the Shawonese & Twightwees.

A Proclamation was made for Silence, and then a Commission in His Majesty's Name, under the Great Seal of the Province, was read constituting the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson and William Logan Esquires Commissioners to treat with these Indians: & the Interpreter was order'd to tell them the purport thereof & to bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren.

The Commissioners having been informed that Scarrow=
=yady a Chief of the Onido Nation living at Ohio, was appointed Speaker for the Indians, but was so much hurt by a fall that he was unable to attend, order'd the Interpreter to tell them that they condoled with them on this unfortunate accident, but hoped that as what they came to transact was of a Publick Nature and well known to them all this would occasion no delay.

As

Pennsylvania, 1748.

As the Government had shewn them great Indulgence, in granting them a Council at Lancaster, so far from the usual Place of Business, and in so hot a Season it was expected they would not obtain the Commiss.rs, but deliver what they had to say to morrow morning at ten o'Clock, and further to desire they would use no manner of Reserve but open their Hearts freely and fully, the Commissioners promising to treat them with the same Freedom and Plainness.

At the Court House at Lancaster Wednesday July 26th. 1748.

Present

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner,
Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, Esq.rs

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as yesterday.

The Interpreter inform'd the Commissioners that Scarrowyady still continuing ill and unable to attend had deputed Andrew Montour to deliver his Speech, which the Indians desir'd might be received on their behalf, the substance thereof having been deliberated upon and settled by them in Council.

The Commissioners saying they had no objection to this, Andrew Montour said he was now going to speak for the Indians of the Six Nations living at Ohio.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Brethren, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and all the Governors of the great King of England over the Seas.

You have often sent pressing Messages to the Council Fire at Onondago to engage in Your Interest as many of their Allies as they could influence. These Messages they have transmitted to us, desiring we would take all opportunities of complying with Your requests; in consequence whereof we have now the pleasure to present to You some of the Chiefs of the Twightwee Nation, a large and powerful Tribe living on Cuhach, a great River running into Ohio, who come as Deputies sent by the whole Nation, with a Request that You would be pleased to admit them into your Amity. We join with them in the Petition, take their Hands, and let them, together with ours, be locked close in yours, and there held fast: We have opened unto You the occasion of our Visit; and to make it acceptable, we lay down this String of Wampum.

Brethren, Onas, and all the King of England's Governors.

It will be necessary to lay before You what has passed between the Twightwees and us, previous to our coming here, that You may be sensible of our Zeal for your Service, and of the ardent desire of that Nation to enter into Your Alliance.

Last Fall they sent a Message addressed to all the Tribes of Indians at Ohio & elsewhere, in Amity with the English, which was delivered to the Shawonese as living the nearest to them, and by them communicated to Us to this Effect.

Brethren,

We the Twightwees are desirous to enter into the Chain of Friendship with the English; and as You are the next to Us

of

of the Indians in their Alliance we entreat You to signify this our Desire to the other Indians, and that You and they will open us a Council Road to the English Governments; & Make it so clear and open for Us, that neither we nor our Wives or Children may hurt their feet against any Log or Stump; and when once You have cleared a Road for Us, we assure you we will keep it so, and it shall not be in the power of Onontio to block up or obstruct the Passage. We further desire of You that when you have cleared a Council Road for us to the English you and the other Indians will join your Interest to recommend us in the most effectual manner to them to be admitted into their Chain. Upon receipt of this Message from the Twightwees the following answer was sent them.

Brethren the Twightwees.

We received your String of Wampum expressing your desire to enter into Friendship with our Brethren the English and praying our Assistance to obtain this for you. We are glad you are in this Disposition and would by all means encourage you in it; but we are afraid lest you should have taken this Resolution too hastily. We give you proof against the solicitations that the Governor of Canada and his People will certainly use to engage your adherence to them. Can you withstand his Resentment? Consider this well, lest by this we shall have recommended you to our Brethren the English you should prove unsteady, and so we should lose their Esteem. Take therefore we urge you time to consider & let us know your mind, & we will give you all the assistance in our Power.

The Twightwees having received this answer sent in the Spring a second Message addressed to all the Indians on

Ohio

Ohio in alliance with the English to this purpose

Brethren,

Our Message in the Fall was not sent rashly or unadvisedly. We thought many Nights and Days of this Affair. We weighed every thing well relating thereto before we took the Resolution of seeking the Friendship of the English, and we now repeat to you our Assurances that this Request does not come from the Mouth only; no, it comes from the heart, and is what we ardently wish to accomplish; and that we may not fail of Success we desire your assistance, and that all the Indians in the English Chain to help us to obtain this favour; and particularly we desire some of you will go along with us, and present us to Onas.

Brethren

We have now faithfully related what passed between the Twightwees and us. We deliver over to You the Strings of Wampum which we received with their Messages. Their Nation has sent thirty Beaver Skins, which we desire you would accept, & now be pleased to hear what their Deputies have to say.

Here were laid down two Strings of Wampum and 30 Beaver Skins.

Then Andrew Montour acquainted the Commissioners, that he was now going to be the Mouth of the Twightwee Deputies

Brethren,

We present to You the Calumet Pipe, and pray we may be admitted to become a Link in your Chain of Friendship, & give you the strongest assurances, if this favour be granted to us that we will keep it bright as long as the Rivers run.

Here the Deputies laid down a Calumet Pipe with a long Stem curiously wrought, & wrapped round with Wampum of several Colours, filled with Tobacco, which was smoked by the Commissioners & the Indians according to Custom.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Brethren,

We the Deputies of the Twightwees have it in Charge further to tell you that our Nation received a Belt and Pipe from some of the Allies, consisting of twelve Towns or Nations, with a Message to this Effect: That they had a Report among them that we intended to Solicit the English to be received into their Friendship and Alliance: That if such Report was true they desired us to acquaint them with our Success, that they might apply for the same favour, which they earnestly desire, and said they would wait a Day & a Night for an answer.‡ Then the Deputies offer'd another Pipe to the Commissioners, not to keep, but that they might speak to it, and return it with their answer.

Andrew Montour said he was now going to resume the Speech of the Six Nations at Ohio.

Brethren,

You have now heard the Twightwees speak for themselves. We heartily join with them in their Petition. They are numerous and, tho poor, yet they are worthy of your Friendship, and such we most heartily recommend them to You by this bundle of Skins

Here they laid down a bundle of Skins.

Brethren,

We beg leave before we conclude to become Intercessors for these Shawanese, who have given you just Cause of Complaint. They have told us, that the Governor of Pennsylvania sent them a Letter some Years ago requiring them to come down: but being conscious they had acted wrong, they had delayed hitherto to do it: & have taken this opportunity of our coming to make use of us desiring us to ask that for them which they dare not ask for themselves; that is, that they may be received again into

‡ NB. a Day & a Night in the Indian Language signifies a Year.

favour

favour, they having owned their fault, and given us the strongest assurances of their better behaviour for the future. Forgive us therefore if we entreat you would be pleas'd to drop your resentment, and however they have behav'd hitherto we hope a sense of your goodness will prevail with them to become good & faithful Allies for the future.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Andrew Montour informing the Commissioners he has delivered all that was given him in Charge to say at present, the Indians withdrew.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners held at Lancaster the 21st July 1748.

Present.

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan } Esqrs

The Secretary having settled the Minutes of yesterday the same were taken into Consideration & that part thereof which relates to the Shawanese not giving the Commissioners satisfaction, M.r Weiser was sent to Scarrowyady to consult with him thereupon who returned & informed the Board that according to order he had consulted with Scarrowyady, and he in the presence of Andrew Montour deliver'd himself as follows:

Peuchpeconno, Kekewatchehy, Sonatziowanah and Sequeheton, Chiefs of the Shawonese now left at Allegheny met in Council, and addressed themselves to the Delawares and to the Six Nations on Ohio in the following manner:

Grand Fathers and Brethren,

We

Pennsylvania, 1748.

We the Shawonese have been misled, I have carried on a private Correspondence with the French without letting you or our Brethren the English know of it. We travelled secretly through the Bushes to Canada, and the French promised us great Things, but we find ourselves deceived. We are sorry that we had any thing to do with them. We now find that we could not see altho the Sun did shine. We earnestly desire you would intercede with our Brethren the English for us who are left at Ohio, that we may be permitted to be restored to the Chain of Friendship, and be looked upon as heretofore the same Flesh with them. Thus far the Shawonese.*

Whereupon the Indians of the Six Nations & the Delawares, having received these assurances of their Concern for their past behaviour undertook to become their Intercessors and have brought along with them three of the principal Shawonese, to make their Submissions in Person.

* Some of the Shawonese were seduced by Peter Chartier, a noted Indian Trader, and Inhabitant of Pennsylvania, at the beginning of the French War, to remove from their Towns to be nearer to the French Settlements on the Mississippi. Some time after several of these Deserters, amongst whom Peucheconne the new Fifty were some, these it seems together with Kekewaychiky the old Shawonese King and his Friends, who had withstood the solicitations of Chartier joined together & applyd in this submissive manner to Scarrowyady.

At the Court House at Lancaster Friday the 22d. July 1748.

Present

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan } Esqrs

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as on Wednesday.

The Commissioners order'd the Interpreter to let the Indians know they were going to give them an answer.

Brethren you who live at Ohio of the Six Nations and others.

We are concern'd that Scarrouyady continues so ill as not to be able to attend, but are pleas'd to hear he is in a fair way of Recovery, and that he could give the necessary Instructions to Mr. Andrew Montour about the Business which brought you here; We take it for granted that your Sentiments are fully & truly express'd in the Speeches deliver'd I shall therefore answer the several matters contain'd therein in the order they were spoke.

Brethren of the Six Nations & others living at Ohio,

It gives us no small Satisfaction to observe the Regard you have shewn to the Messages sent you by the Governors of His Majesty's Provinces in endeavouring to gain over to His Majesty's Interest as many of your Allies as you can's influence: This is agreable to your Duty, & was recommended to you in a particular manner by the Governor of this Province at the commencement of the French War. As the Twightwees shewed so great

an

Pennsylvania, 1718.

an Inclination to enter into our Friendship, and desired you to conduct them hither. The part you have acted on this occasion was kind and prudent, and we think ourselves obliged to You for encouraging them & shewing them the way.

Our Approbation of your Conduct is testified by this String of Wampum.

Brethren,

As there is reason to think from the manner in which the Iwightwees have made their Application for a Council Road to the English Settlements, that it is not a sudden or a hasty Step but well considered by them, it may take its rise from the different Treatment which Indians of all Nations meet with at the hands of the English from what they experience while in the French Interest, we are inclinable to think them sincere, and that when admitted into our Chain, they will not lightly break it.

A Council Road to this Province is a measure which nearly concerns you, as it is to be laid out thro' your Towns, and no doubt you have thought well of this, and conceive you may depend on the sincerity of their professions, & that it may be for our mutual benefit, or you would not join with them in making this Request. At your Instance therefore, and from the opinion we have of your prudence & Integrity, we consent that such Road may be opened; and it may be depended on that on our Parts it will always be kept clean, nor the least obstruction shall be suffer'd to remain in it.

In Confirmation whereof

We give this String of Wampum.

Brethren of the Iwightwee Nation.

At the Intercession of our good Friends & Allies the

Six

Six Nations we have granted you a Council Road, whereby you have free access to any of His Majesties Provinces; we admit you into our Friendship and Alliance, and therefore now call you Brethren, an appellation which we hold Sacred and in which is included every thing that is dear. It obliges us to give you assistance on all occasions to exercise mutuall affection towards you, to take you into our Bosome to use our Eyes and Ears and Hands as well for you as for ourselves. Nothing is look'd on as compleat by an Englishman with the Faith and Honour due to those whom our Gracious King pleases to take into his Protection, admit into his Chain of Friendship, and make them our Fellow Subjects: From that Moment they become our own Flesh & Blood, and what hurts them will equally hurt us. Do you on your parts look upon this Important Name of Brethren in the same Light: You must no more think of Cayenquiraghta his Children; all that sort of Relationship now ceases; His Majesties Friends are your Friends, and His Majesty's Enemies are your Enemies. On these Conditions we accept your Calumet & Pipe; and shall lay it up very carefully, that it may be always ready for use when you and we come together. In token of our readiness to receive you into our Chain of Friendship, we present you

With this Double Belt of Wampum as an Emblem of Union.

Brethren of the Twightwee Nation,

We understand that by an antient Custom observed by your Ancestors, the Delivery and acceptance of the Calumet Pipe are the Ceremonies which render valid & bind fast your Alliances: We must now tell you what our Usages are on these occasions. The English, when they consent to take any Nation into their

Alliance

Alliance, draw up a Compact in writing, which is faithfully Interpreted to the contracting Parties, and when maturely considered and clearly and fully understood by each side their assent is declard in the most publick manner, and the Stipulation rendered authentick by Sealing the Instrument with Seals, whereon are engraven their Families, Arms, writing their names, and publishing it as their Act & Deed done without force or constraint freely and voluntarily. This is the English Method of ratifying Treaties, this is the grand Security each gives of his Faith and our Brethren of the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawonese and all other Indian Nations when they first entered into the Chain of Friendship with us, executed Instruments of this Nature; and as you are now one People with us, in the same manner with all other of our Indian Allies, it will be expected by this and His Majesty's other Governments that you will do the same. For your satisfaction we now shew you some of the Deeds that the Indians executed when they first entered into our Alliance.

Brethren, Deputies of the Twightwees,

You say some of your Allies having heard of your Intentions to apply for admittance into the Friendship & Alliance with the English, desired you to acquaint them with the Success of such Application, to the end that they might have an opportunity of asking the same favour. As we don't know the Names of those of your Allies, their number or Situation, we cannot be more particular at present on this head, than to tell you that we are always ready to receive favourably the applications of all those whom our

Brethren

Brethren of the Six Nations shall recommend as worthy of our Friendship and Regard.

In Testimony whereof we have wrapped a String of Wampum round the Calumet Pipe sent by your Allies.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Met at Chic.

You perceive that at your Request we have received these Strangers into our Friendship: We take kindly your conduct=ing them to us for that end; and as a proof of our being well pleased with your Conduct on this occasion, we have ordered our Inter=preter to deliver you at Mr. Croghans some English Goods, that are lodged there for the use of the Indians.

Brethren,

Your intercession for the Shawonese puts us under difficulties. It is at least two Years since the Governor of Pennsylvania wrote to Kekewatchehe a Letter wherein he condescended out of regard to him & a few other Shawonese who preserved their fidelity, to offer those who broke the Chain a Pardon on their submission, on their Return to the Towns they had deserted, and on their coming down to Philadelphia to evidence in Person the sincerity of their repentance. This they should have immediately complied with and they would have readily been admitted into favour, but as they did not do it, what can be said for them. You who live amongst them best know their Dispositions, and would not it may be hoped become Mediators for them, were you not persuaded they were returned to their Duty. Some of them it may be allowed are weak People, and were perverted from their Duty by the persua=sions of others; but this cannot be the Case of Peucheconne & a few more. As therefore you have taken upon you the Office of Intercessors, take this String of Wampum & therewith Pasture Peucheconne and his Party in such Terms as shall a proper

Security

Severity with them, tho' the expressions are left to your discretion, and then tell the delinquent Shawonese that we will forget what is past, and expect a more punctual regard to their Engagements hereafter.

Here was delivered a String of Wampum.

'Tis but Justice to distinguish the Good from the Bad; Kekewalchehy and his Friends, who had virtue enough to resist the many fine Promises made by the Emissaries of the French, will ever be remembered with Gratitude, & challenge our best Services. To testify our Regard for these, we present them with this

Belt of Wampum.

And have ordered our Interpreter, who is going to Ohio, to give them a Present of Goods.

The Commissioners gave a handsome Entertainment to the Deputies of the Twightwees, and the Indians who conducted them from Ohio, and after Dinner entered into a free Conversation with them about the Numbers and Situation of their Towns and those of their Allies; and by their Informations it appears that the River Ouabache takes its rise from a Lake at a small distance from the West end of Lake Erie, from which it runs South Westerly 4 or 500 Miles, and falls into the Ohio about 500 Miles from the Mississippi; that on this River and another River called the Hatchet, the Twightwees and their Allies have twenty Towns, and that they count One thousand fighting Men; that it is a plain Country & of a rich Soil abounding with Game. The principal Deputy of the Twightwees laid down with Chalk the Courses of the Mississippi, of Ouebache & of Ohio, marking the Situation of their own Towns, of Lake Erie & of two Forts that the French

have

have on the Mississippi; whereby it is Manyfest, that if these Indians and their Allies prove faithful to the English, the French will be depriv'd of the most convenient & nearest communication with their Forts on the Mississippi, the ready Road lying thro' their Nations, and that there will be nothing to interrupt an Intercourse between this Province & that great River.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Friday July 22. 1748. P. M.

Present

The same as in the Morning.

Tammy Buck one of the Chiefs of the Shawonese stood up and spoke as follows:

Brethren,

We the Shawonese sensible of our ungrateful Returns for the many favours we have run all along receiving from our Brethren the English ever since we first made the Chain of Friendship, came along the Road with our Eyes looking down to the Earth, and have not taken them from thence till this Morning when you were pleased to Chastize us, and then pardon us. We have been a foolish People & Acted wrong tho' the Sun shone bright and shewed us very clearly what was our Duty. We are sorry for what we have done, and promise better behaviour for the future. We produce to you a Certificate of the renewal of our Friendship in the year 1739 by the Proprietor and Governor. Be pleased to sign it afresh, that it may appear to the world we are now admitted into your Friendship, & all former Crimes are buried, & entirely forgot.

The

Pennsylvania, 1748.

The Commissioners receiv'd the Deed but refus'd to Sign it, letting them know they were forgiven on Condition of better behaviour for the future; and when they shall have performed that Condition it will be time enough to apply for such Testimonials. Orders were given for mending their Guns and Hatchets, and then the Twightwees were told that the Secretary was preparing an Instrument for rendering authentick our Treaty of Friendship with them, which would be ready at Nine o' Clock in the morning, to which time the Commissioners adjourn'd.

At the Court House at Lancaster, Saturday 23d. July 1748.

Present

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, William Logan, Esqrs.

The Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County.

The same Indians as Yesterday.

The Instrument and Counterpart having been prepar'd and approv'd by the Commissioners, the Contents thereof were read and carefully Interpreted to, & approv'd by the Indians, & then they were executed by the Commissioners and the three Deputies of the Twightwees, the other Indians mentioned therein signing as Witnesses, together with the Magistrates and Inhabitants present.

Whereas

Pennsylvania 1748.

Whereas at an Indian Treaty held at Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania on Wednesday the Twenty Day of July Instant before the Honourable Benjamin Shoemaker Joseph Turner Thomas Hopkinson and William Logan Esquires by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province dated at Philadelphia the sixteenth Day of the same Month Three Indian Chiefs Deputies from the Twightwees a Nation of Indians Situate on or about the River Cualache a Branch of the River Mississippi viz. Eequenachqua Ispepausa and Natocequeha appeared on behalf of themselves Their Nation & prayed that the Twightwees might be admitted into the Friendship and Alliance of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects professing on their Parts to become true and faithful Friends and Allies to the English and so forever to continue, and Scarrowyady Canaranka Chief of the Oneido Nation, Cuchrachery a Chief of the Tuscarora Nation, Canickoon Cuntyuckqua Echonisera Chiefs of the Mohocks, Lawachcamucky Tamany Buck Oseoghqua Chiefs of the Shawonese, and Nenatchehon a Chief of the Delaware Nation all of them Nations in Friendship and Alliance with the English becoming earnest Intercessors with the said Commiss.rs on their behalf, the Prayer of the said Deputies of the Twightwees was granted and a firm Treaty and alliance of Friendship was then Stipulated and agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and the said Deputies of the Twightwee Nation as by the Records of Council remaining at Philadelphia in the said Province may more fully appear Now these Presents Witness that it is hereby declared that the said Nation of Indians called the Twightwees are accepted by the said Commissioners as Good Friends & Allies of the English Nation and that they the said Twightwees and the Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall for ever hereafter be as one Head and one Heart & live

3719 Pennsylvania, 1748.

in true Friendship as one People, in Consideration whereof the said Cquenachqua, Allepaus & Satoecqueha Deputies of the said Twightwee Nation Do hereby in behalf of the said Nation Covenant & Promise & Declare that the several People of the said Twightwee Nation or any of them shall not at any time hurt injure or defraud or suffer to be hurt injured or defrauded any of the Subjects of the King of Great Britain either in their Persons or Estates but shall at all times regularly do Justice & perform to them all Acts and Offices of Friendship and good Will Item that the said Twightwee Nation by the Alliance aforesaid becoming entitled to the Privilege and Protection of the English Laws They shall at all times behave themselves regularly & soberly according to the Laws of this Government whilst they shall live or be among or near the Christian Inhabitants thereof Item that none of the said Nation shall at any time be aiding assisting or abetting to or with any other Nation whether of Indians or others that shall not at such time be in Amity with the Crown of England and this Government Item that if at any time the Twightwee Nation by means of Evil minded Persons & Sowers of Sedition should hear any unkind or disadvantageous Reports of the English as if they had evil designs against any of the said Indians, in such Case such Indians shall send Notice thereof to the Governor of this Province for the time being & shall not give Credit to the said Reports till by that means they shall be fully satisfied of the truth thereof And it is agreed that the English shall in such Cases do the like by them In Testimony whereof as well the said Commissioners as the said Deputies of the Twightwee Nation have smoked the Calumet Pipe, made mutual Presents to each other & hereunto

inter=

interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Twenty Third Day of July in the Year of our Lord 1748, and in the 22.d Year of the Reign of George the Second King of Great Britain, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

The Mark of Ciquumackqua (L.S.)

The Mark of Ysapausa (L.S.)

The Mark of Natoccqueka (L.S.)

Benj.a Shoemaker (L.S.)

So: Turner (L.S.)

Tho.s Stephenson (L.S.)

Will.m Logan (L.S.)

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the Presence of Us.

Richard Peters, Secretary,
Conrad Weiser Interpreter,
The Mark of + Andrew Montour Interpreter
Edward Smout
Thomas Cookson
Peter Worrall
George Smith
Adam Peter Ruhm
David Stout
George Croghan
Michael Hubly
John Forsyth
Conrad Doll
Peter Priest

The Mark of Scarrowyady
The Mark of Capaxiaenka
The Mark of Sychraquery
The Mark of + Canuinchogon
The Mark of Cuntyuckqua
The Mark of Lawachamieky
The Mark of Domini Buck
The Mark of Asoghqua
The Mark of G Nenatchehon

The Commissioners then enquired if the Indians had any particular news to communicate, and after some time spent in Conference

Conference Such a query spoke as follows:

The Indians of the several Nations living at Ohio return you thanks for your acceptance of their good Offices in conducting the Twightwees and admitting them into your Alliance, Likewise for your Goodness in accepting their Mediation on behalf of the Shawonese, & thereupon forgiving their Late Breach of Faith. Our new Brethren the Twightwees tell us, that they have brought a few Skins to begin a Trade, and they desire you would be pleased to order the Traders to put less Stones in their Scales that their Skins may weigh more, and that they may allow a good Price for them, which will encourage them and their Nation to Trade more largely with You. This the Commissioners promis'd to do.

The Commissioners inform'd the Indians, that there was likely to be a Peace between the King of England and the French King; that the News was but just arriv'd & imperfectly told; but that there was actually a Cessation of Arms. The Indians making no Reply, the Commiss.rs after ordering a Present to the Twightwee Deputies, rose & put an End to the Treaty.

Captain Smyter being ready to Sail for London, Mr. Taylor & Mr. Hopkinson are appointed a Committee to draw up an answer to the Proprietaries Letters & it is recommended to them to set all matters relating to the Association in their true Light.

Answer from the Sachems of the Six Nations to his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & Vice Admiral of the same, at Fort Frederick in Albany 26. July 1748.

Present.

His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Esq.r
His Excellency William Shirley Esq.r
The Hon.ble Cadwal. Colden
Phe. Levingston
Archd. Kennedy
James D.Lancey
Col. Wm. Johnson
} Esq.rs of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New York

Andrew Oliver
Thos. Hutchinson
John Choate
} Esq.rs Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

Several Gentlemen from Boston & New York, Several Officers of the Independent Companies & New Levies.

Brother Yehowanne,

We thank your Excellency for condoling our Losses, & that you wash off our tears from our Eyes, wipe up the Blood of the Slain, & clear our Minds that we may speak freely & chearfully together at this place, we do the same in like Manner on our parts to You.
gave a String of Wampum.

We thank your Excellency for the Regard, you have had for us to come so speedy to this Conference, left your Vessill to come by land thro: many Perils & Dangers; we are very glad to see you here, with the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay, who accompany you here.
Gave a String of Wampum.

We also return your Excellency thanks for acquainting the King our father, that some of us have made use of the Hatchet ag.st his Enemy the French, & of our Readiness in joining You this Warr; we are very glad that his Majesty is pleas'd w.th our Behaviour, & that it was his Orders, You should join (as You tell us) w.th Gov.r Clinton, in doing what was necessary for our Defence & Protection & in giving us Assurances of his Care and Tenderness for us, & that You are now come to this Interview, that you may in Conjunction w.th Gov.r Clinton give us such Assurances. —— Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Cohoswanne,

You acquainted us, that before you left Boston, three Gentlemen were appointed to accompany you at this Interview, who we see here present; we are very thankfull, you have brought them along to assist you, it might be necessary, in case any weighty Affairs were to be transacted; we do for our parts renew & confirm the ancient Covenant Chain w.th has link'd us & our forefathers together; we heartily join therein hand in hand untill death part us, & desire You

do it in like Manner; we thank you, that the Path from Boston to our Country shall at all times be kept open & clear, that we may have free Intercourse together, & often hear from each other, and we do in like manner promise on our parts that the Road from our Castles to Boston shall be open, that we may acquaint each other w.th what may happen, and assist on any Occasion, that may require. —— Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne,

We are pleas'd at what You tell us concerning your complaining to the Governour of Canada, of the selling of an Indian Captive there belonging to the Government of Rhode Island, & demanding of them to set him free, & return you thanks that you are mindfull to redeem our People, who are in Goal at Canada, by your sending a Number of French Prisoners here, to release them, if the Number Gov.r Clinton has sent be not sufficient, that You would write jointly w.th our Governour to the Governour of Canada in a most pressing manner for 'em, that if any other of our People be taken Prisoners for the future, they might be us'd & redeem'd as your own People, w.ch is very pleasing & acceptable to us. —— Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne,

The cruel Murther committed by the Enemy on the Inhabitants at Schinechtady just before your Arrival affects us very much, & we are much oblig'd to you for your

kind Approbation of our Readiness to pursue the Enemy; we have done our Endeavours, but they were gone a Differ-ent Way home from what we generally us'd to do, so that we could not overtake them; we promise to be always ready on the like Occasion. —— gave a Belt.

Brother Yohowanne,

Its true, We have the War Hatchet from Gov.r Clinton in our hands; you desire us to be always ready to make use of it, ch.w. we promise to do upon his Command; we are fully determin'd & resolv'd as you have heard in our Answer to Gov.r Clinton, not to hearken to the French, nor go to Canada, that we may not be deluded & deciev'd by them, ch.w. we do assure You for the second time we shall persist in; we do acknowledge to be true, as you are pleas'd to say, that the French are deceitfull & artfull to delude us, for they have always drawn off part of our Nations to live among 'em in Canada; who it's likely lately enticed & Engage one of our Brethren of the Mohawks, & we faithfully promise & engage that none of our People shall on any Pretence or Solicitation of the French, go for the future to Canada; according to your Request we shall not suffer Jean Coeur nor any French to come & reside among us, as you have heard, we just now promis'd to our Governour; And we all the Six Nations pawn our Honour, that we shall fulfill our Engagements made to our Brethren & You; & our young Men shall stay at home, & not go out to fight any more ag.

the Flatheads while they be Friends to our Brethren the English. —— Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne,

We are very thankfull for your good Advice not to hearken to the French, to be deluded by them from our Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty, for we are sensible if we do, we shall be undone, & then they will be able to destroy us & divide our lands; wherefore we are fully determin'd to keep firmly to our Engagements made to our Brethren the English, & not hearken to their Deluzions, we faithfully promise not to regard nor take any Notice of them, & we shall endeavour on our part to keep this Engagement; & as you have more Skill & Knowledge, we desire & hope You will give your Assistance & Advice to keep all our People unanimous & of one Mind. —— Gave a Belt. / Copy, / Wt Thirby.

Brother Corlaer Warachjago & Yehowanne.

We have now done w.th what we had to say.

His Excellency Gov.r Clinton told them, that they should recieve five Barrell's of beer to drink his Majesty's health, desir'd their young Men to dance this Evening, & that they sho'd recieve their Presents, tomorrow.

Answer of the Indians to Governor Shirley.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 12.]

Answer from the Sachems of the Six Nations to His Excellency William Shirley Esq[r] Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, & Vice Admiral of the Same. At Fort Frederick in Albany 26th July 1748.

PRESENT—His Excellency The Hon[ble] George Clinton Esq[r]
His Excellency William Shirley Esq[r]
The Hon[ble] Cadwal[r] Colden
Ph. Livingston
Arch[d] Kenedy
James Delancey
} Esq[rs] of His Majesties Council for the Province of New York.
Col[o] W[m] Johnson
Andrew Oliver
Tho. Hutchinson
John Choate
} Esq[rs] Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay
Several Gentlemen from Boston & New York.
Several Officers of the Independent Companies & New Levies.

Brother Yehowanne,

We thank Your Excellency for condoling our losses & that you wash off our tears from our eyes, wipe up the Blood of the Slain,[1] & clear our minds that we may speak freely & cheerfully together at this place; We do the same in like manner on our parts to you.

Gave a string of Wampum

We thank Your Excellency for the regard you have had for us to come so speedy to this Conference, left Your Vessell to come by land thrô many Perils and Dangers; We are very glad to see You here, with the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Bay, who accompany you here. Gave a string of Wampum.

We also return Your Excellency thanks for acquainting the King Our Father that some of us have made us[e] of the Hatchet ag[t] his Enemy the French & of our Readiness in joining You this Warr; We are very glad that His Majesty is pleased[2] with our behaviour, & that it was his orders, You should join (as you tell us) wth Gov[r] Clinton in doing what was necessary for own Defence[3] & Protection & in giving us Assurances of his care & tenderness for us & that you are now come to this Interview that you may in Conjunction with Gov[r] Clinton give us such assurances. Gave a Belt[4] of Wampum

Brother Yehowanne

You acquainted us that before You left Boston three gentlemen were appointed to accompany you at this Interview, who we see here present. We are very thankfull you have brought them along to assist you, it might be necessary in case any weighty affairs were to be transacted; We do for our parts renew and confirm the ancient Covenant Chain w[ch] has

[1] *our* Slain. *New-York Colonial MSS.*, LXXVI. [2] *was much* pleased. *Ibid.* [3] *our* defence. *Ibid.* [4] a String. *Ibid.*—Ed.

linked us and our forefathers together; We heartily join therein hand in hand untill death part us & Desire you to do it in like manner; We thank you that the path from Boston to our Country shall at all times be kept open & clear, that we may have free intercourse together, & often hear from each other, and we do in like manner promise on our parts that the Road from our Castles to Boston shall be open that we may acquaint each other wth what may happen, and assist on any occasion that may require. Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne.

We are pleased at what you tell us concerning your complaining to the Governour of Canada, of the selling of an Indian Captive there belonging to the Government of Rhode Island, & demanding of them[1] to set him free, & return you thanks that you are mindfull to redeem our people, who are in Goal at Canada, by Your sending a number of French prisoners here, to release them, if the number Govr Clinton has sent be not sufficient & that you would write jointly wth our Governor to the Governor of Canada in a most pressing manner for 'em, that if any other of our people be taken Prisoners for the future, they might be us'd & redeem'd as Your own people, wch is very pleasing & acceptable to us. Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne

The Cruell Murther Committed by the Enemy on the Inhabitants at Schinectady just before Your arrival affects us very much, & we are much oblig'd to you for your kind Approbation of our Readiness to pursue the enemy; we have done our Endeavours but they were gone a different way home from what we[2] generally us'd to do, so that we coul'd not overtake them; We promise to be always ready on the like occasion. Gave a Belt.

Brother Yehowanne.

It's true we have the War hatchet from Govr Clinton in our hands; you desire us to be always ready to make use of it wch we promise to do upon his Commands; we are fully determin'd & resolv'd as you have heard in our answer to Govr Clinton not to hearken to the French, nor go to Canada, that we may not be deluded & deceiv'd by them wch we do assure you for the second time we shall persist in; We do acknowledge to be true, as you are pleas'd to say, that the French are deceitfull & artfull to delude us, for they have always drawn off part of our Nations to live among 'em in Canada; who it's likely lately murther'd Kingego one of our Brethren of the Mohawks & we faithfully promise and engage that none of our people shall on any Pretence or Invitation of the French go for the future to Canada; according to your request, We shall not suffer Jan Coeur nor any French to come & reside among us, as you have heard we just now promis'd to our Governour; And we all the Six Nations pawn our Honour that we shall fulfill our Engagements made to our [Brother] Corlaer & You; & our Young Men shall stay at home, & not go out to fight any more ag^t^ the Flat heads while they be friends to our Brethren the English. Gave a Belt

Brother Yehowanne,

We are very thankfull for Your good advice not to hearken to the French to be deluded by them from our Duty and Allegiance to His Majesty, for we are sensible if we do we shall be undone, & then they will be able to destroy us and divide our lands; wherefore we are fully determin'd to keep firmly to Our Engagements made to our Brethren the English, & not

[1] him. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LXXVI. [2] they. *Ibid.*—Ed.

hearken to their Delusions; we faithfully promise not to regard nor take any notice of them, & we shall endeavour on our parts to keep this Engagement; & as you have more skill & knowledge we desire & hope you will give Your assistance & advice to keep all our people unanimous & of one Mind. Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer Waraghjago & Yehowanne
We have now done with what we had to say.

Copy (Signed) W. SHIRLEY.

His Excellency Govr Clinton told them that they should receive[1] five Barrells of Beer to drink His Majesty's health, desired their Young Men to dance this Evening, & that they sho'd receive their Presents to morrow.

Governor Shirley to the Marquis de la Galissonière.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 12.]

Albany July 29th O. S. 1748

Sir,

I am to acknowledge the Honour of Your Letter wch Serg^{t} Hawke deliver'd me at his Return from Canada.

Governour Clinton's & my sending the present Flagg of truce to you is occasion'd by the Complaints of the Indians of the Six Nations (who have been under his Majesty's protection ever since the first settlement of the English in North America, & consider'd as Vassalls of the Crown of Great Britain) y^{t} some of their Captives in Canada are kept in Irons whereupon not knowing what number of French Prisoners Govr Clinton might have collected in the Government of New York, to send in Exchange for 'em I brought wth me fourteen Prisoners belonging to Old France, from my own Governm^{t} to send for the Redemption of those Indians, & we now send 'em to Montreal by the way of Oswego.

Mr Clinton informs me, Sir, he has so fully wrote to you upon the Right wch the Indians of the Six Nations who are expressly acknowledg'd in the Treaty of Utrecht to be under His Majesty's Protection, have to be treated as his Subjects in their Captivity, that I would not farther trouble you upon that point, but I begg leave to referr you to his letter, & perswade myself, Sir, from the humanity & politeness, wch visibly appear in the letter with which you honoured me, that if those Indians were confin'd in Irons as has been Represented to us you have upon receiving that letter ordered 'em to be released from 'em & that I need add nothing here upon that head.

As to insisting upon the Indians of the Six Nations coming in person to Canada to treat with his most Christian Majesty's Governour there for the Redemption of their Brethren, who are made Captives; as has been represented to Mr Clinton & me has been done, I can't but think, Sir, you will be of opinion that as those Indians are the King our Masters Vassalls, engag'd

[1] have this afternoon. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LXXVI., from the copy in which volume the words and letters within brackets, in the above Indian Conferences, are added. — Ed.

in his warr, it belongs to him to treat for their release & y^t it is contrary to the Custom of Nations for one Prince to require the Subjects & Vassalls of another Prince to come into his Territories to treat for the Redemption of their Brethren taken Prisoners in Warr, & that such an innovation is an Infraction of the Right that every Prince has over his own Subjects and Vassalls; and I hope, Sir, (for settling this point) that you will be pleased to manifest Your concurrence in Opinion wth me by accepting the fourteen Prisoners now sent in Exchange for the Indian Prisoners of the Six Nations if Governour Clinton has not already sent a sufficient Number for that purpose from New York.

I have mention'd to Mr Clinton what you observ'd upon the French prisoners belonging to Canada not being sent there in Consequence of my proposal to the Marquis De Beauharnois, in behalf of his Majesty's other Governors in the Neighbourhood of New England, and he assures me he has sent all he could hear of in his Government, except some that were sent to the French Colonies in the West Indies before he had received my letter. As to those wch fall into the hands of our Indians he has us'd his Endeavours to procure 'em, & actually sent four to Canada by his Flag of Truce; & will send the others as soon as he has it in his power to obtain 'em, wch he apprehends the Report of the usage of the Indian Prisoners in Canada has very much contributed to hinder him from having.

A Report founded upon Advices from England prevails here that Preliminaries for a General Pacification are sign'd at Aix la Chapelle by the Kings our Masters and the States General, and that in consequence thereof a Cessation of Arms has been published at London & Paris, & at the Head Quarters of both Armies in Flanders: This tho' not confirmed by Instructions from his Majesty, wch Mr Clinton and I are in daily Expectation of receiving, seems so well grounded that in order to put an End to the Bloodshed & Ravages of Warr, as soon as possible, which we think it a Duty incumbent upon us to do; we have determin'd to withhold our English & Indian parties from committing Hostilities against the French, untill the return of our Flag of Truce, with Your answer; and we flatter ourselves, Sir, that you will be of the same sentiments with Regard to the French & Indians under Your Government.

I have inquired into the reality of the base Attempt reported to you to have been formed by some English of the Government of New York, to induce the Indians in the French interest treacherously to murder the Garrison at Crown point, but don't find any just grounds for the Report, & can't but hope from the unprecedentedness of so wild a Scheme among the English, that the Representation made of such an one to you, is either an absolute mistake or Falshood.

I have wrote to the several Neighbouring English Governours, desiring them to signifie their consent to the Proposals made by me on their behalf, & agreed between Yourself & me on the part of the Province under my Government & Canada, for a mutual Discharge of Prisoners on both sides, & to send me their Quotas of Expence incurr'd by You on account of Your Flag of Truce sent by sea to Boston, with English Prisoners belonging to the several American Governments, & some to England; but have only receiv'd answers in general, that they will ratify those Proposalls & pay their Quotas of the charge already arisen, but no farther yet from 'em as I have no doubt but I shall soon, & be able to adjust the ballance with you.—In this case, Sir, you will be pleased to make a just Allowance for the Difference between several English Governours who have Assemblies to consult in all money Matters and other Material points of Government, & Yourself who have the sole determination & Execution of these matters, so far as relates to the Country under Your Command, wch necessarily retards the proceedings of the former; However I may say in the mean time that I beleive the charges

[illegible] that you suspected that after we [illegible]
[illegible] soon for some of our Men to go to [illegible]
[illegible] some of them off from their Duty to our Common Father
[illegible] or prevent what we have now promised and engaged
to be true as you observe that the French are deceitful and
[illegible] one of us even to them he desires you speak sincerely from the
Heart but the French speak actually and deceitfully He does expect
among us to be so double dealing crossly but We the six Nations are
to use all our Endeavour that they may take us and not one of us
Double in any instance according as you desire from us We do not
only from our Eyes but sincerely from the Bottom of our Hearts to Save the
Brother Onkar Karachiago and Shawanne.

We the six Nations know by Experience that the French of Canada
deceitful and not to be trusted that they will endeavour to draw some of us
from our Duty and Fidelity to the Crown, but they shall not be able to accomplish
it. We promise not to suffer any Ever the French or any of their Allies
for the future to cross a Path among us We promise that if the Men from
Canada shall come among us we will either send them to you Excellency or deliver them
up to any Officer you shall think proper to send for them or drive them out of our
Country Therefore I assure you in the Name of all the Indians in this Place
that We shall now firmly adhere to your Excellency we shall faithfully perform as we
believe has been desired from the [illegible] you will about
the Brother Onkar Karachiago and Shawanne.

You told us that you desired a long while and to see us here at
Albany for this End we are willful and not to be [illegible] any set duty
but they will reach us now as we have told some Speeches before we
[illegible] to us at home that we may be already entered
into Covenant with them you desired us to keep our young Men at home and send
them at present to Fathers as we have done we [illegible] the
Brother that we promise likewise to do as you desire You desire us that
as that we should have our young Men at home that by this Letter and long
as the Path by you desire we receive and have it at the Hand of
one of us have made use of the time and other things at home belonging
[illegible] for this Reason our young Men have not been able to come
to Albany at any distance from home as we could which he supposes which
is very much and for we are in hopes all these Speeches [illegible]
will help up our Hearts at home as you desire to be ready at a Call
from the
Brother Onkar Karachiago and Shawanne

Where all of Albany have been at Enmity with the Crown
promised to use their Endeavour to [illegible] Peace which
[illegible] Brother Onkar Karachiago and Shawanne
[illegible] Time to Time to redeem them for which we do thank
[illegible] from to [illegible] the Enemies of our Nation
[illegible]

[illegible] and Yesterday
[illegible] Enemy on [illegible]
[illegible] Effects as very
[illegible] Readiness to
[illegible] but they were gone a different Road from
[illegible] we could not overtake them We promise to
[illegible] like Occasion. Given at Belt.

His Excellency Governour Clinton told them that they should have the Afternoon Five Guns Beer to drink his Majesty's Health, desires their young Men to dance this Evening and that they should receive the Presents to Morrow.

A true Copy Exam.d & Compd. per
Cha.s Lenox Esq.r for the Indian Affairs —

Speech made by his Excellency the Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York, Vice Admiral of the same and Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to the Seven Indians at Fort Stanwix in Oneyda the 27th July 1768.

Brethren

I have taken in the foregoing Answer is particularly mentioned.

I am glad to see you here and to give you thanks for the Attention you have shewn to this Government And I do assure you You shall never want my Protection as long as you continue your Love with Duty and Obedience to the King as a Token of which I give you this String of Wampum

and as a Token in renewing the Covenant between us I give you this Belt of Wampum

Answer of the Seven Indians to his Excellency the Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden and his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r

Father We rejoice at your coming to Fort Stanwix you last of your People with whom we have had any Intercourse since the Commencement of this War I give a String of Wampum

Father We are very much rejoyced to hear and we take the String of Wampum you have given us as a Token of which you have made us sensible by renewing a Chain which we have had for many Years

Father Before the White People came among us we were a People in the Woods, sometimes we were afraid to go to it, but at last they invited us to Boston and found them to be White Men who treated us kindly with whom we entered into mutual Hearts to each other with promise that we would always be such as which accordingly happened when they came again to us White People and they entered into a Covenant together that they should live in their Land which they did and they also promised to take no more than a reasonable Price which they have done to this Day. Given a Belt

Father When you came first to this Country you were but a small People and we [illegible]

An Answer from the Sachems of the Six Nations to his Excell.y the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt. Gen.l and Gov.r in Chief of the Province of New York Vice Admiral of the Seas and Admiral of the Fleet Squadron of his Majesties Fleet at Fort Frederick in Albany the 20 July 1748—

Present

His Excell.y the Hon.ble Geo.e Clinton
His Excell.y William Shirley Esq.r Gov.r of the Massachus.s Bay

The Hon.ble
Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
Wm. Smith
James De Lancey
} Esq.rs his Maj.s Council for the Province of New York.

Coll.o William Johnson
The Commissioners of the Massachus.s Bay
Several Gentlemen from New York
the Officers of the Independent Company
Several Gentlemen from New York & Massachusetts Bay.

They Said by their Speaker.

Onnasadego an Onondage Sachem

Brethren Corlaer. Waraghjago and Yaksawanna

As your Excellency hath been pleased to have pity on us for the Loss of our Sons and the Sickness which has been amongst us since our

[illegible] Interest and [illegible] that
that we may speedily Treat
together, we do in this Strong Castle the
Lord [illegible] and as Especially your
[illegible] we have our Path by the
Enemy so Cleared that we do not hear
the voice of Those that we may Speak
with a free mind & Clear Heart that the
old Friendship which has Existed between
us may not be forgotten.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren Onas.

II
421
1

You told us that you were Sorry
to See so many of the Six Nations here, we
may be very Thankful for that. Brother
and so are we that we for your Brethren Certain
~~Hariskeyo~~ Oshowano & Wariachajo
together in good Health at this Place where
we have Chiefly and Friendship Burnt
which we hope Shall Endure till time be
no more Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother Certain Wariachajo & Oshowano

We Humbly thank you for your great
Esteem and Regard for us, that you have
acquainted our Father the King

George

Gentrys (whom we acknowledge to be our Common
father and Protector) that we have restored
our Brethren the Englishe in his name against
the ffrench, We doe thanke to his Majesty for
his Bounty and goodnes in Sending us a Present
to be Delivered unto us by you, we Promise
that we Shall not be wanting in our Duty
We Desire you to acquainting & reminding
us of the Ancient Covenant Chain which
was long since Established betweene
us and our Ancestors the terms and Conditions
you know better then we because you have
them in Writing and we only by Report.
II
422 tradition, as you have Renewed the Same we
do Solemnly in like manner Confirm & Renew
the Same with you that we may hold fast
together hand in hand till Death parts us
you tell us that the ffrench continually use
artifices with us Endeavouring thereby
to break that Covenant which Subsists
between us this we Cannot deny but do freely
acknowledge it, but we faithfully Promise
not to hearken nor give Credit to the ffrench
for his gifts but adhere firm to you our
Brethren and wipe the Brethren will do in
like Manner on their parts to us as long as the wind
endures Gave a Belt

Brother Cortlandt Warachsigo & Senonnane.

You told us that you Sachems
had sent us a belt home to speak
with you and bid you come over
to you to Canada in order to debate and
Determine, & then affirm their Duty
to our Common father, & Children, here
set or passed with us since our Forefathers
and Ancestors & Kept them like unto
as you always that we should Discharge
Our Duty to our Common father, & Treat
him like Children & Speak Sincerely from
the Bottom of our Hearts with the French
Nation & Dutch and Secretly we do keep
they will Come among us & by to debate us
Crossly out of all the Six Nations and
Determine, not to give Children liberty
to visit them any more and also to
go & trade to Canada or any Colonie
According as you Desire from us we not Speak
this only from one lips but Sincerely from
the Bottom of our hearts

II
432
A

Gave a Belt

Brother Cortlandt Warachsigo & Senonnane

We the Six Nations know by Experience
that the French of Canada are Deceitful
not

not to be trusted that they will endeavour to draw
Some of us off from our Duty & fidelity to
his Majesty but they Shall not be able to
accomplish it. We Promise not to Suffer
Jean Coeur the french Interpreter nor any
french for the future to Reside or Live
among us. We Promise that if he or any
other from Canada Shall Come among us
we will Either Send them to your Excellcy
or Detain them up to any Messenger your
Exc.y may Send to them, or Drive them out
of our Country. Jean Coeur has been given
up already by the Senekas you may be
assured that what we now Promise by your
Excellcy we Shall faithfully perform as your
Excellcy has Desired from us.

II
423

Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Waraghsaga & Schinvanna

You told us we had your hatchet a long
while and Desired us to keep it in
Readyness for the french are Deceitfull
and not to be trusted, we may Expect
daily that they will attack us or you, as
we have Lost Some People by their peaches
we Promise to keep our warriours at home
that

II
473
A

that we may be always ready and at Liberty to
by them you Desired us to keep our young
men at Home and not send them out to
the Westward we have no Friends to
our Enemies the English this our Enemies
Informs us & Says Desires you to send
to Boston as that we should keep
our young men at home that they may
not Engage with the Six Nations you send
Belt and wampum to us we have Belts
in our hands Some, & we will make use of
the same and shall Stayed at home Expecting
to be Called upon for that Purpose our
young men have not Liberty to go on
their hunting at any Distance from
home as usual which has Impoverished
us very much and the are Considerable
Sufferers by this war we Shall Answer
the Cap keep our warriors at home as you
desire to be ready at your first Call

Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Wairaghjago & Jokonnans

When Colo. William Johnson was at
Onondago the last Spring he Promish
to

to use his Endeavours to get over our People
who are Prisoners in your hands Canadians like
Yourselves we [illegible] have Endeavoured to
accomplish by Sending a number of your
Friends to Canada to redeem them, for
which we are greatly thankfull to you
and that you Promise to take the same Care
of our Friends as you will do of your
own People who may fall into the Misfortune
to fall into the Enemies hands, and are
much obliged to Gov.r Shirley that he has
been Pleased to Bring a Number of French
Prisoners to Redeem ours for which we are
very thankfull to you both

II
424

Gave a Belt

Brother Corlear Wharaghago & Schowanno

The Cruel Murthers Lately Committed
by the Enemy on the Inhabitants at
Saratoga Lately Just before your Arrival
at this Place Affects us very much, we
are much obliged to you for your kind
approbation for our Readiness to Pursue
the Enemy. we have done our Endeavours
but they were gone a Different Road
home from what they used to go. So that
we

we Could not overtake them we Promise
to be always Ready on the like occasion

Grove & Bell

II
47 6
A

Answer from Mr. Sackville
to his Excy. William Shirley
Esqr. Capt. Gen.l & Governr.
in Chief &c. in Council &c.
this 26th day of June.
England and Fort Frederick
Capt. Jno. Jones at Fort Frederick
in Albany the 26 July 1748

Triplicate.

II
425. His Excellency the Right Honble. Sr.
his Excy. William Shirley Esqr.

The Kings Commissioners for
Treating with the Indians
Jno. Lydius
Interpreter. &c.
Col. William Johnson

Esqr. of the Magistrates
Council for the Province
of New York

Honble. Chas.
The Lieutenant
Jno. Cosby

Esqr. Commissioners for the
Treaty of the Massachusetts
Bay

Several other Gentlemen from Boston and
New York, Some Officers of the Independt.
Companies and others

Brother Generall.

[illegible] your Lordp's Letters
[illegible] and that you [illegible] this
[illegible] from your Lordp and the
[illegible] and Council with the
[illegible] Lordp's [illegible] the same in
[illegible] manner as you [illegible]
[illegible] Shipp. [illegible] Lordp's
[illegible] Letter [illegible] Lordp's [illegible] had
[illegible] 475 [illegible] Lordp's [illegible] this [illegible]
A [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] and Dangerous [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] with the Commissions
from the [illegible] Bay
[illegible] Shipp. Hampton
We also [illegible] your Lordp's thanks
for acquainting [illegible] King [illegible] that
some [illegible] have made [illegible] and Subscribed
against his Enemies his friends and your
Readyness in joyning with you in this war,
we are very glad that his Maj.ty was much
pleased with our behaviour, and that it was

his

his Orders that you Shou.d Joyn as you see
with Generall Clin.n in doing what was
Necessary for our Defence and Protection
and in giving us Assurances of his Care
and Kindness for us, and that you are now
Come to this Interview that you may in
Conjuction with Governour Clinton give us
Such Assurances.

Give a Strong Stroke Wampum.

Brethren Sachimans.

V
426

You acquainted us that you had Sent Boston
three Gentlemen, were appointed to accompany
you at this Interview which we Like very well
and are very thankfull you have Complyed therein
adding to Assist you if you might be necessary,
in Case any weighty affairs was to be
Transacted, we do give our Love Renew and
Confirm the Antient Covenant Chain which
was Entered into and our Forefathers together
we heartily Joyn Hands in Hand & Hand unite
Each, all as, and Desire you may do it in
like manner. We thank you that the path
from Boston to our Country Shall at all times
be Kept Clean and open that we may have
free Intercourse together, and often hear from

Each

Each Province do in like Manner. Promise
on our part that the Said Shall Cross
from our Coasts to Boston but one may,
Repeatedly, & that with what may
happen and exhibit on any occasion that
may require.

Gave a Belt

To their Excellencies

We are Ordered at what parting Concerning
our Commission to the Governour of Canada
of the Number of our Indian Captives that
belonging to the Government of Rhode Island
II and Providence we are to bring Home
426 and Return you thanks that you are minded
A to Redeem our People who are in your Custody
by your sending a Number of your Indians
as to Return them if the Number Governour
Clinton has sent to us. Sufficient, that
you would write Kindly with our Governour
to the Governour of Canada in a most Kind
Manner yet Recommending that Indians
People be taken Prisoners for the future
they might be used & Redeemed as your
own Lands & such is our Reason Please take
to us.

Gave a Belt

Brother Jonathan

The Count Maurepas Commissd. of the Enemy on the Spanish Coast at Senegal Lately, has been upon Some Affairs Concerned and has much Solicited the Court of Spain to Grant him Leave to Furnish the Enemy we have Some Intelligence, but they were not a Disposed to Grant it from what they Generally used to do. So that we Could not overtake them, we Promise to be always Ready on Such Occasion Give a Bell.

I
427

Brother Jehonathan,

As thus we have the Warr Determined from Governour Clinton in our hands you Desire us to be always ready and make use of it which we Promise to do on his Command we are fully Determined and Resolved as you have heard in our answer to Governour Clinton not to hearken to the French nor to go to Canada that we may not be Deluded and Deceived by them whilst we Stand you for the Second time we shall Desire it. We do acknowledge to be true as

you

you are bound to say that the French
are deceived and tired to Death
as they have already drawn off part
of our Nations to live among them on
Canada where it very likely, Cruelly
Cruelly murdered Engaged one of our
Brethren & the Shawanas and we pitifully
Intreat and Engage Nations of our Ligue
Shall on any Pretence or Invitation of
the French Go or in future to Canada
according to your Request he Shall
II 427 A not Suffer him Counsel nor any more
to Come or Reside among us as you
have done we Just now Intreat to our
Ligue Amour and we and the Six Nations
Join our Nation That we Shall Justify
our Engagements made to our Brother
Corlaer and Yow and our young men Shall
Stay at home and not go out to fight
any more agt the Catteraus while they
be friends to our Brethren the Englishe

A Belt presented Gave a Belt

We are very thankfull for your good

Advice

Words not to mention to the French to be
Divided by them from our Duty & Allegiance
to his Majesty for we are sensible if we do
we shall be undone and then they will
be able to destroy us and Divide our Land
amongst them as our Duty. Determined to
keep firmly to our Engagements made to
our Brethren the English and not mention
to mention Divisions, we principally Promise
not to Speed or Hear any Message from
and we shall endeavour to engage
to keep this Engagement and as you have
now Spoke and Promised so we desire
and hope you will give your Opinions
& Words to keep all our People Unanimous
and of one mind. Given both

Brethr. Corlaer Commissrs & Sachems

We have now done with what we had to say.

His Excell.y Gov.r Clinton told them that
they should receive their Present to Day
& that he would Dine with them
this Evening and that they should receive
the Presents in Return.

not bring you the Council's answer, which it wou'd have done had they received Governor Clinton's favour time enough.

"The Council entirely concur in Sentiment with Your Excellency, & shou'd be extremely glad to appoint some of their Members to wait on You, but as they stand circumstanc'd they are firmly of opinion the Commiss^n laid under such limitations would do more harm than good. My Age and Infirmities render such a Journey impracticable for me, or none wou'd be more pleas'd to have the honour of waiting on You at Albany than,

"Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"His Excellency Govr SHIRLEY."

Another of pretty much the same Tenor was wrote to Govr Clinton.

At a Council held at Philada. 26th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esq., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read & approv'd.

The Commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians at Lancaster made their report in writing, which was read and approv'd, & is as follows:

"*To the Honourable the President & Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"We, the Subscribers, having been Honour'd with a Commiss^n, authorizing us to hold a Treaty with some of the Six Nations, Twightwees, and others at Lancaster, do make the following Report of our Proceedings therein:

"We hope what we have done will be of Service to the Province and to Your Satisfaction. We are,

"Honourable Gentlemen,

"Your most obed^t humb. Servants,

"BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER,
"JOSEPH TURNER,
"THOMAS HOPKINSON,
"WILLIAM LOGAN."

Speech made by his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & Vice Admiral of the same, to the River Indians at Fort Frederick in Albany the 27.th day of July 1748.

Present as before

Children

I take this Opportunity of joining with his Excellency Governour Clinton in thanking you for your fidelity to the English, & of assuring you that upon your Continuance of your Dutifullness & Obedience to the King your Father, you will share his Affection, which he now gives you a Token of in the Presents he has directed to be made You.

Gave a Belt.

Copy,

N. B The Answer given by the River Indians to Governour Clinton, at the end of this Speech 'em was likewise address'd to Governour Shirley.

W. Shirley.

[illegible] Onagtyago and Oghouaonne

[illegible] Chiefs Entirely Commanded by the Enemy [illegible]
[illegible] day just before your Arrival at this Place Speaks as [illegible]
[illegible] ligd to you for your kind Approbation for our Readiness to [illegible]
[illegible] We have done Since we saw that they were gone a different Road [illegible]
[illegible] what they used to go we did not Mistake them We promise to [illegible]
[illegible] ways ready on the like Occasion. Brave Albt.

His Excellency Governour Clinton told them that they should Hear the Afternoon Five Nations Here to drink his Majesty's Health, desires their Company then to Dance this Evening and that they should receive the Present to Morrow.

Then Capt Hans? Hoonyo? &c
Chief Interpreter &c for the Indian Affairs —

Speech made by his Excellency the Hon[ble] Jonathan Clinton Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York, Vice Admiral of the same and Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet. to the River Indians at Fort Frederick in Albany the 25th July 1748.

Present as in the foregoing Answer is particularly mentioned.

Children I am glad to see you here and to give you thanks for the kindness you have shewn to this Government and to assure you You shall never want my Protection as long as you behave yourselves with Duty and Obedience to the King your Father. But as I am sensible of the Duty you owe to the King your Father I do not make you a Present which I have to send to be given you

[illegible] Answer of Interpreter.

[illegible] Speech of the River Indians to his Excellency the Hon[ble] Jonathan Clinton Esq[r] Governour &c

Children We rejoice at your Safe Arrival at this Place and Health after your Journey and Fatigue and are very much rejoyced for the Return of the King's Fleet from their Expedition against Cape Breton which you have Mentioned in your Speech of Thanks

Father We the Sachems and Warriors of the River Indians are Subjects to the King your Father and Obedient to his Commands and Orders and are ready to Obey them as far as in our Power. We have been Informed that there was Some Disputes between the Governour of Canada and the Governour of Virginia about Lands which they claim in the Ohio Country which Affair we do not Intermeddle with. Your Children

Father When you came first to this Country you found but a small Spot of

Gave a Bill.

It is now almost three years since the Assembly
very numerous Army to petition We were ready to join you
would have been in possession of the Land they now
peace and have all our Wants supplied from Great
Dominion Enemy whenever we shall demand. Give a Bond

Father We thank you for your kind expressions towards us and
were not here the other day when the Enemy marched a Number of
Brethren at Cheneclady which if we had we would have readily
cheerfully join'd in the pursuit of them but as the Distance of Country
Gave a String Bundle of Skins.

At a Council held at Fort Johnson
New York the 9th day of August 1765

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden
Mr Colden Chief Justice
Mr Kennedy Mr Livingston

His Excellency Communicated to the Board
the Letter of the 7th of May last receiving the Letter of the
from Albany the 6th of May last
read by Lt Holland, agreed upon between the Governor
King and the Interpreter of the Indians
Province there for Mr Livingston
should cause the same to be published in the proper Places
accordingly

Ordered that the Sheriffs of the Counties
respectively and that they cause the
the respective Courts within their
directing them to publish the same

Ordered that Mr Livingston
upon his Excellency further Orders

At a Council held at Fort Johnson
the 17th day of August 1765

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden
Mr Colden Chief Justice
Mr Livingston Mr Jones.
Mr Kennedy

His Excellency Communicated to the Board a Letter of the Commissioners
of the French Inhabitants of Detroit
whereof (among other things) they
Copy on the 7th day of May last to the
the Indians. That the Commissioners

Sent made by his Excell.
Tho. Fane Esqr. George Clinton.
Capt. Generall and Governor
in Chief of the Province of
New York Vice Admiral
of the same Vice Admiral of
his Majesties Fleet &c
his Own Hand at Fort
Frederick in Nova Scotia
2d day of July 1748

II
429

Transmitted
Clinton.

I am glad to see you heard
of your thanks for the Fidelity you have
always shown to this Government and do
assure you, you shall never want my
Protection as long as you behave your
selves with Duty and Obedience to his
Majesty, and as I hope, of the Continu
ance of your Loyalty & Affection. He has Directed
me to make you a Present which I have
ordered

Ordered to be open to the Gen.
Assembly & Examined and sent down
to Convention Council
for the Ratification

II
479
A

Speech made by his Excy
William Shirley Esqr.
Capt. Genl and Gov.r
& Chief in & over his Majesties Province of
the Massachusetts Bay in
N. England (Viz.d at
the Court House in Fredrick
in Virginia the 27 July 1748

Indians

Brothers of the Six Nations & Penna
& Maryland

His Excellency &c. Canassatego in thanking
you for your Friendship to his English
and Expressing your hatred upon your
Countrymens Ingratitude and
Violence to his King you have done well
with Your Hatchet which is now
grown rusty & for the present shall
he not Directed to be made to you

Gave a Belt

Answer of the River Indians to his Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton and his Excell.cy Wm Burnet Albany Sept.r the 27.th July 1718

Fathers

We wish all your Healths for the Sake of you and all your People who have been murthered since the Commencement of the war

give a String of Wampum.

Fathers

We are very much Surpriz'd for the Present one Father the King of Great Britain has for us, by ordering a Present which you tell us shall be given us. Give a String Wampum

Fathers

Our fore fathers told us that before any white People Came among them they Sate a Pipe in the Rain, for Some time they were afraid to go to it, but at last they Ventured on Land and found them to be a mild man, who treated them Civilly and Exchanged mutually Presents to Each other, with Promis that they would Return the next year, which accordingly happened when they

Came

(and upon the Whole proceed as they
shall) into a Committee of the whole House
to consider of the State of the Nation
and Supply to be granted to his
Majesty

Fawkes

When you come to the Enemy you
must take great Heed of ...
Ramsay of Dalhousie and Sir Edward
Sir and not to stop in Leuchars
and you come up to Hedge Row where
Lord Dundee was Engaged
under his Banner he Likewise
as we have Done before

II
431
A

Fawkes

a Bell

If it be a Comfort unto you Sir
it will please upon Lord and Duke
Numerous Army together we were Ready
to Fight you in hopes that Glorious would
have been in Possession of his Enemies
before now. We have been always ready
and have Put our Hands on the Hilts
of our Guns to go ag.st our Common Enemy

when

when Lord we shall be Commanded
(Father
to Chain upon the Said Egyptians
towards us and as for us we were ashamed
to strike any when the Enemy Cruelly
Murthered a Number of our Brethren
at Lemoyne which we had ore
we said have Readyly and Chearfully
joyned in the pursuit & then Soon to
the gates of Crown Point
upon which Indians

II
132

order the Traders to put less Stones in their Scales that their Skins may weigh more, and that they may allow a good Price for them, which will encourage them and their Nation to Trade more largely with You." This the Commissioners promis'd to do.

The Commissioners inform'd the Indians that there was likely to be a Peace between the King of England and the French King; that the News was but just arrived and imperfectly told, but that there was actually a Cessation of Arms. The Indians making no Reply, the Commiss^rs after ordering a Present to the Twightwee Deputies, rose & put an End to the Treaty.

Captain Smyter being ready to Sail for London, Mr. Taylor & Mr. Hopkinson are appointed a Committee to draw up an answer to the Proprietaries Letters, and it is recommended to them to sett all matters relating to the Association in their true Light.

At a Council held at Philada. 30th July, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
William Till,	Abraham Taylor,	
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	
William Logan,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

Mr. Taylor laid before the Board the Draught of a Letter to the Proprietaries, which was approv'd, & the Secretary is order'd to write it fair to be Sign'd by all the Members.

"PHILADA., July 30th, 1748.

"Gentlemen:

"As we don't think it necessary to distinguish between the Letters which we receive from either of you seperately & those which are signed by both jointly, we take this opportunity by Captain Smyter of acknowledging your several favours of the 16th & 29th of October, and of the 12th, 29th, and 30th March last, and are well pleased to find therein that some parts of our Administration are approv'd of. But we must own it gave us no small Concern that the measures which have been taken to prevent this City or perhaps this Colony from falling into the Hands of His Majestie's, or that endeavouring to preserve the Lives & Properties of its Inhabitants from Murder & Rapine (at a time when it was notorious both to this & the neighbouring Governments that Designs were meditating & preparations in our Enemie's Ports actually and avowedly carrying on for these purposes) shou'd be thought Illegal or Unwarrantable.

"The frequent & repeated Accounts we received of the Enemie's designs and their Preparations (the Truth whereof hath been since confirm'd)—their Boldness and Insolence in coming up the River last Summer—the weak & impotent Condition of the Province, either to repell an Enemy or suppress Tumults and Insurrections, which were very much apprehended wou'd attend an Invasion, added to the Murmurs and complaints of the People, who having been refused any assistance from their Representatives, were laid under a Necessity of applying to the Council for their Countenance and leave to bear Arms and form themselves into proper Bodies for their mutual defence, were sufficient Causes for our taking this matter into our most serious Consideration; And it was very evident that the Government of itself was unable to give them any Protection, and wou'd in our opinions have been both unjust & unreasonable as well as very unfit to disable them from defending themselves, as it might increase their discontent and probably end in a dissaffection if not a real disobedience to such Government and Laws as wou'd allow them no kind of Security in so dangerous a Conjuncture. The Council observing that the best and soberest of the Inhabitants were extremely desirous of uniting upon this occasion, provided they cou'd have Lycence and Permission from them for so doing, accordingly granted them the liberty of meeting under Arms & forming themselves into proper Companies for learning Military Discipline; and as some will of course be more expert and assiduous than others, such were thought fittest for a Command and were accordingly recommended to the Council for their approbation; and as we had an opportunity of knowing the Characters of the Persons and their fitness for such a Trust, and that such as were recommended were Friends to the Government, especially the Principal Officers who were under the immediate direction of this Board, we accordingly granted them such Commissions as the former Governor had issued; and in a few Months we had the satisfaction to see a great number of the most substantial Freeholders formed into Companies, furnished with Arms and Ammunition, & every Day attending with great Chearfulness, in a most severe Cold Season, to learn the use of them, in which they made a very amazing progress in a short time, so that from a State of the greatest anxiety we soon found this Association had given us a degree of strength and security sufficient to quiet the minds of the People, to preserve the Peace of the Government in case of Insurrections, and to frustrate the Designs of our Enemies, and to it (under God) we must attribute the Preservation of the City of Philadelphia.

"If any doubt shou'd remain with you about the Legality of it, we imagine it must arise from a supposition that the Associators acted independently of the Government; but this will appear to be without foundation from the very Tenor of the Officers' Commissions, one of which we have inclos'd for your Satisfaction.

"You are pleas'd very justly to observe, that we cannot be war-

ranted in granting Commissions to any Officers who are to receive their Orders from others than ourselves or those we shou'd appoint, as this wou'd be giving the power of governing the Militia from the King to the People, and wou'd undoubtedly be greatly Criminal; but this we always guarded against, tho' we cou'd not find it was ever expected or intended; on the contrary, the inferior Officers were to take their Orders from their Superiors, & the Superior Officers were constantly to receive their Orders from this Board.

"Possibly the not fully understanding that part of the Articles of the Association relating to the Military Council might occasion this mistake; but when we assure you that Council was Invested with no Powers in respect to Actions, but was only intended as a proper Band of Union for the different Regiments of different Counties, that the whole might become as one body, & that one and the same Spirit might, by the means of this Common Council, be more easily communicated to & diffused among the several Parts; and also to make those Regulations which are usually the matter of Militia Laws and are necessary in every Militia, but cou'd not be hoped for from our Assembly, and if made by any not chosen by the People wou'd not probably be so likely to be regarded; such as fixing the times & places for the meeting of the Companies to be exercis'd in Arms, and directing the Conduct to be observ'd on these occasions; settling the manner of making and spreading Alarms, the places of Rendezvous of particular Companies & of whole Regiments, on the Alarm, & the Conduct the Officers are to observe at such times till they shall receive Orders from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.; All which Regulations were intended to be laid before the Governor or President & Council for their approbation, and to be of no force without that Sanction.

"But in Matters of Action in Time of Service it was never undestood that the Military Council shou'd meet to give Orders; no such thing was imagin'd; but the Orders were to be expected from the Captain General, i. e., the Governor for the time being. If every thing intended by the Associators was not clearly exprest in that short Instrument, by which they first engaged themselves, it may be imputed to the Novelty of the Scheme, for which they had no Precedent, and to the haste in which the whole Affair was necessarily carried on, especially since they have not in any part of their Conduct given the least Umbrage that they aim at in assuming any Powers inconsistent with the prerogatives of Government; and we have reason to believe that if the Military Council are not prevented from sitting by the declaration of a Peace, One of their first Acts may be an Explanation of every thing in the Scheme that is doubtful or liable to misconstruction, to the full satisfaction of the Government.

"On the whole, as the Associators had no Power, nor pretended

to have any but what they receiv'd from this Board, and as we granted none but such as we think are well warranted by the Charter, we hope you will be as well satisfied of the Legality of this proceeding as we assure ourselves you are of the usefulness and necessity of it.

"Shou'd the Associators have assumed to themselves Powers the least derogatory of His Majestie's Prerogative, or have acted otherwise than for His Majestie's Service, or that of the Country, we always had it in our Power instantly to put a stop to such proceedings by suppressing their Officer's Commissions; but this we had not the least reason to apprehend; on the contrary, their Conduct from the Beginning has been orderly & regular; their zeal & Industry remarkable, tho' it has been a hard Service on them and their Officers; a constant, regular Guard has been kept on the Battery without the least Grudging or Discontent, and at their general Musters they have discovered a Skill & Regularity that has surprized every body; the whole has been attended with such Expence, Care, and Fatigue (in which permit us to say we have had our share) as would not have been born or undertaken by any that were not warm & sincere Friends to the Government, and true Lovers of their Country. In short, by this means we have, in the opinion of most Strangers, the best Militia in America, and one of the compleatest Batteries, of its size, on the Continent, so that had the War continued we shou'd have been in little Pain about any future Enterprizes of our Enemies.

"As the part we have acted in this Affair was intended, so it has really proved, to be of the greatest Service to our Country, and the most that could be done at such a critical Juncture for His Majestie's Service and your own; and whatever opinion Lawyers or others not fully acquainted with our unhappy Circumstances, may entertain of it, it is, in our opinion, one of the wisest & most useful measures that was ever undertaken in any Country. It would, therefore, be too sensible a mortification to the Inhabitants to find their zeal and laudable Intention on this occasion and the real Service they have done so far mis-understood as to subject them to Censure. We hope, however, when the Association & the good effects of it come to be fully considered & understood, and the Conduct of its Members impartially examin'd, it will be found to have been undertaken with a laudable Design, and conducted in all its Parts with such order as is consistent with the strictest Rules of good Government, and will, therefore, merit your approbation.

"The Treaty we have lately had with the Indians at Lancaster will, we hope, be productive of considerable advantages to the People of this Province, by enlarging our Indian Trade and extending our Friendship & Alliance to Indians hitherto unknown to us. We parted with much satisfaction on both sides, & expect on their Return we shall be address'd by other Nations in their Neighbourhood.

"The Pardon so earnestly sought for by the Shawonese, & their submission appearing sincere, we thought not proper to refuse, especially as the Six Nations became Intercessors for them. We hope when you have perus'd the Treaty itself, to which we beg leave to refer, you will approve of it. We earnestly wish for the arrival of our Governor, as we expect great Satisfaction from his Administration, & as it will be some Relief to Us who we assure you have been fully employed in the Business of the Publick ever since Col° Thomas' Departure. If we shou'd be so happy as to have given You the same satisfaction in our Administration as we flatter ourselves we have given the People under our Care, we shall think our Time & Pains well bestowed. We are,

"Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servants,

"ANTHONY PALMER,
"THOMAS LAWRENCE,
"SAMUEL HASELL,
"WILLIAM TILL,
"ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

"The Honoble. the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, 4th August, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Joseph Turner,	

The President laid before the Board a Letter from Captain Maisterson, which being read and the sentiments of the Board taken thereon, an answer was wrote thereto, & both order'd to be enter'd.

"HECTOR, Delaware Bay, July 28th, 1748.

"Sir:

"Being cruizing along the Coast I put in here thinking it my Duty to see if I cou'd get any Intelligence of the Enemie's Privateers.

"On the 9th Instant I wrote a Letter & sent it to Coll° McKenzie, desiring him to direct it to some Gentleman in Philadelphia (I not being acquainted) to inform the Inhabitants that on the 6th I retook a Schooner of about 40 Tons, laden with Sugar. She had no English on board, only ten Spaniards, & no Papers of any kind. The Spaniards cou'd not tell her Name, nor give any other account of her than that she came from Providence laden with French Sugar & bound to Philada. I shou'd be glad to know, Sir, if any Person in this Colony lays claim to her.

Conrad Weiser to R. Peters, 1748.

Lancester, August the 4, 1748.

Sir:

I was favoured with yours of the 30 of last month. Included was the Instruction of the Council concerning the Governor of South Carolina's affair, and I perceive the people that have ben killed and Carried of in Carolina, must have ben Killed by the Sinickers, in Company with some French praying Indians. The particular words Andrew told me are thus: That after the Commissionrs had mentioned the affair to the Indians at the last treaty here in Lancester, the young Shawano Chief Lawack Kamicky, told Andrew, *that it was well known that some of the foresaid Indians, to wit, Sinickers and Praying Indians that come from the warr this last spring, had killed some white people.* So farr Andrew told me, and told me further that I might depend upon the truth of the storry; but, however I will inquire further, and will let you know if I can learn more before I set out from George Croghans.

I have bought the goods of G. Croghan, ordered by the Commissioners for the Twichtwees, and have this day delivered his Bill with all the rest to Thomas Cookson, to be sent to you. The Charges runs very high, yet I cannot see of which Bill I could Cut of, and must leave them to the Government. As to the number of Indians, and the time they have been within the inhabitant part, & in Lancaster, I am satisfied the Bills are right. The Nontikook Indians have been very troublesome to us. They where like so many wolfs, and I had no Influence on them upon no account. There Came but 18 persons from Ohio, and with the said Nontikooks, and a few Canastoge Indians. The number of Indians here in Lancester, present at the last treaty, amounted to 55 persons, among whom were 4 sick, which gave particular trouble and Charges. The Twicktwees I left in very good thoughts of the English, and I am, for my part satisfied they are sincere in our Interest; and within a year or two, you will see a good many of the farr Inds in Pensylvania, be it warr or peace. I have given every one of the Indians such present as I was ordered by the Comissioners; that is to say, to the Twicktwees. To the others that conducted them down, I gave to each of them a Strowd match coat, a shirt, a pair of Indian Stocking, a Knife, and a ½ Barrel of powder, and 100 lb. of let, one lb. of vermillion betwixt them all. This last I took out of the General present. The Nontikooks stood and looked very dull, because they got nothing. I was quite out of Humour with them, for the disorder they occasioned; yet, upon a second thought, I gave them 25 lb. of powder and 50 lb. of let out of the general present, rather to please the Indians from Ohio (that they might keep what little they had received) than the said Nontikooks, with which they went of, glad to have some thing. I had told them that they were very in-

discreet people to hunt the Stranger all along without any order or request from the Governor of Pensilvania, or these people themselves, Except two or three of them.

Andrew Montour has pitched upon a place in the Proprietor's mannor, at Canataqueany. He Expects that the Government shall build him a house there, and furnish his family with necessarys. In short, I am at a lost what to say of him. I am much Concerned about him. He seams to be very hard to please. I should think meselve happy if I had nothing to do in public affairs, and could turn a farmer entirely. At present I leave you, but shall take my farewell at George Croghan's from whence I will write to you again.

I remain, Sir, your obedient

CONRAD WEISER.

P. S.—I gave my account against the Government, to Mr. Kinsey; but as for my last services, I have sent no account. You know I have been twice in Philad^{a} since last Spring, per order of the Council. The first Journey 11 days; the second 12 from home. Beside my services at the last treaty, being in that time 18 days in the Government's Service. All this I leave to your care.

Directed.

To

Richard Peters, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government,
Philadelphia.

Indorsed.

Mr. Weiser's Letter, 4th Aug^{t}, 1748.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Journal to Ohio, In August, 1748.

	Miles.
Set out from my House & came to James Galbreath that Day,	30
Came to George Croghan's,	15
To Robert Duning's,	20
To the Tuscarroro Path,	30
To the black Log,	20
To the Standing Stone,	26
To Frank's Town,	38
To the clear Fields,	16
To the Showonese Cabbins,	34
To the 10 mile Lick,	32
To Ohio,	26

Indorsed.

Extract of Conrad Weiser's Journal in 1748.

THE JOURNAL OF CONRAD WEISER, ESQR., INDIAN INTERPRETER, TO THE OHIO[7]

Augst 11th. Set out from my House & came to James Galbreath[8] that day, 30 Miles.

12th. Came to George Croghans,[9] 15 Miles.

13th. To Robert Dunnings, 20 Miles.

14th. To the Tuscarroro Path, 30 Miles.

15th and 16th. Lay by on Account of the Men coming back Sick, & some other Affairs hindering us.

17th. Crossed the Tuscarroro Hill & came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log, 20 Miles.

18th. Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two Miles of the Standing Stone, 24 Miles.

19th. We travelled but 12 Miles;[10] were obliged to dry our Things in the afternoon.

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[7] There appear to have been two copies of this journal prepared, one as the official report to the president and council of Pennsylvania, which was published in the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 348-358. A reprint from the same manuscript appeared in *Early History of Western Pennsylvania* (Pittsburg and Harrisburg, 1846), appendix, pp. 13-23. The other copy seems to have been preserved among the family papers; and was edited and published by a descendant of Weiser—Heister M. Muhlenberg, M.D., of Reading, Pennsylvania—in Pennsylvania Historical Society *Collections* (Philadelphia, 1851), i, pp. 23-33. We have followed the official copy, indicating by footnotes variations in the other account.— ED.

[8] Weiser's house was about one mile east of Womelsdorf, now in Berks County, Pennsylvania. James Galbreath was a prominent Indian trader, one of those licensed by the government of Pennsylvania.— ED.

[9] Croghan lived at this time just west of Harrisburg in Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County.—ED.

[10] There were three great Indian paths from east to west through Western Pennsylvania. The southern led from Fort Cumberland on the Potomac, westward through the valleys of Youghiogheny and Monongahela, to the Forks of

20th. Came to Franks Town, but saw no Houses or Cabins; here we overtook the Goods,[11] because four of George Croghan's Hands fell sick, 26 Miles.

21st. Lay by, it raining all Day.

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the Ohio, and was the route taken by Washington in 1753, later by Braddock's expedition, and was substantially the line of the great Cumberland National Road of the early nineteenth century.

The central trail, passing through Carlisle, Shippensburg, and Bedford, over Laurel Mountain, through Fort Ligonier, over Chestnut Ridge, to Shannopin's Town at the Forks of the Ohio, was the most direct, and became the basis of General Forbes's road, and later of the Pennsylvania wagon road to the Ohio. Gist took this trail in 1750.— See Hulbert, *Old Glade Road* (Cleveland, 1903).

The northern, or Kittanning trail, was the oldest, and that most used by Indian traders. It is this route that Weiser followed. From Croghan's, he passed over into the valley of Sherman's Creek (in Perry County), crossed the Tuscarora Mountains at what was later known as Sterritt's Gap, and reached the Black Log sleeping place near Shade Valley in the southeastern part of Huntingdon County. This was a digression to the south, for in an extract from his journal in *Pennsylvania Archives*, ii, p. 13, Weiser says: "The Black Log is 8 or 10 miles South East of the Three Springs and Frank's Town lies to ye North, so that there must be a deduction of at least twenty miles." From here, following the valley of Aughwick Creek, he crossed the Juniata River, and approached the "Standing Stone." This was a prominent landmark of the region, and stood on the right bank of a creek of the same name, near the present town of Huntingdon. It was about 14 feet high, and six inches square, and served as a kind of Indian guidepost for that region. From this point, the trail followed the Juniata Valley, coinciding for a short distance with the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, but turning off on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata at the present town of Petersburg.

There was also a fourth trail, still farther north, by way of Sunbury and the west branch of the Susquehanna to Venango. This was Post's route in 1758.— Ed.

[11] Frankstown was an important Indian village in the county of Blair, near Hollidaysburg. The present town of this name lies on the north side of the river, whereas the Indian town appears to have been on the south bank. Remains of the native village were in existence in the early part of the nineteenth century. The Indian name was "Assunepachla," the title "Frankstown" being given in honor of Stephen Franks, a German trader who lived at this place.— See Jones, *History of Juniata Valley* (Harrisburg, 1889, 2nd ed.), pp. 298-303. The cause of its desertion when Weiser passed, is not known. The other edition of the journal says, "Here we overtook one half the goods," which seems more correct in view of the succeeding account.—Ed.

22d. Crossed Alleghany Hill & came to the Clear Fields, 16 Miles.[12]

23d. Came to the Shawonese[13] Cabbins, 34 Miles.

24th. Found a dead Man on the Road who had killed himself by Drinking too much Whisky; the Place being very stony we cou'd not dig a Grave; He smelling very strong we covered him with Stones & Wood & went on our Journey; came to the 10 Mile Lick, 32 Miles.

25th. Crossed Kiskeminetoes Creek & came to Ohio that Day, 26 Miles.[14]

[12] Of the place where the Kittanning trail crosses the Allegheny Range, Jones writes (*op. cit.*), that the path is still visible, although filled with weeds in the summer. "In some places where the ground was marshy, close to the run, the path is at least twelve inches deep, and the very stones along the road bear the marks of the iron-shod horses of the Indian traders. Two years ago we picked up, at the edge of the run, a mile up the gorge, two gun-flints,— now rated as relics of a past age." Clear fields was at the head waters of Clearfield Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River, in Clearfield Township, Cambria County. This is not to be confused with Clearfield (Chinklacamoos), an important Indian town farther north. See Post's *Journal*, *post*.— Ed.

[13] The Shawnees (Fr., Chaouanons), when first known, appear to have been living in Western Kentucky; they were greatly harassed by the Iroquois, and made frequent migrations which are difficult to trace. In 1692, they made peace with the Iroquois and the English, and portions of the tribe settled in the Ohio country and Western Pennsylvania. Intriguing with both English and French, they were treacherous toward both nations. The location of the cabins mentioned here by Weiser is not positively known — it was in the northern part of Indiana County; somewhere on the Kittanning trail.— Ed.

[14] Weiser turned aside from the regular trail that ended at the Delaware Indians' town of Kittanning, and followed a branch of the path that turned southwest; crossed the Kiskiminitas Creek at the ford where the town of Saltzburg, Indiana County, now stands; and reached the Allegheny River (then called the Ohio) at Chartier's Old Town, now Chartier's Station, Westmoreland County. It was at this point that in 1749, the French explorer, Céloron de Blainville, met six traders with fifty horses laden with peltries, by these sending his famous message to the governor of Pennsylvania to keep his traders from that country, which was owned by the French. Weiser calculated the distance of his journey by land as one hundred and seventy miles, and by deducting twenty miles for the detour at Black Log, made the distance from the settlements one hundred and fifty miles.— Ed.

26th. Hired a Cannoe; paid 1,000 Black Wampum for the loan of it to Logs Town. Our Horses being all tyred, we went by Water & came that Night to a Delaware Town; the Indians used us very kindly.[15]

27th. Sett off again in the morning early; Rainy Wheather. We dined in a Seneka Town, where an old Seneka Woman Reigns with great Authority;[16] we dined at her House, & they all used us very well; at this & the last-mentioned Delaware Town they received us by firing a great many Guns; especially at this last Place. We saluted the Town by firing off 4 pair of pistols; arrived that Evening at Logs Town, & Saluted the Town as before; the Indians returned about One hundred Guns;[17] Great Joy appear'd in their Countenances.

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[15] This was the Delaware village known as Shannopin's Town, from a chief of that name, who died in 1749. It was situated on the Allegheny River in the present city of Pittsburg, and contained about twenty wigwams, and fifty or sixty natives. See Darlington, *Gist's Journals* (Pittsburg, 1893), pp. 92, 93.—Ed.

[16] The reference is to Queen Aliquippa, whose town, directly at the Forks of the Ohio, was called by Céloron "the written rock village." The writings proved on examination to be but names of English traders scrawled in charcoal on the rocks. See Father Bonnécamps's Relation, *Jesuit Relations* (Thwaites's ed., Cleveland, 1896-1902), lxix, p. 175. Céloron says of the Seneca queen: "She regards herself as a sovereign, and is entirely devoted to the English." Upon the advent of the French, she removed her village to the forks of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, where she told Gist in 1753 she would never go back to the Allegheny to live, unless the English built a fort. Céloron says of the site of her first village: "This place is one of the most beautiful I have seen on the Beautiful River [la Belle Rivière, the French name for the Ohio]."— Ed.

[17] Logstown (French, Chinnigné, Shenango) was the most important Indian trading village in that part of the country. It was a mixed village composed of Indians of several tribes — chiefly Iroquois, Mohican, and Shawnee. When Céloron visited it a year after Weiser's sojourn, he spoke of it as "a very bad village, seduced by the desire for the cheap goods of the English." He was near being attacked here, being saved by discovering the plot, and displaying the strength of his forces. Like Weiser, he was received with a salute of guns, but feared it was more a sign of enmity than amity. Later, the Indians of this village returned to the French alliance, and after the founding of Fort

From the Place where we took Water, *i. e.* from the old Shawones Town, commonly called Chartier's Town,[18] to this Place is about 60 Miles by Water & but 35 or 40 by Land.

The Indian Council met this Evening to shake Hands with me & to shew their Satisfaction at my safe arrival; I desired of them to send a Couple of Canoes to fetch down the Goods from Chartier's old Town, where we had been oblig'd to leave them on account of our Horses being all tyred. I gave them a String of Wampum to enforce my Request.[19]

28th. Lay still.

29th. The Indians sett off in three Canoes to fetch the Goods. I expected the Goods wou'd be all at Char-

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Duquesne, houses were built by the French for its inhabitants. With the restoration of English interest, the importance of the place diminished, and by 1784 it is spoken of as a "former settlement." The site of Logstown is about eighteen miles down the river from Pittsburg, just below the present town of Economy, Pennsylvania. It was on a high bluff on the north shore. For the history of this place, see Darlington's *Gist*, pp. 95-100.— Ed.

[18] There were two Indian towns called by this name — one at the mouth of Chartier's Creek, Allegheny County, three miles below Pittsburg; the other opposite the mouth of Chartier's Run, which falls into the Allegheny in Westmoreland County. Weiser refers to the latter of these. Chartier was a French-Shawnee half-breed that had much influence with his tribe. In 1745, he induced most of them to remove to the neighborhood of Detroit, on the orders of the governor of New France. See Croghan's *Journals, post.*—Ed.

[19] The other edition of the journal adds, that the horses were "all scalled on their backs."

The importance of "wampum" in all Indian transactions cannot be overestimated. It was used for money, as a much-prized ornament, to enforce a request (as at this time), to accredit a messenger, to ransom a prisoner, to atone for a crime. No council could be held, no treaty drawn up, without a liberal use of wampum. It was used also to record treaties, as the one described by Weiser between the Wyandots, Iroquois, and governor of New York. Hale —"Indian Wampum Records," *Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1897— thinks that it was a comparatively late invention in Indian development, and took its rise among the Iroquois. Weiser's list of the wampum used and received in this journey is to be found in *Pennsylvania Archives*, ii, p. 17.— Ed.

tier's old Town by the time the Canoes wou'd get there, as we met about twenty Horses of George Groghan's at the Shawonese Cabbins in order to fetch the Goods that were then lying at Franks Town.

This Day news came to Town that the Six Nations were on the point of declaring War against the French, for reason the French had Imprison'd some of the Indian Deputies. A Council was held & all the Indians acquainted with the News, and it was said the Indian Messenger was by the way to give all the Indians Notice to make ready to fight the French.[20] This Day my Companions went to Coscosky, a large Indian Town about 30 Miles off.[21]

30th. I went to Beaver Creek, an Indian Town about 8 Miles off, chiefly Delawares, the rest Mohocks, to have some Belts of Wampum made.[22] This afternoon Rainy Wheather set in which lasted above a Week. Andrew

[20] The French had retained the Iroquois deputies in order to secure from them the French prisoners in their hands. La Galissonière, the governor wrote to his home government in 1748, that he should persist in retaining their (the Iroquois) people, until he recovered the French. The governor of New York demanded the Mohawks, on the ground of their being British subjects, a claim the French refused to admit. The matter was finally adjusted without an Indian war, although it caused much irritation. See O'Callaghan (ed.), *New York Colonial Documents* (Albany, 1858), x, p. 185.— Ed.

[21] Kuskuskis was an important centre for the Delaware Indians, on the Mahoning Branch of Beaver Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. It consisted of separate villages scattered along the creek, one of which, called "Old Kuskuskis," was at the forks, where New Castle now stands. See Post's *Journal*, *post*.— Ed.

[22] The Indian town at the mouth of Beaver Creek, where the town of Beaver now stands, was known indifferently as King Beaver's, or Shingas's Old Town (from two noted Delaware chiefs), or Sohkon (signifying "at the mouth of a stream"). This was a noted fur-trading station, and after the building of Fort Duquesne, the French erected houses here, for the Indians. It was the starting place for many a border raid, that made Shingas's name "a terror to the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania." See Post's experiences at this place in 1758, *post*.— Ed.

Montour[23] came back from Coscosky with a Message from the Indians there to desire of me that the ensuing Council might be held at their Town. We both lodged at this Town at George Croghan's Trading House.

31st. Sent Andrew Montour back to Coscosky with a String of Wampum to let the Indians there know that it was an act of their own that the ensuing Council must be held at Logs Town, they had order'd it do last Spring when George Croghan was up, & at the last Treaty in Lancaster the Shawonese & Twightwees[24] have been told so, & they stayed accordingly for that purpose, & both would be offended if the Council was to be held at Coscosky, besides my instructions binds me to Logs Town, & could not go further without giving offence.

Sept'. 1. The Indians in Logs Town having heard of

[23] Andrew Montour was the son of a noted French half-breed, Madame Montour, who being captured by the Iroquois in her youth married an Oneida chief and was a firm adherent of the English. Montour's services for the English were considerable. He was an expert interpreter, speaking the languages of the various Ohio Indians, as well as Iroquois. First mentioned by Weiser in 1744, when he interpreted Delaware for his Iroquois, he assisted in nearly all the important Indian negotiations from that time until the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, being employed in turn by the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York governments, and the Ohio Company. In 1754, he was with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity. Several times he warned the settlements of impending raids, among other services bringing word of Pontiac's outbreak. He accompanied Major Rogers as captain of the Indian forces, when the latter went to take possession of Detroit; and in 1764 commanded a party against the recalcitrant Delawares. He received for his services several grants of land in Western Pennsylvania, as well as money. For a detailed biography see Darlington's *Gist*, pp. 159-175.— Ed.

[24] Twigtwees was the English name for the Miamis, a large nation of Algonquian Indians, that were first met by the seventeenth century explorers in Northern Illinois. But later, they moved eastward into the present state of Indiana, and settled on the Maumee and Wabash rivers, also on St. Josephs River in Michigan. The French had had posts among them for two generations, but from 1723 the English traders had been seeking a foothold in their midst. Their adherence to the English in 1748 was a blow to the French trade.— Ed.

the Message from Coscosky sent for me to know what I was resolv'd to do, and told me that the Indians at Coscosky were no more Chiefs than themselves, & that last Spring they had nothing to eat, & expecting that they shou'd have nothing to eat at our arrival, order'd that the Council should be held here; now their Corn is ripe, they want to remove the Council, but they ought to stand by their word; we have kept the Twightwees here & our Brethren the Shawonese from below on that account, as I told them the Message that I had sent by Andrew Montour; they were content.

2d. Rain continued; the Indians brought in a good deal of Venison.

3d. Set up the Union Flagg on a long Pole. Treated all the Company with a Dram of Rum; The King's Health was drank by Indians & white men. Towards Night a great many Indians arrived to attend the Council. There was great firing on both sides; the Strangers first Saluted the Town at a quarter of a Mile distance, and at their Entry the Town's People return'd the fire, also the English Traders, of whom there were above twenty. At Night, being very sick of the Cholick, I got bled.

4th. Was oblig'd to keep my bed all Day, being very weak.

5th. I found myself better. Scaiohady[25] came to see me; had some discourse with him about the ensuing Council.

6th. Had a Council with the Wondats, otherways called Ionontady Hagas, they made a fine Speech to

[25] Scarroyahy was an Oneida chief of great influence with the Ohio Indians, especially at Logstown. He remained firm in the English interest, and in 1754 moved to Aughwick Creek, to get away from the French influence, and to protect the settlements. His death the same year, was imputed by his friends to French witchcraft.— Ed.

me to make me welcome, & appeared in the whole very friendly.[26] Rainy Wheather continued.

7th. Being inform'd that the Wondats had a mind to go back again to the French, & had endeavour'd to take the Delawares with them to recommend them to the French, I sent Andrew Montour to Beaver Creek with a string of Wampum to inform himself of the Truth of the matter; they sent a String in answer to let me know they had no correspondence that way with the Wondats, and that the aforesaid Report was false.

8th. Had a Council with the Chiefs of the Wondats; enquired their number, & what occasion'd them to come away from the French, What Correspondence they had with the Six Nations, & whether or no they had ever had any Correspondence with the Government of New York; they inform'd me their coming away from the French was because of the hard Usage they received from them; That they wou'd always get their Young Men to go to War against their Enemies, and wou'd use them as their own People, that is like Slaves, & their Goods were so dear that they, the Indians, cou'd not buy them; that there was one hundred fighting Men that came over

[26] The Wyandots, or Tobacco Hurons, or Petuns, were of Iroquois stock, but nearly destroyed by that nation in the seventeenth century. Fleeing westward, they placed themselves under French protection, and, after its founding in 1701, were settled chiefly about Detroit. In the early eighteenth century they straggled eastward along the south shore of Lake Erie, and began to open communication with their ancient enemies, the Iroquois. In 1747, occurred the rebellion of their chief Nicholas, who built a fort in the marshes of the Sandusky, and defied the French soldiers. The chiefs whom Weiser met, were deputies from this party of rebels.

The other edition of Weiser's journal does not mention the "Wondats" until September 7; and has the following entry for September 6: "One canoe with goods arrived, the rest did not come to the river. The Indians that brought the goods found our casks of whiskey hid by some of the traders; they had drunk two and brought two to the town. The Indians all got drunk to-night, and some of the traders along with them. The weather cleared up."— Ed.

to join the English, seventy were left behind at another Town a good distance off, & they hoped they wou'd follow them; that they had a very good Correspondence with the Six Nations many Years, & were one People with them, that they cou'd wish the Six Nations wou'd act more brisker against the French; That above fifty Years ago they made a Treaty of Friendship with the Governor of New York at Albany, & shewed me a large Belt of Wampum they received there from the said Governor as from the King of Great Britain; the Belt was 25 Grains wide & 265 long, very Curiously wrought, there were seven Images of Men holding one another by the Hand, the 1st signifying the Governor of New York (or rather, as they said, the King of Great Britain), the 2d the Mohawks, the 3d the Oneidos, the 4th the Cajugas, the 5th the Onondagers, the 6th the Senekas, the 7th the Owandaets [Wyandots], the two Rows of black Wampum under their feet thro' the whole length of the Belt to signify the Road from Albany thro' the 5 Nations to the Owendaets; That 6 Years ago, they had sent Deputies with the same Belt to Albany to renew the Friendship.

I treated them with a quart of Whiskey & a Roll of Tobacco; they expressed their good Wishes to King George & all his People, & were mightily pleas'd that I look'd upon them as Brethren of the English.

This Day I desir'd the Deputies of all the Nations of Indians settled on the Waters of Ohio to give me a List of their fighting Men, which they promis'd to do. A great many of the Indians went away this Day because the Goods did not come, & the People in the Town cou'd not find Provision enough, the number was so great.

The following is the number of every Nation, given to

me by their several Deputies in Council, in so many Sticks tied up in a Bundle:

The Senacas 163, Shawonese 162, Owendaets 100, Tisagechroanu 40; Mohawks 74; Mohickons 15; Onondagers 35; Cajukas 20; Oneidos 15; Delawares 165; in all 789.[27]

9th. I had a Council with the Senakas, & gave them a large String of Wampum, black & White, to acquaint them I had it in Charge from the President & Council in Philadelphia to enquire who it was that lately took the People Prisoners in Carolina, one thereof being a Great man, & that by what discovery I had already made I found it was some of the Senekas did it; I therefore desir'd them to give me their Reasons for doing so, & as they had struck their Hatchet into their Brethren's Body they cou'd not expect that I could deliver my Message with a good heart before they gave me Satisfaction in that Respect, for they must consider the English, tho' living in several Provinces, are all one People, & doing Mischeif to one is doing to the other; let me have a plain & direct answer.

10th. A great many of the Indians got drunk; one Henry Noland had brought near 30 Gallons of Whiskey to the Town. This Day I made a Present to the old Shawonese Chief Cackawatcheky, of a Stroud, a Blanket,

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[27] The Tisagechroanu were "a numerous Nation to the North of Lake Frontenac; they don't come by Niagara in their way to Oswego, but right across the Lake."— *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, p. 85. Probably they were a party of the Neutral Hurons.

The other edition adds after the Mohawks, "among whom there were 27 French Mohawks." The Mohicans were a wandering tribe, whose original home was on the banks of the Hudson, and in the Connecticut Valley. Charlevoix found them in the far West in 1721. These on the Ohio were called "Loups" by the French.— Ed.

a Match Coat,[28] a Shirt, a Pair of Stockings, & a large twist of Tobacco, & told him that the President & Council of Philadelphia remember'd their love to him as to their old & true Friend, & wou'd Cloath his Body once more, & wished he might weare them out so as to give them an opportunity to cloath him again. There was a great many Indians present, two of which were the big Hominy & the Pride, those that went off with Chartier, but protested against his proceedings against our Traders. Catchawatcheky return'd thanks, & some of the Six Nations did the same, & express'd their Satisfaction to see a true man taken Notice of, altho' he was now grown Childish.

11th. George Croghan & myself staved an 8 Gallon Cag of Liquor belonging to the aforesaid Henry Norland, who could not be prevail'd on to hide it in the Woods, but would sell it & get drunk himselfe.

I desir'd some of the Indians in Council to send some of their Young Men to meet our People with the Goods, and not to come back before they heard of or saw them. I begun to be afraid they had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; so did the Indians.

Ten Warriors came to Town by Water from Niagara; We suspected them very much, & fear'd that some of their Parties went to meet our People by hearing of them.[29]

12th. Two Indians and a white man[30] went out to meet our People, & had Orders not to come back before they saw them, or go to Franks Town, where we left the

[28] Stroud was a kind of coarse, warm cloth made for the use of the Indian trade. A match-coat was a large loose coat worn by the Indians, originally made of skins, later of match-cloth.— Ed.

[29] The other edition adds, "coming down the river."— Ed.

[30] His name is given in the other edition as Robert Callender. He accompanied Croghan and Gist on their journey to the Ohio in 1750-51.— Ed.

Goods. The same Day the Indians made answer to my Request concerning the Prisoners taken in Carolina: Thanayieson, a Speaker of the Senekas, spoke to the following purpose in the presence of all the Deputies of the other Nations (We were out of Doors): "Brethren, You came a great way to visit us, & many sorts of Evils might have befallen You by the way which might have been hurtful to your Eyes & your inward parts, for the Woods are full of Evil Spirits. We give You this String of Wampum to clear up your Eyes & Minds & to remove all bitterness of your Spirit, that you may hear us speak in good Chear." Then the Speaker took his Belt in his Hand & said: "Brethren, when we and you first saw one another at your first arrival at Albany we shook Hands together and became Brethren & we tyed your Ship to the Bushes, and after we had more acquaintance with you we lov'd you more and more, & perceiving that a Bush wou'd not hold your Vessel we then tyed her to a large Tree & ever after good Friendship continued between us; afterwards you, our Brethren, told us that a Tree might happen to fall down and the Rope rot wherewith the Ship was tyed. You then proposed to make a Silver Chain & tye your Ship to the great Mountains in the five Nations' Country, & that Chain was called the Chain of Friendship; we were all tyed by our Arms together with it, & we the Indians of the five Nations heartily agreed to it, & ever since a very good Correspondence have been kept between us; but we are very sorry that at your coming here we are oblig'd to talk of the Accident that lately befell you in Carolina, where some of our Warriors, by the Instigation of the Evil Spirit, struck their Hatchet into our own Body like, for our Brethren the English & we are of one Body, &

what was done we utterly abhor as a thing done by the Evil Spirit himself; we never expected any of our People wou'd ever do so to our Brethren. We therefore remove our Hatchet which, by the influence of the Evil Spirit, was struck into your Body, and we desire that our Brethren the Govr. of New York & Onas[31] may use their utmost endeavours that the thing may be buried in the bottomless Pit, that it may never be seen again — that the Chain of Friendship which is of so long standing may be preserv'd bright & unhurt." Gave a Belt. The Speaker then took up a String of Wampum, mostly black, and said: "Brethren, as we have removed our Hatchet out of your Body, or properly speaking, out of our own, We now desire that the Air may be clear'd up again & the wound given may be healed, & every thing put in good understanding, as it was before, and we desire you will assist us to make up everything with the Govr. of Carolina; the Man that has been brought as a Prisoner we now deliver to You, he is yours" (lay'd down the String, and took the Prisoner by the Hand and delivered him to me).[32] By way of discourse, the Speaker said, "the Six Nation Warriors often meet Englishmen trading to the Catawbas, & often found that the Englishmen betrayed them to their Enemy, & some of the English Traders had been spoke to by the Indian Speaker last Year in the Cherrykees[33] Country & were told not to do

[31] "Onas" was the Indian term for the governor of Pennsylvania — first used for Penn in his treaty with the Delawares, in 1682.— ED.

[32] Apparently this was a lad named William Brown, whom Croghan sent to the settlements, October 20, 1748.— *Pennsylvania Archives*, ii, p. 17.— ED.

[33] The Catawbas were a powerful Indian tribe of South Carolina, thought by Powell — "Indian Linguistic Families of North America," in U. S. Bureau of Ethnology *Report*, 1885-86 — to be of Siouan stock. They inhabited the western portion of the Carolinas, and were traditional enemies of the Iroquois. The Cherokees were a settled tribe in North Carolina and Tennessee, and at this time in the English interest.— ED.

so; that the Speaker & many others of the Six Nations had been afraid a long time that such a thing wou'd be done by some of their Warriors at one time or other."

13th. Had a Council with the Senekas and Onontagers about the Wandots, to receive them into our Union. I gave a large Belt of Wampum and the Indians gave two, & everything was agreed upon about what sho'd be said to the Wandots. The same Evening a full Council was appointed & met accordingly, & a Speech was made to the Wandots by Asserhartur, a Seneka, as follows:

"Brethren, the Ionontady Hagas:[34] last Spring you sent this Belt of Wampum to Us (having the Belt then in his hand) to desire us and our Brethren, the Shawonese & our Cousins the Delawares, to come & meet you in your retreat from the French, & we accordingly came to your Assistance & brought you here & received you as our own flesh. We desire you will think you now join us, & our Brethren, the English, & you are become one People with us"— then he lay'd that Belt by & gave them a very large String of Wampum.

The Speaker took up the Belt I gave & said: "Brethren: the English, our Brothers, bid you welcome & are glad you escaped out Captivity like: You have been kept as Slaves by Onontio,[35] notwithstanding he call'd You all along his Children, but now You have broke the Rope wherewith you have been tyed & become Freemen, & we, the united Six Nations, receive you to our Council Fire, & make you Members thereof, and we will secure your dwelling Place to You against all manner of danger." — Gave the Belt.

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[34] "Jonontady Hagas" was the Iroquois phrase for the Wyandot or Huron Indians.— ED.

[35] "Onontio" was the Indian term for the governor of Canada.— ED.

"Brethren: We the Six United Nations & all our Indian Allies, with our Brethren the English, look upon you as our Children, tho' you are our Brethren; we desire you will give no ear to the Evil Spirit that spreads lyes & wickedness, let your mind by easy & clear, & be of the same mind with us whatever you may hear, nothing shall befall you but what of necessity must befall us at the same time.

"Brethren: We are extremely pleased to see you here, as it happened just at the same time when our Brother Onas is with us. We jointly, by this Belt of Wampum, embrace you about your middle, & desire you to be strong in your minds & hearts, let nothing alter your minds, but live & dye with us." Gave a Belt — the Council broke up.

14th. A full Council was Summon'd & every thing repeated by me to all the Indians of what pass'd in Lancaster at the last Treaty with the Twightwees.

The News was confirm'd by a Belt of Wampum from the Six Nations, that the French had imprisoned some of the Six Nations Deputies, & 30 of the Wandots, including Women & Children.

The Indians that were sent to meet our People with the Goods came back & did not see any thing of them, but they had been no further than the old Shawonese Town.

15th. I let the Indians know that I wou'd deliver my Message to morrow, & the Goods I had, & that they must send Deputies with me on my returning homewards, & wherever we shou'd meet the rest of the Goods I wou'd send them to them if they were not taken by the Enemy, to which they agreed.

The same Day the Delawares made a Speech to me & presented a Beaver Coat & a String of Wampum, &

said, "Brother: we let the President & Council of Phila. know that after the Death of our Chief Man, Olomipies, our Grand Children the Shawnese[36] came to our own Town to condole with us over the loss of our good King, your Brother, & they wiped off our Tears & comforted our minds, & as the Delawares are the same People with the Pennsylvanians, & born in one & the same Country, we give some of the Present our Grand Children gave us to the President & Council of Philda. because the Death of their good Friend & Brother must have affected them as well as us."— Gave the Beaver Coat & a String of Wampum.

The same Day the Wandots sent for me & Andrew & presented us with 7 Beaver Skins about 10 lbs. weight, & said they gave us that to buy some refreshments for us after our arrival in Pennsylvania, wished we might get home safe, & lifted up their Hands & said they wou'd pray God to protect us & guide us the way home. I desir'd to know their names; they behav'd like People of good Sense & Sincerity; the most of them were grey headed; their Names are as follows: Totornihiades, Taganayesy, Sonachqua, Wanduny, Taruchiorus, their Speaker. The Chiefs of the Delawares that made the above Speech are Shawanasson & Achamanatainu.[37]

16th. I made answer to the Delawares & said, "Brethren the Delawares: It is true what you said that the

[36] Olumpias was principal chief of the Delawares. He had formerly lived in the Schuylkill Valley, and signed the treaty of purchase by which the Germans came into possession of their lands in that region (1732). He died in the autumn of 1747, the president and council of Pennsylvania being asked to name his successor. The Delawares considered themselves the aborigines of Pennsylvania, and spoke of the Shawnees, whom they had permitted to come among them, as "grandchildren."— Ed.

[37] These names are given in the other edition as "Shawanapon and Achamantama."— Ed.

People of Pennsylvania are your Brethren & Countrymen; we are very well pleas'd of what your Children the Shawonese did to you; this is the first time we had publick Notice given us of the Death of our good Friend & Brother Olomipies. I take this opportunity to remove the remainder of your Troubles from your Hearts to enable you to attend in Council at the ensuing Treaty, & I assure you that the President & Council of Pennsylvania condoles with You over the loss of your King our good Friend and Brother."— Gave them 5 Strouds.

The two aforesaid Chiefs gave a String of Wampum & desir'd me to let their Brethren, the President & Council, know they intended a Journey next Spring to Philadelphia to consult with their Brethren over some Affairs of Moment; since they are now like Orphan Children, they hoped their Brethren wou'd let them have their good Advice and Assistance, as the People of Pennsylvania & the Delawares were like one Family.

The same Day the rest of the Goods arriv'd the Men said they had nine Days' Rain & the Creeks arose, & that they had been oblig'd to send a sick Man back from Franks Town to the Inhabitants with another to attend him.

The neighboring Indians being sent for again, the Council was appointed to meet to-morrow. It rain'd again.

17th. It rained very hard, but in the Afternoon it held up for about 3 hours; the Deputies of the several Nations met in Council & I delivered them what I had to say from the President & Council of Pennsylvania by Andrew Montour.

"Brethren, you that live on Ohio: I am sent to You by the President & Council of Pennsylvania, & I am now going to Speak to You on their behalf I desire You

will take Notice & hear what I shall say."— Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren: Some of You have been in Philadelphia last Fall & acquainted us that You had taken up the English Hatchet, and that You had already made use of it against the French, & that the French had very hard heads, & your Country afforded nothing but Sticks & Hickerys which was not sufficient to break them. You desir'd your Brethren wou'd assist You with some Weapons sufficient to do it. Your Brethren the Presid[t]. & Council promis'd you then to send something to You next Spring by Tharachiawagon,[38] but as some other Affairs prevented his Journey to Ohio, you receiv'd a Supply by George Croghan sent you by your said Brethren; but before George Croghan came back from Ohio News came from over the Great Lake that the King of Great Britain & the French King had agreed upon a Cessation of Arms for Six Months & that a Peace was very likely to follow. Your Brethren, the President & Council, were then in a manner at a loss what to do. It did not become them to act contrary to the command of the King, and it was out of their Power to encourage you in the War against the French; but as your Brethren never miss'd fulfilling their Promises, they have upon second Consideration thought proper to turn the intended Supply into a Civil & Brotherly Present, and have accordingly sent me with it, and here are the Goods before your Eyes, which I have, by your Brethren's Order, divided into 5 Shares & layd in 5 different heaps, one heap whereof your Brother Assaraquoa sent to You to remember his Friendship and Unity with You; & as you are all of the same Nations with whom we the Eng-

[38] This was Weiser's Indian name.— Ed.

lish have been in League of Friendship, nothing need be said more than this, that the President & Council & Assaraquoa[39] have sent You this Present to serve to strengthen the Chain of Friendship between us the English & the several Nations of Indians to which You belong. A French Peace is a very uncertain One, they keep it no longer than their Interest permits, then they break it without provocation given them. The French King's People have been almost starv'd in old France for want of Provision, which made them wish & seek for Peace; but our wise People are of opinion that after their Bellies are full they will quarrel again & raise a War. All nations in Europe know that their Friendship is mix'd with Poison, & many that trusted too much on their Friendship have been ruin'd.

"I now conclude & say, that we the English are your true Brethren at all Events, In token whereof receive this Present." The Goods being then uncover'd I proceeded. "Brethren: You have of late settled the River of Ohio for the sake of Hunting, & our Traders followed you for the sake of Hunting also. You have invited them yourselves. Your Brethren, the President & Council, desire You will look upon them as your Brethren & see that they have justice done. Some of your Young Men have robbed our Traders, but you will be so honest as to compel them to make Satisfaction. You are now become a People of Note, & are grown very numerous of late Years, & there is no doubt some wise Men among you, it therefore becomes you to Act the part of wise men, & for the future be more regular

[39] The Virginians were called by the Indians "Long Knives," or more literally "Big Knives." Ash-a-le-co-a is the Indian form of this word, which Weiser spells phonetically. He means that the present was sent by both Pennsylvania and Virginia.— ED.

than You have been for some Years past, when only a few Young Hunters lived here."— Gave a Belt.

"Brethren: You have of late made frequent Complaints against the Traders bringing so much Rum to your Towns, & desir'd it might be stop't; & your Brethren the President & Council made an Act accordingly & put a stop to it, & no Trader was to bring any Rum or strong Liquor to your Towns. I have the Act here with me & shall explain it to You before I leave you;[40] But it seems it is out of your Brethren's Power to stop it entirely. You send down your own Skins by the Traders to buy Rum for you. You go yourselves & fetch Horse loads of strong Liquor. But the other Day an Indian came to this Town out of Maryland with 3 Horse loads of Liquor, so that it appears you love it so well that you cannot be without it. You know very well that the Country near the endless Mountain affords strong Liquor, & the moment the Traders buy it they are gone out of the Inhabitants & are travelling to this Place without being discover'd; besides this, you never agree about it — one will have it, the other won't (tho' very few), a third says we will have it cheaper; this last we believe is spoken from your Hearts (here they Laughed). Your Brethren, therefore, have order'd that every cask of Whiskey shall be sold to You for 5 Bucks in your Town, & if a Trader offers to sell Whiskey to You and will not let you have it at that Price, you may take it from him & drink it for nothing."— Gave a Belt.

"Brethren: Here is one of the Traders who you know to be a very sober & honest Man; he has been robbed of the value of 300 Bucks, & you all know by whom; let,

[40] For this proclamation against the sale of liquor to Indians, see *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 194-196.— Ed.

therefore, Satisfaction be made to the Trader."— Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren, I have no more to say."

I delivered the Goods to them, having first divided them into 5 Shares — a Share to the Senekas another to the Cajukas, Oneidos, the Onontagers, & Mohawks, another to the Delawares, another to the Owendaets, Tisagechroanu, & Mohickons, and the other to the Shawonese.

The Indians signified great Satisfaction & were well pleased with the Cessation of Arms. The Rainy Wheather hasted them away with the Goods into the Houses.

18th. The Speech was delivered to the Delawares in their own Language, & also to the Shawonese in their's, by Andrew Montour, in the presence of the Gentlemen that accompanied me.[41] I acquainted the Indians I was determined to leave them to-morrow & return homewards.

19th. Scaiohady, Tannghrishon, Oniadagarehra, with a few more, came to my lodging & spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas, We desire you will hear what we are going to say to You in behalf of all the Indians on Ohio; their Deputies have sent us to You. We have heard what you have said to us, & we return you many thanks for your kindness in informing us of what pass'd between the King of Great Britain & the French King, and in particular we return you many thanks for the large Presents; the same we do to our Brother Assaraquoa, who joined our Brother Onas in making us a Present. Our Brethren have indeed tied our Hearts to their's. We at present can but return thanks with an empty hand till another opportunity serves to do it sufficiently. We

[41] One of those who accompanied Weiser was William, son of Benjamin Franklin, who later became governor of New Jersey. See *Pennsylvania Archives*, ii, p. 15.— Ed.

must call a great Council & do every thing regular; in the mean time look upon us as your true Brothers.

"Brother: You said the other Day in Council if any thing befell us from the French we must let you know of it. We will let you know if we hear any thing from the French, be it against us or yourself. You will have Peace, but it's most certain that the Six Nations & their Allies are upon the point of declaring War against the French. Let us keep up true Corrispondence & always hear of one another."— They gave a Belt.

Scaiohady & the half King, with two others, had inform'd me that they often must send Messengers to Indian Towns & Nations, & had nothing in their Council Bag, as they were new beginners, either to recompense a Messenger or to get Wampum to do the business, & begged I wou'd assist them with something. I had saved a Piece of Strowd, an half Barrell of Pow[d]er, 100 pounds of Lead, 10 Shirts, 6 Knives, & 1 Pound of Vermillion, & gave it to them for the aforesaid use; they return'd many thanks and were mightily pleased.[42]

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[c] Here occurs the following, in the other edition: "The old Sinicker Queen from above, already mentioned, came to inform me some time ago that she had sent a string of wampum of three fathoms to Philadelphia by James Dunnings, to desire her brethren would send her up a cask of powder and some small shot to enable her to send out the Indian boys to kill turkeys and other fowls for her, whilst the men are gone to war against the French, that they may not be starved. I told her I had heard nothing of her message, but if she had told me of it before I had parted with all the powder and lead, I could have let her have some, and promised I would make inquiry; perhaps her messenger had lost it on the way to Philadelphia. I gave her a shirt, a Dutch wooden pipe and some tobacco. She seemed to have taken a little affront because I took not sufficient notice of her in coming down. I told her she acted very imprudently not to let me know by some of her friends who she was, as she knew very well I could not know by myself. She was satisfied, and went away with a deal of kind expressions. The same day I gave a stroud, a shirt, and a pair of stockings to the young Shawano, King Capechque, and a pipe and some tobacco."— Ed.

The same Day I set out for Pennsylvania in Rainy Weather, and arrived at George Croghan's on the 28th Instant.[43]

CONRAD WEISER.

PENNSBURY, Sept[r] 29th, 1748.

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[43] The following description of the homeward journey is contained in the other edition:

"The 20th, left a horse behind that we could not find. Came to the river; had a great rain; the river not rideable [fordable].

"The 21st, sent for a canoe about 6 miles up the river to a Delaware town. An Indian brought one, we paid him a blanket, got over the river about 12 o'clock. Crossed Kiskaminity creek, and came that night to the round hole, about twelve miles from the river.

"The 22d, the weather cleared up; we travelled this day about 35 miles, came by the place where we had buried the body of John Quen, but found the bears had pulled him out and left nothing of him but a few naked bones and some old rags.

"The 23rd, crossed the head of the West Branch of the Susquehanna; about noon came to the Cheasts [Chest creek, Cambria County]. This night we had a great frost, our kettle standing about four or five feet from the fire, was frozen over with ice thicker than a brass penny.

"The 24th, got over Allegheny hill, otherwise called mountains, to Franks-town, about 20 miles.

"The 25th, came to the Standing Stone; slept three miles at this side; about 31 miles.

"The 26th, to the forks of the wood about 30 miles; left my man's horse behind as he was tired.

"The 27th, it rained very fast; travelled in the rain all day; came about 25 miles.

"The 28th, rain continued; came to a place where white people now begin to settle, and arrived at George Croghan's in Pennsbury, about an hour after dark; came about 35 miles that day, but we left our baggage behind.

"The 29th and 30th, I rested myself at George Croghan's, in the mean time our baggage was sent for, which arrived.

"The 1st of October reached the heads of the Tulpenhocken.

"The 2nd I arrived safe at my house."— ED.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 17th August 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq: President

Thomas Lawrence
Graham Taylor
Joseph Turner
Samuel Blaskell
Robert Strettell
Thomas Hopkinson
} Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approved.

Lieutenant Wynkoop in behalf of Captain Bonnets Company of Associators in Northampton Township Bucks County, & likewise Bernard Vanhorne, & Lieutenant Robert Cummings in behalf of their Company attending with their Witnesses both Returns were examin'd & it appearing from thence that the said Vanhorne & fourteen more did actually belong to Captain Bennets Company, & that therefore they could not consistent with their Articles proceed within the Year to another Election, the Commissions of the said Bernard Vanhorne, Robert Cummings & Ralph Dunn were superseded — Such of the Inhabitants however as did not belong to Captain Bennets Company & were minded to Associate might chose their Officers again & on the Return of ye Persons & their Petition for Commissions the Council would readily grant them.

The following Letter from Governor Thomas was delivered to the President in Council & read as follows, viz.

Sir,

Pennsylvania, 8/48.

Sir,

Jamaica May 27th 8/48.

Admiral Knowles having represented to me in a Letter how much His Majesty's Ships under His Command had suffered by desertion, that they wanted 500 Men of their Compliment by which his Squadron would be disabled from doing the Service it was sent for unless he could be supplied with Men, which he had no hopes of, but by having a Liberty to impress, he having tried all other methods by promising Pardon to such Deserters as should return within a limited time, and offering to Volunteers the Choice of serving on board any Ships in his Squadron they pleas'd, and for what time they should agree for: His Majesty's Council of this Island, to whom I communicated his Letter were unanimously of opinion, that this was such an Emergency as required an Impress within the meaning of the Act for the better Encouragement of the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and accordingly consented that he might impress for the space of two Months, which they did the more willingly, as they were of opinion that the very deserters that might be apprehended would go a great way towards manning his Ships, which might be effectually compleated by the Idle Seamen that keep about the Punch Houses & wait to get extravagant wages for the Run home, and that it could be no prejudice to the Northward Trade. The Admiral having been so kind to assure me that he would not impress any that were Inhabitants or settled in any of the Colonies in North America; which I thought it would be proper to acquaint you with, least the Merchants & Seafaring Men of Your Province should be under any uneasiness upon hearing of this Impress.

For

Pennsylvania, 1748.

for they may be assured the Admiral will religiously comply with his Promise.

I am with great Respect

Sir,

Your most obedient humb. Serv.

Edward Shelaurry

The Board were of opinion that as there was a Suspension of Arms between Great Britain, France and the States General & all likelyhood of a General Peace, there was no need of making the contents of the Letter Publick.

The Accounts of the Expences of the late Treaty at Lancaster were laid before the Board by the Secretary after deducting the value of the Presents from the Indians amounting to the Sum of £166.18.0; and as all the Sums, Excepting such as were disburs'd by the Secretary himself by order of the Commissioners, were certified by their Vouchers, they were approv'd; & it was resolv'd That they should be laid before the Assembly with a proper Message to recommend the immediate Payment of them.

Province of Pennsylvania to Expences of the Indians at the late Treaty of Lancaster

1748 July.

	Dr £	s	d
To George Croghan as by Accounts & particulars	62	1	0
To George Gibson as p Do	73	5	6
To Michael Crous as p Do	41	9	2
	176	15	8

	£	s	d
Brought over	176.	15.	0
To Jacob Selaughas on Account of particulars	2.	10.	0
To Doctor Boudes Bill	4.	0.	0
To Doctr Rogers	1.	5.	0
To Roger Connor	1.	10.	0
To Samuel Devenny an Express to the Council on the Indians Arrival	1.	10.	0
To John Norris attending the Indians by special Order during their whole Stay	1.	10.	0
	£189.	0.	0

6.

NB. These Skins were receivd from the Indians at the Treaty.

	£	s	d
By 800 White Wampum to George Croyhan by Mr. Peters	1.	4.	0
By 55 lb of Beaver @ 8/	22.	0.	0
By 7½ lb of ordinary ditto 6/	2.	5.	0
By 48 ordinary Summer Deer Skins wright 86 lb @ 22	7.	17.	8
By 15 dust Leather Skins wright 29 lb	5.	16.	0
	39.	2.	8
Ballance	149.	18.	0

24th August 1748.
Perusd & approvd by the Commissioners
Richard Peters Clerk

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 12th August, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hasell,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Robert Strettell,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

Lieutenant Wynkoop, in behalf of Captain Bennet's Company of Associators in Northampton Township, Bucks County, & likewise C. Bernard Vanhorne & Lieutenant Robert Cummings, in behalf of their Company, attending with their Witnesses, both Returns were examin'd; & it appearing from thence that the said Vanhorne and fourteen more did actually belong to Captain Bennet's Company, and that, therefore, they cou'd not, consistent with their Articles, proceed within the Year to another Election, the Commis^ns^. of the said Bernard Vanhorne, Robert Cummings, & Ralph Dunn, were superseded. Such of the Inhabitants, however, as did not belong to Captain Bennet's Company & were minded to Associate might chose their Officers again, & on the Return of fit Persons & their Petition for Commissions, the Council would readily grant them.

The following Letter from Governor Trelawny was delivered to the President in Council, & read as follows, viz.:

"JAMAICA, May 27th, 1748.

"Sir:

"Admiral Knowles having represented to me in a Letter how much His Majesty's Ships under his Command had suffer'd by desertion, that they wanted 500 Men of their Compliment, by which his Squadron would be disabled from doing the Service it was sent for unless he cou'd be supplied with Men, which he had no hopes of, but by having a Liberty to impress, he having tried all other methods—by promising Pardon to such Deserters as shou'd return within a limited time, & offering to Volunteers the Choice of serving on board any Ship in his Squadron they pleas'd and for what time they shou'd agree for. His Majesty's Council of this Island, to whom I communicated his Letter, were unanimously of opinion that this was such an Emergency as required an Impress, within the meaning of the Act for *the better Encouragement of the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies;* and accordingly consented that he might impress for the space of two Months, which they did the more willingly as they were of opinion that the very deserters that might be apprehended wou'd go a great way towards manning his Ships, which might be effectually compleated by the Idle Seamen that keep about the Punch Houses & wait to get extravagant wages for the Run home, and that it cou'd be no prejudice to the Northward

Trade, the Admiral having been so kind to assure me that he wou'd not impress any that were Inhabitants or settled in any of the Colonies in North America, which I thought it wou'd be proper to acquaint you with, least the Merchants & Seafaring Men of Your Province shou'd be under any uneasiness upon hearing of this Impress.

"For they may be assured the Admiral will religiously comply with his Promise.

"I am, with great Respect,

"Sir, Your most obedient humb. Servt

"EDWARD TRELAWNY.

The Board were of opinion that as there was a Suspension of Arms between Great Britain, France, and the States General, & all likelyhood of a General Peace, there was no need of making the contents of the Letter Publick.

The Accounts of the Expences of the late Treaty at Lancaster were laid before the Board by the Secretary (after deducting the value of the Presents from the Indians), amounting to the Sum of £166 18 0, and as all the Sums, excepting such as were disburs'd by the Secretary himself by order of the Commissioners, were certified by Mr. Weiser, they were approv'd, and it was resolv'd that they should be laid before the Assembly with a proper Message to recommend the immediate payment of them.

Province of Pennsylvania to Expences of the Indians at the late Treaty of Lancaster:

1748, July, Dr.	£	s.	d.
To George Croghan, as by Account of particulars	62	1	0
To George Gibson, as ℔ Do.	73	5	6
To Michael Crouse, as ℔ Do.	41	9	2
To Jacob Sclaugh, as ℔ Do.	2	10	0
To Doctor Boudes' Bill - - - - -	4	0	0
To Doct^{r} Regre - - - - - -	1	5	0
To Roger Connor - - - - - -	1	10	0
To Samuel Devenny, an Express to the Council on the Indians' Arrival - - - - -	1	10	0
To John Morris attending the Indians by special Order during their whole stay - - -	1	10	0
	£189	0	8

Cr.				
By 800 White Wampum to George Croghan by Mr. Peters - -	£1	4	0	
By 55 lb. of Beaver, @ 8s. - -	22	0	0	
Carried forward,	£23	4	0	£189 0 8

Brought forward,	£23	4	0	£189	0	8
By 7½ lb. of ordinary ditto, @ 6s. -	2	5	0			
By 41 ordinary Summer Deer Skins, weight 86 lb., @ 22d. - - -	7	17	8			
By 15 drest Leather Skins, weight 29 lb. - - - - - -	5	16	0			
				39	2	8
Balance - - - - - - -				£149	18	0

N. B.—These Skins were received from the Indians at the Treaty. 24th August, 1748.

Perus'd & approv'd by the Commissioners.

RICHARD PETERS, Clerk.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 23d Augst 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., Presid^{t}

Samuel Hasell, William Till,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Shoemaker, Thomas Hopkinson,
William Logan, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Message from the Assembly by two of their Members that a Quorum of the House met last Night pursuant to their Adjournment, and if the President & Council have any thing to lay before them they are ready to receive it; they were told that a Message wou'd be sent them to-morrow morning.

The Board having examin'd the Council Minutes & from thence extracted what is necessary to be laid before the Assembly, a Message was drawn and agreed to, in order to be sent to-morrow morning at ten o'Clock, to which time the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, 24th August, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson,
William Logan, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

Conrad Weiser to R. Peters, 1748.

Tuscarrora path, August the 15, 1748.

Sir,

By these lines I let you know that I set out from my house the 11 of this Instant, and am no further yet than this place, that is about 50 miles beyond G. Croghan's. Scaroyiaty, with a few more of the Indians that attended the last treaty, were still at G. C.'s, they had ben informed that the people here were to be turned off by the Govern^{t}, and I suppose the people used them well on their coming by, and Informed them of the design, they, the Indians, asked me about them, and desired that at least two familys, to wit, Abraham Shlechl and another, might stay, that they, the said Indians, had given them liberty, and that they thought it was in their power to give liberty to such as the licked, and if any of the people now living there was turned off, no other Body should setle there, they being informed that as soon as the people were turned off others would be put on the land such as the Government licked One Jacob Biat is now here to choose a place, it is licke the thing was not Carried on according to your orders, but it is neither the Sherriffs nor the Justices fault, the proclamation has ben this Minute read to the people, who for the most part (I Beliefe every one) are willing to go off next Spring, If not a more favourable order Comes from the Government, the Indians have desired me not to join to turn off the people till I Came from Ohio. I promised I would not, I shall overtake them to morrow on the road, they are gone before. The people that lives here are very poor, and I belief the two family the Indians would have to stay are Honest, notwithstanding what has been reported, I have little or nothing to write to you further, I am in perfect Health and in every part well, I had promised to write a few lines to Mr. J. Logan, but I have nothing worth while to trouble him with, I desire of you to mention my hearty respect to him, and that I promise meself his good wishes, and the same of your Self. It is possible I may be obliged to pay the debt of Human nature before I get home. I begg you will Continue the same to my family, who are both hisen and yours, very obedient and duty full,

CONRAD WEISER.

P. S. Mr. Franklin's son is very well, as is all the rest of my Companions, we intent to set out to morrow morning from this place.

Directed.

To Richard Peters, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government,
Philadelphia.

Indorsed.

Pr favour of Mr Sterrit, High Sherrif of Lancaster County.
Read in Council, 1st 7ber, 1748.

My Lords

We beg leave to lay before your Lordships an account of our proceedings upon our late Interviews with the Indians of the Six Nations & their Allies at Albany, together with what we Conceive proper to be done for Cultivating a Friendship with them & keeping them in a Dependence upon His Majesty

When we Received His Majesty's Commands by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter of the 3d of October Last to Mr Shirley directing us to Concert Measures to Secure the Indians of the Six Nations in His Majesty's Interest together with the Presents. Sent for them to Gov. Clinton they were under great Uneasiness & Jealousy from the Disappointments, they had met with, since their Joining with us in the War against the French of Canada.

When first they entered into it they had their Spirits raised to the highest pitch, by the preparations, they saw making by Land to invade Canada, and the Assurances, we had given them of a much greater force of Regular Troops & Ships of War to Attack Quebec by Sea: They saw all these hopes Vanish, and tho' they made Several Excursions with Small Parties into Canada, generally with Success,

yet

The Right Hon.ble
The Lords Commiss.rs for Trade & Plantations

Yet they Lost Some of their principal men either
killed or taken Prisoners by the Enemy; and while
the English Continued to Act upon the Defensive without
making any Attempts upon the Enemy's Country,
This produced a Jealousy, that we were desirous to
Save our Selves by Exposing them to all the Dangers
& Calamities of War; at the Same time the Opinion
which they had entertained of the English Courage
& Strength was Lessened almost to a degree of Contempt,
by the Intrigues & artifices of French Emissaries among
them, and the Jealousies formerly infused into their
Minds, That the English designed to have their Nations
destroyd, in order to possess their Lands, were revived;
and Such Impressions were made upon them, that
they were ready to Send a Solemn Deputation to
Canada, for which purpose their principal Sachems
were mett together; and we cannot help Saying upon
this Occasion, That there is even reason to Suspect they
were Encouraged in this by Some of the Inhabitants
of this Province, in hopes to Obtain Such a Kind of
Neutrality between this Government & Canada as
Subsisted by the Interposition of the Six Nations
in the time of Queen Ann's War.

Under all these Difficulties, Governour Clinton
(by sending Coll.° Johnson with other proper persons
to the Meeting of their Sachems & by inviting them to
meet him & Governour Shirley at Albany and with the
hopes of very Large presents to be given them) put an
Entire Stop to their Sending any Deputation to Canada
and at this Meeting, My Lords, a greater number
of Indians appeard at Albany than any person now
Lade ever Seen there. ——

We

We must now Observe to your Lordships, that tho we had received no orders or Instructions from His Majesty when we were at Albany, yet Intelligence of the Preliminaries for a General Pacification being Signed, and that a Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms was published, made the prospect of Peace become part of the Common Conversation at Albany, so that it was not possible to keep it Secret from the Indians, and it greatly affected all of them but more particularly the Mohawks; who had Lost Some of their best men & were bent upon Revenge.

In this State of Affairs, all was Obtain'd from them that Could be proposed: They promised either to drive the French, who privately resided among them, out of their Country, or to Deliver them up to Gov. Clinton; They also promised to send no Deputation to Canada? and that they would keep their Warriours or fighting Men in readiness, when ever Gov. Clinton Should Call for them.

These things could not be done without a great Expence, in Sending proper persons at Several times among the Several Nations, before the Interview at Albany, in Supporting the Indians liberally on their Journey to and from Albany, as well as while they continued there, and as their Crops of Corn and their hunting had failed this year, which they said was occasioned by their being engaged in the War, it became necessary to Send a Supply of Corn to their Several Castles: and as one Artifice of the French Governour to divert the Indians to Canada was a promise that in Such Case, he would treat with them about the Redemption of their Brethren then Captives there, which was a very Strong Inducement to them to send Some of their Warriours there

there for that purpose; and Mr. Shirley had brought with him fourteen french Prisoners from his Government to Albany to be Sent from thence to Canada, in order to redeem the Indian Captives, which was very acceptable to the Indians in General; We thought it adviseable and it became indeed necessary from the expectation of the Indians, that those Prisoners Should proceed to Montreal by the way of Oswego to be Exchanged for the Indian Prisoners, in Case twenty five French Prisoners Sent Some time before to Canada by Govr: Clinton, Should not be Sufficient to redeem all the Indians, that were then Captives in that Country.

But notwithstanding all this Necessary Expence, in order to bring the Indians into a good disposition, & to Convince them of their being Safe under his Majesties Protection, & the Advantages they received from the Friendship of the English beyond what they Could hope for from the French it would not have been Sufficient, had they not received Encouragement from Several Nations of Indians who live on the Borders of the great Lakes, and are at this time much dissatisfied with the French, who Offered to Join with the Six Nations, in Case they would make a vigourous Attack on Canada in Conjunction with the English and is my Lords, We would observe to your Lordships, that is at present Such a prospect of promoting the English Interest & Trade among Numerous Nations in the Inland Country, who formerly were in the French Interest, That We must earnestly Recommend to your Lordships the Effecting of it, which we think may be most properly done by giving Encouragement to one or more Suitable persons to inform themselves of every thing, which may be Usefull either by gaining a Knowledge

(d)

the Friendship of those Nations for promoting Trade among them, for preventing their being abused & Cheated in their Trade.

Something of this kind has been Committed to the Care of a Number of Men at Albany, under the Name of Commissioners for Indian Affairs; but as they are all Traders with the Indians, they Seem to have at all times had more regard to their private profit, than to the publick good, and their Chief Aim & view Seems to have been to Continue a Clandestine Trade, which the Principal Men among them have in Canada, and which would be most Advantageous to them in time of War, as it formerly was in Queen Ann's, while Albany Served as a Convenient place for Stores to the Enemies parties that made Incursions upon New England.

Indeed the Traders with the Indians on many Accounts are the Least proper to be intrusted with the Conduct of publick Affairs among them; and we would further observe to your Lordships, that the Indians, but more especially the Mohawks who are now intermixed with the English or rather Dutch Settlements, did not Long Since entertain great Jealousy of the Commissioners, Suspecting that they were desirous to have their Nations destroyed in order to possess their Lands; and this Jealousy broke out in a remarkable manner about the time of the Commencement of the War with France, & we are afraid may be again renewed on the News of Peace.

Also that Since these Commissioners discovered that Govr Clinton was resolved to discourage by all means any Commerce or Intercourse with Canada, which was carried on by the assistance of the Indians, they have refused to Act any Longer as Commiss^rs & still Continue so to do.

We

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We would also observe to your Lordships, that the time of Peace is the most proper, both to gain Sufficient Intelligence of the Numbers & Situation of these distant Nations, & of the Trade that may be Carried on among them for the General Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects as the French never omitt gaining all Advantages of this kind during the Continuance of it, and if Care is not taken to improve the Advantages we now have among all the Indian Nations to the Westward of us, by their present dissafection towards the French — The French will Succeed in the Assiduous Artifices which they never Neglect, in order to make the English lose all Esteem & Influence among the Indians.

We are also to Acquaint Your Lordships, that Commiss from the Government of Massachusets Bay, presented to us at Albany a Memorial wherein they among other things pray'd us to represent to His Majesty. The following Prayer of their Memorial, viz —

" Your Memorialists further Pray your Excellencys to
" represent to His Majesty, that the said Govs. of Massachuset
" Bay & New York. with New Hamshire (a great part of which
" last mentioned Government had always been defended by
" the said Massachusets Province) are an immediate barrier
" to Several of his other Colonies & Provinces against the Enemy
" and that the Safety & Security of all His Governments as far
" as Virginia, depends on the Defence of these three Governments
" as the rest must Soon share the same fate if these are destroyed
" and the others are at Little or no Expence for the Protection
" of their own Frontiers, and that it is Altogether as unreasonable
" that the burthen and Charge of this Defence and the resistance
" of the Enemy Should Lay wholly upon these three
" Colonies, as that the Charge of defending any Counties
" in Great Britain that may be invaded Should be confined
" to Such Counties alone, and all the rest Should be free
" from any part thereof. And as the other Governments
" have

"been frequently invited to Join in Concerting Measures for
"carrying on the War at the Expence of the whole, in a Just &
"reasonable proportion, but all Except Connecticut have declined
"treating on this Subject and seem determin'd to Afford no
"assistance; We Therefore humbly desire that you would
"make Earnest Application to His Majesty, that he would
"be graciously pleased so far to interpose, as that whilst the
"French remain in possession of Canada, those other Governm.ts
"who are not so immediately Exposed, may be Obliged to a
"Just proportion of the Charge of Defending the Inland
"Territories of the three Governments of the Massachusets
"Bay, New York & New Hampshire.

We agree in Sentiments with the Memorialists, & would further represent to your Lordships, that the French have gained great Advantages in the present war by their Fortress which was built At Crown point in time of Peace, & is truely an Incroachment on His Majesties Territories as from thence they were enabled to send out Parties of Indians & French to Harrass the Frontiers of New York & New England and it Served their Parties as a Secure retreat in case of their being pursued by a Superior Force; it being only three days travelling from the English Frontiers & about half way between Albany & Montreal in Canada; Whereas the Parties Sent from New York into Canada were under great difficulties, by their being obliged either to pass near that Fortress, or to go a great way round thro a vast Mountainous Dessert, & had no place of retreat for their Security, or for recruiting either with Provision or Ammunition.

For these Reasons My Lords, it was to be Wished that the French could be Induced to demolish that Fort, as an Incroachment on His Majesties Territories; But whether this can be obtaind or not it Seems necessary to build one or more Forts near Some of the most Considerable Passes towards Canada; and as near to Crown point-

as

As Conveniently may be, otherwise the Planters will be discouraged in revelling the Frontiers, which have been Laid Waste in this War, and our Frontiers will not Advance into the Country while the French will be continually inroaching upon the King's Territories by New Settlements.

We agree likewise with the Memorialists, that it is not reasonable that the Building of these Forts & the other Defence of the Frontiers, Should be at the Expence of the Northern Colonies only, Since the Southern Colonies are Covered by the Northern ones & reap the greatest Advantages from their Defence; and we are of Opinion that as the Inhabitants in the Southern Colonies by the Defence which the Northern Colonies give them, have the Benefit of following Their Several Occupations in Safety, & are freed from all the Calamities of a barbarous War, to which the Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies are Exposed, the Southern Colonies as they are thereby Enabled, So they ought to pay a Larger Proportion to the Charge of Defence, than otherwise might be thought equitable.

Upon this head, we would further observe to your Lordships that we are Convinced from past Experiments that the Colonies will never Agree on Quotas for this purpose; and therefore their respective Quotas must be Settled by Royal Instruction. This was done in King William's Reign, but their present State is So much Altered, particularly Pensylvania so much more increased than the others, that the Quotas then Settled, would now bear no proportion to the Abilities of the respective Colonies, and it is necessary for us likewise to Observe

So

To Your Lordships, that on many occasions, there has been so Little regard paid in Several Colonies to the Royal Instructions, that it is requisite to think of Some Method to inforce them.

We are with the greatest Regard

My Lords.

Your Lordships Most Obedient & Most Humble Servants

Fort George in the City of New York 18th August 1748.

G Clinton W Shirley

(9)

New York

Joint-Letter from Mr. Clinton, Govr. of New York, & Mr. Shirley, Govr. of ye Massachusets-Bay, to this Board, dated at New York, ye 18th. of August 1748, & relating to the Indian Affairs, with Proposals of what is proposd to be done for cultivating a Friendship with them, and keeping them in a Dependance upon his Majesty.

Rec.d October 31.
Read Novr. 11 } 1748.

Ah 9.

Abstr.

15th Aug! 1748.

Dupl: Lr from Bobs
from Charlestn &
Copy of it to the
Lords of Trade &
Plantations.

11 Oct! 1748

Duplicate sent
by way of Boston
& Governt Shirley.

by post &

Another duplicate sent
by Capn Joseph Norton
& one gone home by
Govr Shirley's Secretary
in March last.

Louisbourg

18th Augt 1758

My Lord Duke

We beg leave to lay before your Grace an account of our proceedings upon our late Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations & their Allies at Albany, together with what we conceive proper to be Done for cultivating a Friendship with them: & keeping them in a Dependence upon His Majesty.

When we received His Majesty's Commands by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter of the 3d of October last both Mr Pitt Sunday Letter as to enter Measures to secure the Indians of the Six Nations in His Majesty's Interest, together with the Presents sent for them to Fort Clinton, they were under great uneasiness & Jealousy from the Disappointments they had met with Since

His Grace The Duke of Bedford

since their joining with us in the War against the French of Canada -

When first they entered into it they had their spirits raised to the highest pitch by the preparations, they saw making by Land to invade Canada, and the assurances we had given them of a much greater force of regular Troops & Ships of War to attack Quebec by Sea. They saw the hopes they had conceived, and the [illegible] they made of numerous with small parties into Canada generally with success, yet they lost some of their principal men either killed or taken Prisoners by the Enemy, and while the English continued to act upon the Defensive, without making any attempt upon the Enemy's Country.

This produced a Jealousy that we were designing to save ourselves by exposing them to all the Dangers & Calamities of War. at the same time, the opinion which they had entertained of the English Courage & strength was lessened & almost to a degree of Contempt by

140

by the Intrigues & Artifices of French
Emissaries among them, and the Jealousies
formerly infused into their Minds, That
the English designed to have their Nations
destroyd in order to possess their Lands,
were revived; and such Impressions were
made upon them, That they were ready
to send a Solemn Deputation to Canada.
For which purpose their principal Warriors
Sachems were all together, and we cannot
help saying upon this occasion That there
is even reason to suspect they were
encouraged in this by some of the Inhabitants
of this Province, in order to obtain such a
kind of Neutrality between this Government
& Canada, as subsisted by the Interposition
of the Six Nations in the time of Queen
Anns War.

Upon all these Disquietudes
Governor Clinton (by sending Col. Johnson
with other proper persons to the Meeting
of their Sachems, & by inviting them to
meet

met him at Governor Hunter at Albany, &
with the noise of very large Presents to be
given them) and an entire stop to their
sending any Deputation to Canada; and at
this meeting they were a greater number of
Indians assembled at Albany, than any person
now living had ever seen there.

11.

We must now observe to Your
Grace, that tho' we had received no orders
or Instructions from His Majesty when
we were at Albany, Yet Intelligence of
the Preliminaries for a General
Pacification being signed, and that a
Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms
was published, and made the Subject of
their common part of the Conversa-
tion at Albany, so that it was not
possible to keep it secret from the
Indians, and it greatly offended all of them,
but more particularly the Mohawks, who
had lost some of their best Men, & were
most upon Revenge.

In this State of affairs all was

Obstaind

obtained from them, that could be proposed. They promised either to drive the French, who privately resided among them out of their Country, or to deliver them up to Gov Clinton. They also promised to send no Deputation to Canada, and that they would keep their Warriors or fighting Men in readiness, when ever Gov Clinton should call for them.

These things could not be done without a great Expence in sending proper persons at several times among the several Nations before the Indians all returned, in supporting the Indians liberally on their Journey to & from Albany, as well as while they continued there; and as their Crops of Corn & their hunting had failed this Year: which they had been prevented by their being engaged in the War, it became necessary to send a supply of Corn to their several Castles. And as One Article of the Treaty Gov. to draw the Indians to Canada was a promise, that in such Case, he would treat with

with them about the Redemption of their Brethren
then Captives then, which was a very strong
Inducement to them, to send some of their
Nations then for that purpose; and Mr.
Shirley had brought with him fourteen French Prisoners
from his Govern.t to Albany to be sent from
thence to Canada, in order to redeem the Indian
Captives w.ch was very acceptable to the
Indians in general, We thought it advisable
and it became indeed necessary from the
expectations of the Indians, that those Prison.rs
should proceed to Montreal by the way of
Oswego, to be exchanged for the Indian
Prisoners. in case however the French Gov.r
should not send some time hence to Canada to procure
the Captives there
in that country
But notwithstanding all this necessary
Caution in order to bring the Indians into a
good disposition & to convince them of their
being safe under his Majesties Protection,
the advantages they reaped from the
friendship of the English, beyond what they
could hope for from the French, it would not
have been sufficient, had they not received
encourag.m

Encouragement from several Nations of
Indians, who live on the borders of the great
Lakes, and are at this time much dissatisfied
with the French, & Disposed to Join with this
Six Nations in Case they wou'd make a
vigorous attack on Canada, in
Conjunction with the English. And here my
Lord we wou'd observe to Your Grace that
it at present lies a prospect of promoting
the English interest & Trade among numerous
Nations in the Inland Country, who formerly
were in the French Interest. That we most
earnestly recommend to Your Grace the
Effecting of it, which we think may
be most Easily done by giving
encouragement to One or more persons to
inform themselves of every thing which
may be useful, either by gaining or preserving
the Friendship of those Nations & for
promoting Trade among them, for preventing
their being abused & cheated in their
Trade. Something of this kind has been
committed to the care of a Number of Men
at

at Albany under the name of Com.rs for Indian affairs; but as they are all Traders with the Indians, they seem to have at all times had more in view their private profit, than the publick good, and their chief aim & view seems to have been to continue a clandestine trade, which the principal Men among them have in Canada and which would be most advantagious to them in time of War, as it formerly was in Queen Annes, while Albany was a convenient place for Parties to the Enemi Parties, that made Incursions upon New England.

Indeed the Traders with the Indians on many accounts are the least proper to be intrusted with the Conduct of publick affairs among them; And we would further observe to your Excellency that the Indians, but more especially the Mohawks, who are now intermixed with the English, or rather Dutch Settlements do not long since

...ins entertain great Jealousy of this Com.
suspecting that they were desirous to
have their Nations destroyd, in order
to possess their Lands. and this Jealousy
broke out in a remarkable manner,
at the time of the Commencement of
the War with France, & we are afraid may
be again renewed on the News of Peace.
Ito That since these Com.rs discovered
that Gov.r Clinton was resolved to discourage
by all means any Commerce or Intercourse
with Canada &c. & was driven on by
the Assistance of the Indians, they have
refused to act any longer as Com.rs
& state continue so to do.

We would also observe to Yr Grace
That the time of Peace is the most proper
both to gain sufficient Intelligence of the
Number & situation of these distant
Nations, & of the Trade that may be
carried on among them for the general
benefit of his Majestys Subjects. as the

the French never omit gaining all advantages of this kind, during the continuance of it. And if care is not taken to improve the advantages now we have among all the Indian Nations to shew of our, their present disaffection towards the French, the French will succeed in the assiduous artifices wch they never neglect in order to make the English lose all Credit & Influence among the Indians.

We are also to acquaint Your Lordships that Com.r Johnson the Governm.t of Pensylvania has presented here at Albany a Memorial wherein they among other things pray us to recommend to his Majesty to take in the words of the last paragraph of the Memorial/

Remark. This Memorial is in page 15

We agree in sentiments with the Memorialists & would further represent to Your Grace That the French have gained great advantages in the present War, by their Forts, wch was built at

at Crown Point is done of Deal, & is built
on Encroachment on his Majesties
Territories, as from Thence they were
enabled to send out Parties of Indians
& French to harass the Frontiers of
New York & New England, and it
served their Parties as a Secure retreat
in case of their being pursued by a
superior force; it being only three
days travelling from the English
Frontiers & all that way between
Albany & Montreal in Canada. Where
the Parties sent from New York into
Canada were under great difficulties
by their being obliged either to pass
near that Fortress, or to go a great way
round thro a vast mountainous Desart
& had no place of Retreat for their
Parties, or for recruiting either with
Provision or Ammunition.

Nor Else Soever My Lord it
was to be wished that the French could
be induced to demolish that Fort as

an

an Encroachment on His Majesties Territories.
But whether this can be obtained or not
it seems necessary to build one or more
Forts near some of the most considerable
Passes towards Canada; and as near to
Crown Point as conveniently may be,
otherwise the Planters will be discouraged
in resettling the Frontiers, which have
been laid waste in this War, and our
Frontiers will not advance into the
Country. while the French will be
continually encroaching upon the
Kings Territories by new Settlements.

We agree likewise with the
Memorialists that it is not reasonable
that the building of these Forts & the
other Defence of the Frontiers should be
at the expence of the Northern Colonies
only, since the Southern Colonies are
covered by the other three Ones & reap
the greatest advantages from their
Defence; and We are of Opinion
that

That as the Inhabitants in the Southern Colonies by the Defence wch the Northern Colonies give them, have the benefit of following their several Occupations in safety, & are freed from all the Calamities of a barbarous War, to wch the Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies are exposed, the Southern Colonies, as they are thereby benefited, so they ought to pay a larger proportion to the charge of Defence, than otherwise might be thought equitable.

Upon this Head we would — for their observance to Your Grace, that we are convinced from past Experience that the Colonies will never agree on Quotas for this purpose; and therefore their respective Quotas must be settled by Royal Instructions. This was done in King William's Reign; but this — present: Case is so much altered, — particularly Pensylvania so much more increased

increased than the Others, that the
Colonies which it, would now bear
no proportion to the abilities of the
respective Colonies; and it is necessary
for us likewise to observe to Your
Grace, that on many Occasions there
has been so little regard paid in
several Colonies to the Royal Instructions
that it is requisite to think of some
~~and~~ method to inforce them.

We are with the most Dutiful
regard

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obed.t
& most Humble Servants

Vide Page 116 1st Thereat Paragraph of the Memorial becomes a part
of Your Memorialists further Prayer for leave to represent
to their Lordships, That the said Govts of the Massachusets Bay & New
York with New Hampshire, a great part of which last
mentioned Government is always kept in pay by the said
Massachusets Province) are an immediate Barrier to several
of the other Colonies & Provinces agt the Enemy, and that
the Safety & Security of all the Governments as far as
Virginia depends on the Defence of those three Governments
as the first must, from the same Cause, if they are
removed: and the others are at best or no expence for
the protection of their own Frontiers; and that it is
therefore humbly apprehended that the burthen and
Charge of this Defence & the resistance of the Enemies
should lay wholly upon those three Colonies, as that
the chance of defending any part in great Britain
that may be invaded, should be confined to such parts
alone, and all the rest should be free from any part
thereof. That as the other Governments have often
frequently been invited to join in concerting measures for
carrying on the War at the expence of the whole in a
just & reasonable proportion, but all except Connecticut
have declined hearing on this Subject, and even refused
to appoint Commissioners to confer with us. We therefore humbly desire
that Your Lordships would make earnest application to His Majesty
that he would be graciously pleased so far to interpose, as
that whilst the French remain in possession of Canada
& how other Governments, who are not so immediately exposed
may be obliged to assist in proportion of the charge of defending
the Inland Territories of the three Governments of the
Massachusets Bay, New York & New Hampshire

15

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Albany July 29th O.S. 1748.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the Honour of your Letter w.ch Serg.t Hawke deliver'd at his Return from Canada.

Governour Clinton's & my sending the present Flagg of Truce to you is occasion'd by the Complaints of the Indians of the Six Nations (who have been under his Majesty's Protection ever since the first Settlement of the English in North America) & consider'd as Vassalls of the Crown of Great Britaine) that some of their Captives in Canada are kept in Irons; whereupon, not knowing what Number of French Prisoners Gov.r Clinton might have collected at New York to send in Exchange for 'em, I brought w.th me fourteen Prisoners belonging to old France from my own Government, to send for the Redemption of those Indians, & we now send 'em to Montreal by the way of Oswego.

M.r Clinton informs me, Sir, he has so fully wrote to You upon the Right, w.ch the Indians of the Six Nations, who are expressly acknowledg'd in the Treaty of Utrecht to be under his Majesty's Protection, have to be treated as his Subjects in their Captivity, that I would not farther trouble You upon that point, but beg leave to refer You to his Letter, & persuade myself, Sir, from

The Marquis de Lagalissonniere.

Humanity & Politeness, ch. w. visibly appear in the Letter with ch. w. You honour'd me, that if those Indians were confin'd in Irons, as has been represented to us, you have upon recieving that Letter, order'd 'em to be releas'd from 'em; & that I need add Nothing here upon that head.

As to insisting upon the Indians of the Six Nations coming in Person to Canada to treat with his most Christian Majesty's Governour there, for the Redemption of their Brethren, who are made Captives, as has been represented to Mr Clinton & one has been done; I can't but think, Sir, you will be of Opinion that as those Indians are the King's our Master Vassalls, & engag'd in his Warr, it belongs to him to treat for their Release, & that it is contrary to the Custom of Nations for one Prince to require the Subjects & Vassalls of another Prince to come into his Territories to treat for the Redemption of their Brethren taken Prisoners in Warr, & that such an Innovation is an Infraction of the Right, that every Prince has over his Subjects & Vassalls; & I hope, Sir, (for settling this point) that you will be pleas'd to manifest your Concurrence in Opinion w. me by accepting the fourteen Prisoners now sent in Exchange for the Indian Prisoners of the Six Nations, if Gov.r Clinton has not already sent a sufficient Number for that Purpose from New York.

I have mention'd to Mr. Clinton, what you observ'd upon the French Prisoners belonging to Canada not being sent there in Consequence of my Proposal to the Marquis de Beauharnois, in behalf of his Majesty's other Governours

in the Neighbourhood of New England; & he assures me, he has sent all he could hear of in his Government, except some that were sent to the French Colonies in the West Indies before he had recievd any letter. As to those w.ch fell into the Hands of our Indians, he has usd his Endeavours to procure 'em, & actually sent four to Canada by his Flagg of Truce, & will send the others as soon as he has it in his Power to obtain 'em, w.ch he apprehends the Report of the Usage of the Indian Prisoners in Canada, has very much contributed to hinder him from having.

A Report founded upon Advices from England prevails here, that Preliminaries for a general Pacification are sign'd at Aix la Chapelle by the Kings our Masters & the States General, & that in Consequence thereof a Cessation of Arms has been publish'd at London & Paris, & at the Head Quarters of both Armies in Flanders: This, tho' not confirm'd by Instructions from his Majesty, w.ch M.r Clinton & I are in daily Expectation of recieving, seems so well grounded, that in order to put an End to the Bloodshed & Ravages of War, as soon as possible, w.ch we think it a Duty incumbent upon us to do, we have determin'd to withhold our English & Indian Parties from committing Hostilities against the French, until the Return of our Flagg of Truce w.ch your Answer: & we flatter ourselves, Sir, that You will be of the same Sentiments w.ch Regard to the French & Indians under your Government.

I have inquir'd into the Reality of the base Attempt reported to You to have been form'd by some English of the Government of New York to induce the Indians in the French Interest treacherously to murder the Garrison at Crown point, but dont find any just Ground for the Report, & cant but hope from the Unprecedentedness of so vile a Scheme among the English, that the Representation of such an one to You is either an absolute Mistake or Falsehood.

I have wrote to the several neighbouring English Governours desiring them to signifie their Consent to the Proposals made by me on their behalf, & agreed to between yourself & me on the part of the Province under my Government & Canada, for a mutual Discharge of Prisoners on both Sides, & to send me their Quota's of Expence incurr'd by You on Account of your Flagg of Truce sent by Sea to Boston w.th English Prisoners belonging to the Several American Governments, & some to England; but have only reciev'd Answers in general that they will ratify those Proposals & pay the Quota's of their Charge already arisen, but no farther yet from 'em, so I have no Doubt but I shall soon, & be able to adjust the Ballance with You. —— In this Case, Sir, You will be pleas'd to make a just Allowance for the Difference between several English Governours, who have Assemblies to consult in all Money Matters and other material points of Government, & yourself, who have the sole Determination & Execution of these Matters.

far as relates to the Country under your Command; w.ch necessarily retards the Proceedings of the former; However I may say in the mean time, that, I believe, the Charges incurr'd by my own Government on Account of the Flagg of Truce, I sent You by Sea to Quebeck w.h Prisoners belonging to Canada, exceed what is due from it for it's Quota of the whole Expence arising on the part of the English.

It gives me a sensible pleasure, that the Civilities w.h I shew'd the Sieur Rainbault, were agreeable to You.

I must ask your Excuse for any thing which I may have omitted to answer of your Letter, w.h I have not at present before me, but thro': my hurry in leaving Boston to come to this Place, casually left behind me: I hope that You will permit me to assure You that I am with perfect Consideration

P.S. I have no Canadeans Prisoners in my Government now; I hope if you have any belonging to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay at Canada that You will send 'em by the Messengers w.h shall deliver this to You.

Sir, &c

Your,

W.m Shirley.

To the Marquis de Lagalliconiere Governour General of all Nuo Fraance; and the Louisiana &c at Quebec.

Gov.r Shirley's Letter to the
Gov.r of Canada concerning
the Indians of the Six Nations
detain'd in Prison there dated
at Albany 29th July 1748.

Gov.r Clinton & Shirley
10 Augst 1748.

Propositions made by His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York Vice Admiral of the same and Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesties Fleet to the Six Nations of Indians (viz.) the Mohawks, Oneydas, Tuskaroras, Onondages, Cayougas, and Senekas, as also to their Allies (Viz.) Oghquiages Toalaghreghroonees and Scanchaderadeyghroonees at Fort Frederick in Albony the 23d Day of July 1740

His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esq. Governour of Massachus's Bay
The Honble Cadr. Colden
Phillips. Livingston
James Delancey
Archd. Kennedy
Esqrs of his Majesties Council for the province of New York
Commissioners from the Government of the Massachus's Bay
The Officers of the Independant Companys, and Several Gentlemen from New York and Massachus's Bay.
as also the Gentn. of the Town

It gives me great Pleasure, to see so many of the Six Nations mett here together, with your Allies, and I give you all amost hearty welcome to this place, where our fires burns.

You have at this time a Strong proof of the friendship, which his Excellency Wm Shirley, Governour of the Massachusets Bay, has for you, by his coming in Person to this Interview, of which you will be fully Assured from his Excellency's own Mouth, having travelled by Land in such time of Danger, under many Difficulties in the way, least you should wait too long here for him, if he had taken ye easiest way by water.

A String of Wampum

Brethren

I informid the King your Father with what Zeal you Joind his Subjects here in the War against the French, and their Allies in Canada, Where-upon His Majesty has sent me a considerable present to give you, as a token of his being well pleas'd with your Conduct on that Occasion, and of the Confidence he still places in your Fidelity and Zeal for his Service

A Small Belt.

Brethren

I am very glad of this Opportunity, to brighten and strengthen that Covenant Chain, by which our Forefathers Link'd us strongly together, and which has ever since continued firm and lasting, to this day, notwithstanding the many unwearied attempts of our Malicious and cunning Enemies, to break it; and I hope that neither the rust of time, nor their policy can prevent it's remaining strong and firm as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure. Our Mutual strength and security highly depends thereon, agreeable to the repeated Declarations of our Forefathers, and while you remain strongly united with your Brethren the English, (who have always been your Sted-fast friends) you can have no reason to fear any thing the French dare to attempt, unless they can prevail upon you to trust to any of their deceitful promises, which I expect and insist upon, you will not listen to

A Belt

Brethren

I must inform you of one thing, which I suspect our Enemies the French may endeavour to accomplish, as soon as you return home, because they have of late attempted it, that is, to draw some considerable Men from among you to Canada, on some pritences or other, in hopes thereby, that the French Governour may have it in his power, to weaken or break the Covenant Chain which

Incitements between us, and to oversee, what I do now with
Sincerity declare to you, whereas he never speakes with truth,
but at all times deludes you with his smooth Tongue, and
Artfull promises, which if you give ear to, will surely prove
your ruin, as your Forefathers by sorrowful Experience have
often felt. Therefore I earnestly desire, and conjure you, by
this belt of Wampum, not to go that way, nor listen to any
Invitations from him, or any of his Emissaries, nor give Credit
to any wicked and false stories, which he or they may raise
among you. — A Belt.

Brethren I have often told you, not to suffer
any French to reside among you, and being Inform'd, that
many of them are from time to time admitted into your
Castles, and now remain there, contrary to your Promises
to me; and as such People are sent among you, to raise,
Jealousies and Differences between you, and your Brethren,
without any foundation for it, I expect for the future,
that you will not suffer any French to enter your Castles,
or dwell with you, but that if any do come for that purpose,
I desire you will make them Prisoners, and send them
to me, or else I will send for them, and I hope that none
of you, will oppose my Messages for that end.
A Large Belt.

Brethren

As you have had my Axe in your hands for some time past, I must desire you will keep it, and that you will hold your selves in readiness to use it, Jointly with us, whenever you are call'd upon, as the Enemy are committing Murders daily upon you, and your Brethren, on their own Lands; and as our Forefathers always said and agreed that whatever happened to one should be Sensibly felt by the other, being as one body and one mind, I expect that you will remember, and keep up to that agreement accordingly, and upon this Occasion I must advise you to keep your young men at home and not let them go to War against the Flatheads, who are in Strict friendship wth your & Brethren the English

A Large Belt.

Brethren

I have sent a Number of French Prisoners to Canada, in order to redeem such of our Brethren as have had the misfortune to fall into their hands, according to my promise to you by Col^o^ Johnson at Onondaga, and in this, as well, as on other Occasions, I have taken the same care for their Redemption, which I have done for his Majesties other subjects. His Excellency the Governour of the Massachusets Bay (to shew his regard likewise for you) has brought

fourteen French Prisoners to this Place, that in Case, the Prisoners which I have sent to Canada, be not sufficient to redeem all your People from Captivity, these may be Exchang-d for them.

A. Belt

51

Brethren

You have since you came to this Place, given a new and strong proof of your love to your Brethren, and fidelity to the King your Father, by so cheerfully and speedily sending out a Number of your Warriours, with our Troops in quest of the Enemy, who a few days since, surpriz'd and kill'd many of our Brethren at Schanectady, and altho' those who earnestly pursued the Enemy had not the good fortune, to meet with them, you may assure your selves, that this Instance of your Affection and readiness to Join in our cause, shall always be remembred by me and made known to the King your Father.

A. Belt

Answer from the Sachems of the Six Nations to his Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Cap.t Gen.=erall and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York Vice Admiral of the Same and Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesties Fleet at Fort Fredrick in Albany the 26 July 1740

Present

His Excell.y the Hon.ble George Clinton

His Excell.y Will.m Shirley Esq.r Gov.r of the Massachusetts Bay

The Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden
Philip Livingston
Archabald Kennidy
James De Lancey
} Esq.rs of his Majesties Counsell for the Province of New York

Coll.o William Johnson

The Commissioners from the Govern.t of the Massachusetts Bay

The Officers of the Independt Companies and Several other Gentlemen from New York and the Massachusetts Bay

They Said by their Speaker onna sadego an Onnda=ge Sachem

Brother Corlaer. Waraghjago and Yahoroanni

As your Excellency has been Pleased to take Pity on us for the Loss of our People and the Sickness which has been among us Since our last Interview and has wiped of our leav

Leave that we may Chearfully Speak together, we doe in like Manner Condole the Losses you have had and are Especially Griev'd for those People who have been Slain by the Enemy, we Condole them wipe up their Blood, and Dry up your Tears, that we may Speak with a free mind to Each other, and that the Old friendship which has Subsisted between us, may not be forgotten

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

you told us that you was Rejoyc'd to See so many of the Six Nations here, we may be very thankfull for that Blessing, and so are we, that we See you Brother Corlaer, Jehovanne & Warachjago together in good health at this Place where our fire of Amity and Friendship Burns which we hope Shall Endure till time be no more

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer Warachjago & Jehovanne

We heartily thank you for your great Esteem and Regard for us, that you have acquainted our father his Majesty King George (who we acknowledge to be our Common father and Protector) that we have assisted our Brethren the English in this War against the French, We Return thanks to his Majesty for his bounty and goodness in Sending us a Present to be Delivered unto us by you, we Promise that we Shall not be wanting in our Duty. We thank you for acquainting & Reminding us of the Antient Covenant Chain, which has so long Subsisted Inviolable

between us, and our Ancestors, the Terms and Conditions upon
know better then we because you have them in Writing and
we only by Oral Tradition, as you have Renewed the Same
we do Solemnly in like Manner Confirm and Renew the
Same with you, that we may hold fast together hand in hand
till Death parts us. you tell us, that the French Continually
use Artifices with us, Endeavouring thereby to break that
Covenant which Subsists between us, this we Cannot Deny
but do freely acknowledge it, but we faithfully Promise not
to hearken, nor give Credit to the French for the future, but
adhere firm to you our Brethren, and hope the Brethren
will do in like Manner, on their Parts to us, as long as
the world endures. Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer, Wanghjage & Ychovanne

You told us that you Suspected, that after we are
Returned home the French will Invite and Send for Some
of our men to go to Canada, in order to Delude and draw
Some of them off from their Duty to our Common Father
or endeavour
\ to oversell or Prevent what we have now Promised and Engaged
to Perform. We know it to be true, as you observe, that the
French are Deceitfull and Endeavour to Draw Some of us over
to them. We believe you Speak Sincerely from the Bottom
of your heart, but the French Speak artfully and Deceitfully
we do Expect they will Come among us to try to Delude
us Craftily, but we all the Six Nations are Determined
not to give Credit, nor hearken to what they may tell us,

and

and not one of us shall go to Canada on any Pretence, according as you Desire from us, we do not Speak this only from our lips, but Sincerely from the Bottom of our hearts.

Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Warachjago & Ychonvanne

We the Six Nations know by Experience, that the French of Canada are Deceitfull & not to be trusted, that they will indeavour to Draw Some of us off from our Duty & fidelity to his Majesty but they Shall not be able to Accomplish it, We Promise not to Suffer Jean Couer the french Interpreter, nor any french for the future to Reside or Dwell among us. We Promise that if he or any other from Canada shall Come among us, we will Either Send them to your Excell.y or Deliver them up to any Person your Excell.y may Send for them, or Drive them out of our Country. Jean Couer has been given up already by the Senicas you may be Assured, that what we now Promise to your Excell.y we Shall faithfully Perform, as your Excell.y has Desired from us.

Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Waraghjago & Ychonvanne

You told us, we had your hatchet a long while, and Desired us to keep it in Readiness, for the French are Deceitfull and not to be trusted, we may Expect daily that they will attack us or you as we have lost Some People by their parties we Promise to keep our warriours at home, that we may be always ready and not Surpriz'd by them. you Desired us to keep our young men at home, and not Send them out against the Flatheads

who we hear are friends to our Brethren the English, this we Promise likewise to do as you desire, you Desir'd us two year a goe that we Should keep our young men at home that the war kettle was hung over the fire by you, Since we Recivd and have had the hatchitt in our hands Some of us have made use of the Same and others Stayed at home, Expecting to be Called upon, for this reason, our young men have not been able to go on their hunting at any distance from home as usual, which has Impoverish'd us very much, and tho we are Considerable Sufferers by this war, we Shall nivertheless keep our warriours at home as you desire to be Ready at your first Call, Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Waraghjago & Ijehovannne

When Coll. William Johnson was at onondage, the last Spring, he Promis'd to use his Endeavour to get our People who are Prisoners in gaol at Canada, which Promise we See you have Endeavoured to accomplish by Sending a Number of French Prisoners to Canada to Redeem them for which we are heartily thankfull to you, and that you Promise to take the Same Care of our Prisoners as you will do of your own People, who may have the Misfortune to fall into the Enemies hands; and we are much obligd to Governour Shirley, that he has been Pleased to bring a Number of French Prisoners to Redeem ours, for which we are very thankfull to you both, Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer Waraghjaga & Ychowanne

The Cruel Murthers Lately Committed by the Enemy on the Inhabitants at Schoneghtedy, Just before your Arrival at this Place, affects us very much, we are much obliged to you for your kind approbation for our Readiness to Pursue the Enemy, we have done our Endeavour, but they were gone a Different Road home from what they used to go so that we Could not overtake them, we Promise to be always Rea = dy on the like occasion.

Gave a Belt

New-York

Propositions made by
George Clinton Esq.r Gov.r of New York,
to the Six Nations of Indians, viz.t
The Mohauks, Oneydes, Tuscaruros,
Onondages, Cayonges & Senckees; as
also, to their Allies, at Fort Frederick
in Albany, y.e 23.d of July 1748.

Rec.d with a joint-Lett.r from Mess.rs Clinton
& Shirley, dated y.e 18.th of Aug.t 1748.

Reg.d Octob.r y.e 31.
Read Nov.br y.e 11. } 1748.

Nh. 10.

Propositions made by his Excellency Governour Shirley Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, & Vice Admiral of the same, to the Six Nations of Indians, viz.t the Mohauks, Onedays, Tusharoras, Onondages, Cayougas, & Senekes, as also to their Allies, viz.t Oghquuges, Soa Laghreghroonees, & Scanchaderadeyghroonees, at Fort Frederick in Albany the 23. day of July 1748.

Present—

His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esq.r
The Hon.ble Cad.r Colden
Phillip Levingston
Archibald Kemedy
James Delancey
} Esq.rs of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New York.
Col.o William Johnson
Andrew Oliver
Thomas Hutchinson
John Choate
} Esq.rs Commissioners for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Several Gentlemen from Boston & New York, the Officers of the Independent Companies, & the Gentlemen of the Town.

Brethren

I am glad to have this Opportunity of saluting You & your Allies here in the King your Father's Name, & inquiring after your health & Welfare.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Several Months ago I let the King, your Father, know how just You have been to your Engagements with his Excellency Governour Clinton, under whose immediate Care he has

in all points be treated by the French, when made their Prisoners, as the English Subjects are.

Gave a great Belt.

plac'd You, & faithfull to your Brethren & the English Colo-
nies, by taking part with them in the Warr ag.t the French,
& those Indians whom they have seduc'd into their Interest,
to make 'em Instruments of their Cruelty & Perfidiousness to
us & You; Thereupon the King your Father has sent his Roy- 13
al Commands to me to joine with Governour Clinton in doing
whatever may be necessary for your Defence & Protection ag.t
the common Enemy, & in giving you Proofs of his paternal
Care & Tenderness for you, whom he looks upon & will ever
treat as part of his Children upon this Continent; And I have
chosen this Opportunity, when his Majesty's Presents are to be
deliver'd to You, as the most convenient for meeting you
here, that I may in Conjunction w.th his Excellency the Gover-
nour of New York, give you Assurances of this in the King
your Father's Name, & act in Concert with him for procuring
your Welfare.

Gave a small Belt.

Brethren

I am farther to acquaint You, that notwithstand-
ing I now visit & speak to You in Consequence of Instruction
I have recievd from the King your Father, yet the Pro-
vince of the Massachusetts Bay, w.h the King has put under
my Government, being willing to take every Opportunity of cul-
tivating that Friendship w.h has subsisted between them & You
from the Beginning, has appointed three Gentlemen to accom-
pany me & attend on their Behalf at this Interview; And
I now assure You on the part of the Province, as does the Ap-
pearance of these Gentlemen, that it is sincerely desirous that
the Covenant Chain may be constantly kept bright & strong-
ned between them & You, & that the Path between the

Massachusetts Bay & your Country may be kept clear and open, so that there may be a constant & free Intercourse — between us, & that we may frequently inquire after, & mutually promote each others Welfare.

Brethren —

It was with great Concern that I heard of the severe Imprisonment of our Brethren of the Six Nations, who are now Captives in Canada: Before I had been inform'd of this; upon recieving Intelligence that an Indian belonging to the Government of Rhode Island, who was taken Prisoner, — had been sold in Canada for a Slave, I wrote to the late — French Governour there complaining of it, & demanding of him to set him free, & treat him with the same Rights of War, that the Kings Subjects are intitul'd to; to w.ch the present — Governour of Canada has return'd one for Answer, that he — had inquir'd after that Indian, but could hear Nothing of him: This was by no means a satisfactory Answer to me; And as I have now brought with me from my own Government fourteen French Prisoners, to be sent forward to — Canada, for the Redemption of our Brethren of the Six Nations, I.t.l those w.ch have been sent before by Governour Clinton for that Purpose, should not be sufficient to procure their Release; His Excellency & I are determin'd to write a joint Letter to the French Governour, demanding the Ransom of these Prisoners, & to let him know, we expect our Brethren of the Six Nations & their Allies should in all points be treated by the French, when made their Prisoners, as the English Subjects are.

Gave a great Belt.

Brethren

I must not omit observing to You, that I esteem the Readiness & Alacrity of such of You, as went out three day ago with a sincere & hearty Disposition in quest of the Enemy, who according to their usual Barbarity most inhumanly mangled the dead Bodies of your slain Brethren, whom they had surpriz'd wth unequal Numbers at Schenactady, as additional Proof of your Affection & Fidelity to us & of your Zeal for the King your Father's Service.

Gave a small Bett.

Brethren

I must conjure You to keep the Ax, which Governour Clinton has deliver'd to You, & to hold yourselves in constant Readiness to join with your Brethren in making use of it, when you shall be call'd upon to revenge the Murthers, wch you see daily committed by the Enemy upon us & You in our own Lands; Instances of wch You Lately have in the Persons of your Brother Kingego & his two Companions; Cruelties most unnatural in the French Indians who us'd them, as they had been once your natural Brothers; But whoever acts by the Instigation of the French, our & your inveterate Enemies, must divest themselves of all Truth & Humanity, to please their cruel, perfidious Masters.

I must likewise conjure You, that you would not suffer any of your People to be drawn away upon any Pretence whatever to Canada, by the deceitfull Invitations of the French, whose sole View in doing it, is to gain Opportunities of breaking that strong Covenant Chain, which has

from the Beginning link'd our Forefathers together, who by Experience found that their & our Safety depended upon keeping it unbroken & firm; also that you would not permit any French to reside among You in your Castles; but that You would consider them as Enemies, who come among you to spy out your Weakness, & destroy you by instilling into You groundless Jealousies of your Brethren, & thereby betraying you to your Enemies in Canada, who will make use of a thousand different Artifices to divide You from them; well knowing, there is no other Way of ruining You than that; and I must put you upon your Guard ag.t permitting your Warriours to go out from among You to fight w.th the flatheads, as they live in Friendship w.th your Brethren the English.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

Whilst You strictly observe the Orders, which Governour Clinton has given You, & keep yourselves closely united to your Brethren, & depend upon the King your Father for his Protection of you & your Families in the Enjoyment of your Lands & Possessions, You will be in no danger of being drove out of your Country, & having your Nations extirpated; but may rest secure of being treated with the same Paternal Regard by the King your Father, as his English Subjects are: But if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by the fair Promises of your old Enemies the French! They, when they have once got You into their Power by breaking the Covenant-Chain between You & your Brethren the English, & drawing you from under the King y.r father's Protection will soon find out treason

to root out your Tribes, & share your Lands among them; which I conjure You by this Belt of Wampum to guard yourselves against.

Gave a great Belt. Copy,

W Shirley.

Speech made by his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r — Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & Vice Admiral of the same, to the River Indians at Fort Frederick in Albany the 27.th day of July 1748.

Present as before.

Children

I take this Opportunity of joining with his Excellency Governour Clinton in thanking you for your fidelity to the English, & of assuring you that upon your Continuance of your Dutifullness & Obedience to the King your Father, you will share his Affection, w.ch he now gives you a Token of in the Presents he has directed to be made You.

Copy,

Gave a Belt.

W Shirley

N. B.

The Answer given by the River Indians to Governour Clinton, at the end of his Speech to'em, was likewise address'd to Governour Shirley.

RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1062.

New-York

Rec.d with a joint-Letter from Mess.rs Clinton & Shirley, Dated 18.th of August 1748.

No. 11.

New-York

Gov.r Shirley's Speech to the Indians of the Six Nations & their Allies, as also to the River Indians, at the Interview at Albany the 23.d of July 1748.

Rec.d Octo.br 31.
Read Nov.br 11.th } 1748.

Propositions made by His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton Captain and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York Vice Admiral of the same and Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesties Fleet to the Six Nations of Indians (viz:) the Prohaukes Onondagues Tuskaroroes, Cayoligas, and Senikes, as also their Allies (viz:) Oghquues Toalaghreghroones and Scanehaderadeughroones at Fort Frederick in Albany the 23d Day of July 1740

Present

His Excellency the Honourable George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esqr. Governour of Massachusetts Bay
The Hon:ble Cadr. Colden
Phillip Livingston
James De Lancey
Archd Kennedy
} Esqrs. of his Majesties Council for the province of New York

Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay
The Officers of the Independant Companys and Several Gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts Bay
as also the Gentn. of the Town

It gives me great Pleasure, to see so many of the Six Nations met here together, with your Allies and I give you all a most hearty welcome to this place, where our fire burns.

You have at this time a Strong proof of the Friendship, which his Excellency Wm Shirley, Governour of the Massachusets Bay, has for you, by his coming in Person to this Interview, of which you will be fully Assured from his Excellency's own Mouth, having travelled by Land in much time of Danger, under many Difficulties in the way, least you should wait too long here for him, if he had taken y easiest way by water.

Brethren

A String of Wampum

I inform'd the King your Father, with what Zeal you Joind his Subjects here in the War against the French, and their Allies in Canada, Whereupon His Majesty has sent me a considerable present to give you as a token of his being well pleas'd with your Conduct on that Occasion and of the Confidence he still places in your Fidelity and Zeal for his Service.

A Small Belt.

Brethren

I am very glad of this Opertu-
to brighten and strengthen that Covenant Chain, by
which our Forefathers Linck'd us strongly togeither,
and which has ever since continued firm and lasting to
this day, notwithstanding the many unwearied attempts
of our Malicious and cunning Enemies, to break it; and
I hope that neither the rust of times, nor their policy...
can prevent it's remaining strong and firm as long as
the Sun and Moon shall endure. Our Mutual stren-
=gth and security highly depends thereon, agreable to the
repeated Declarations of our Forefathers, and while you
remain strongly united with your Brethren thirding
=lish, (who have always been your Stedfast friends) you
can have no reason to fear any thing the French dare
to attempt, unless they can prevail upon you, to trust to
any of their deceitful promises, which I suspect and insist
upon, you will not listen to

A Belt

Brethren

I must inform you of one thing which
I suspect our Enemies the French may endeavour to accom
=plish, as soon as you return home, because they have essay-
ed it lately, that is, to draw some considerable Pr

from among you to Canada, on some pretence or other, in
hopes thereby, that the French Governour may have it
in his power, to weaken or break the Covenant Chain
which subsists betwixt us, and to overset, what I doow
with Sincerity declare to you, whereas he never speaks
with truth, but at all times deludes you with his smooth
Tongue, and Artfull promises, which if you give eare to,
will surely prove your ruin, as your Forefathers by Sor-
=rowfull Experience have often felt: Therefore I earnestly
desire, and conjure you, by this belt of Wampum, not to
go that way, nor listen to any Invitations from him, or
any of his Emisaries, nor give Credit to any wicked and
false stories which he or they may raise among you —

A. Belt.

Brethren

I have often told you, not to suf
=fer any French to reside among you and being Informd
that many of them are from time to time admitted into
your Castles, and now remain there, contrary to your
Promises to me; and as such People are sent among you
to raise Jealousies and Differences, betwixt you, and
your Brethren, without any foundation for it, I expect
for the future, that you will not suffer any French to
enter your Castles or dwell with you, but that if any
do come for that purpose, I desire you will make them

Prisoners, and send them to me; or else I will send
for them, and I hope that none of you, will oppose my
Message for that end.

A Large Belt

Brethren

As you have had my Axe in your
hands for some time past, I must desire you will keep
it and that you will hold your selves in readiness to
use it, jointly with us, whenever you are call'd upon,
as the Enemy are committing Murders daily upon you
and your Brethren on their own Lands, and as our
Forefathers always said and agreed that whatever hap-
=pened to one, should be sensibly felt by the other,
being as one body and one mind, I expect that you will
remember and keep up to that agreement accordingly,
and upon this Occasion, I must advise you to keep
your young men at homes, and not let them go to War a-
=gainst the Flatheads, who are in Strict friendship with
your Brethren the English

A Large Belt.

Brethren

I have sent a Number of Your
Prisoners to Canada, in order to redeem such of our
Brethren, as have had the misfortune to fall into

hands, according to my promise to you by Colo. Johnson at Onondaga, and in this, as well, as on other Occasions, I have taken the same care for their Redemption, which I have done for His Majesties other subjects. His Excellency the Governour of the Massachusets Bay (to shew his regard likewise for you,) has brought fourteen French Prisoners to this Place; that in Case, the Prisoners which I have sent to Canada, be not sufficient to redeem all your People from Captivity, there may be Exchang'd for them

A Belt.

Brethren

You have since you came to this Place, given a new and Strong proof of your love to your Brethren, and Fidelity to the King your Father, by so chearfully and speedily sending out a Number of your Warriours, with our Troops in quest of the Enemy, who a few days since surpriz'd and kill'd many of your Brethren at Schanectady, and also those who valiantly pursued the Enemy, had not the good fortune, to meet with them, you may assure your selves, that this Instance of your Affection and readiness to Join in our cause, shall always be remembred by me, and made known to this King your Father.

A Belt

Propositions made by His Excellency Governour Shirley Captain Generall & Governour in Chief of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, & Vice Admiral of the same to the Six Nations of Indians. viz.t the Mohauks, Oneydas, Tuskaroras, Onondages, Cayougas, & Senickes, as also to their Allies, viz.t Cahnuages, Toaalaghreghroonees and Scanchaderadeyghrooches at Fort Frederick in Albany the 23.d day of July 1748

His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton
His Excellency William Shirley Esq.r
The Hon.ble Cad.r Colden
Phillip Levingston
Jaines Delancey
Arch.d Kenedy
} Esq.rs of his Majesty's Council of the Province of New York.

Commissioners from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay.
The Officers of the Independant Companies.
Gentlemen from New York & the Massachusetts Bay, as also the Gentlemen of the Town.

Brethren

I am glad to have this Opportunity of saluting You & your Allies here in the King your Father's name, & inquiring after your health & Welfare.

String of Wampum.

Several Months ago I let the King your Father

know, how just you have been to your Engagements with his Excellency Governour Clinton, under whose immediate Care he has plac'd you, & faithfull to your Brethren of the English Colonies, by taking part with them in the War against the French & those Indians whom they have seduc'd into their Interest to make 'em Instruments of their Cruelty & Perfidiousness to us & you. — Thereupon the King your Father has sent his Royal Commands to me to join with Governour Clinton in doing whatever may be necessary for your Defence & Protection against our common Enemy, & in giving You proofs of his Paternal Care & Tenderness for You, whom he looks upon & will ever treat as part of his Children upon this Continent; And I have chosen this Opportunity, when his Majesty's Presents are to be deliver'd to You, as the most convenient for meeting You here, that I may in Conjunction with his Excellency the Governour of N. York give You Assurances of this in the King Your Father's Name, and act in concert with him for securing your Welfare.

Small Belt.

Brethren,

I am farther to acquaint You that notwithstanding I now visit & speak to you in Consequence of Instructions, w. I have recev'd from the King your Father, yet the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, w. the King has put under my Government, being willing to take every Opportunity of cultivating that Friendship, w. has subsisted between them & You from the Beginning has appointed three Gentlemen to accompany me & attend a

their behalf at this Interview; And I now assure you on the part of the Province; as does likewise the appearance of these Gentlemen, that it is sincerely desirous that the Covenant Chain may be constantly kept bright & strengthen'd between them & You, & that the Path between the Massachusetts Bay, & your Country may be kept clear & open, so that there may be a constant free Intercourse between us; & that we may frequently inquire after & mutually promote each others Welfare.

A Belt.

Brethren,

It was with great Concern that I heard of the severe Imprisonment of our Brethren of the Six Nations, who are now Captives in Canada: Before I had been inform'd of this, upon recieving Intelligence that an Indian belonging to the Government of Rhode Island, who was taken Prisoner, had been sold in Canada for a Slave, I wrote to the late French Governour there complaining of it, and demanding of him to set him free & treat him with the same Rights of War, that the Kings Subjects are intitul'd to, to wch the present Governour of Canada has return'd me for Answer, that he had inquired after that Indian, but could hear Nothing of him: This was by no means a satisfactory Answer to me; And as I have now brought with me from my own Government fourteen French Prisoners to be sent forward to Canada for the Redemption of our Brethren of the Six Nations, least those wch have been sent before by Gov Clinton for that Purpose should not be sufficient to procure their

Release; His Excellency & I are determin'd to write a joint Letter to the French Governour demanding the Ransom of those Indians, & to let him know we expect our Brethren of the Six Nations & their Allies should in all points, be treated by the French, when made their Prisoners, as the English Subjects are.

Great Belt

Brethren,

I must not omit observing to You, that I extern the Readiness & Alacrity of such of You, as went out three days ago with a sincere & hearty Disposition in quest of the Enemy, who, according to their usual Barbarity, most inhumanly mangled the dead Bodies of your slain Brethren, whom they had surpriz'd w. unequal Numbers at Schenactady, as an additional Proof of your Affection & Fidelity to us, & of your Zeal for the King your Father's Service

Small Belt

Brethren,

I must conjure you to keep the Ax, w. Gov.r Clinton has deliver'd to You, & to hold yourselves in constant Readiness to join w. your Brethren in making use of it, when you shall be call'd upon to revenge the Murthers, w. you see daily committed by the Enemy upon us & You in our own Lands; Instances of w. You lately had in the Persons of your Brother Hingego & his two Companions; Cruelties most unnatural for the French Indians, who

us'd them, as they had been once your natural Brothers; But whoever acts by the Instigation of the French, our & your inveterate Enemies, must divest themselves of all Truth & Humanity, to please their cruel, perfidious Masters.

I must likewise conjure you, that You would not suffer any of your People to be drawn away upon any Pretence whatever to Canada by the deceitfull Invitations of the French, whose sole View in doing it is to gain Opportunities of breaking that strong Covenant Chain, w.ch has from the Beginning link'd our Forefathers together, who by Experience found that their & our Safety depended upon keeping it unbroken & firm; also that you would not permit any French to reside among you in your Castles; But that you would consider them as Enemies who come among You to spy out your Weakness & destroy You, by instilling into You groundless Jealousies of your Brethren; & thereby betraying You to Your Enemies in Canada, who will make use of a thousand different Artifices to divide You from them; well knowing, there is no other way of ruining You than that; And I must put you upon your Guard ag.st permitting your Warriours to go out from among you, to fight with the Flatheads, as they Live in Friendship with your Brethren the English.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Whilst You strictly observe the Orders, which

Governour Clinton has given You, & keep yourselves closely united to your Brethren, & depend upon the King your Father for his Protection of you & your families in the Enjoyment of your Lands & Possessions, you will be in no danger of being drove out of your Country & having your Nations extirpated, But may rest secure of being treated w.th the same Paternal Regard by the King your Father, as his English Subjects are: But if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by the fair Promises of your old Enemies the French; they, when they have once got you into their Power, by breaking the Covenant Chain between You & your Brethren the English, & drawing you from under the Protection of the King your Father, will soon find out means to root out your Tribes, & share your Lands among them; w.ch I conjure You by this Belt of Wampum to guard yourselves against

A great Belt.

Copy

W. Shirley

I shall only add that as your Excellency must expect at first [to meet] with some reluctancy & opposition in the Assembly to giving up the points they have gained I would recommend it to your consideration whether if you could procure His Majesty's disallowance of one or more of the late Acts of Assembly, by which these innovations have been introduced, and an additional instruction for restraining you from giving your assent to the like for the future, to be transmitted you, it might not strengthen your Excellency's hands and facilitate your resettling the King's government upon it's former foot: I think it would go far towards it. Wishing your Excellency all possible success in this affair, I have the honour to be with the most perfect regard, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient
& most humble Servt
W. Shirley.

A true Copy, examined by me
(signed) George Clinton

Governors Clinton and Shirley to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Hh., No. 8.]

My Lords.

We beg leave to lay before Your Lordships an account of our Proceedings upon our late Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations & their Allies at Albany, together with what we conceive proper to be done for cultivating a Friendship with them & keeping them in a Dependence upon His Majesty.

When we received His Majesty's Commands by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's letter of the 3d of October last to Mr Shirley, directing us to concert Measures to secure the Indians of the Six Nations in His Majesty's Interest, together with the Presents, sent for them to Govr Clinton, they were under great Uneasiness & Jealousy from the Disappointments they had met with since their joining with us, in the War against the French of Canada.

When first they entered into it, they had their spirits raised to the highest pitch by the preparations they saw making by land to invade Canada, and the assurances we had given them of a much greater force of Regular troops & Ships of War to attack Quebec by sea: They saw all these hopes vanish and thô they made several Incursions with small Parties into Canada, generally with success yet they lost some of their principal Men either killed or taken Prisoners by the enemy, and while the English continued to act upon the Defensive, without making any attempt upon the Enemy's Country.

This produced a jealousy that we are desirous to save ourselves the trouble by exposing them to all the Dangers & Calamities of War, at the same time the opinion which they had entertained of the English Courage & strength was lessened almost to a Degree of Contempt by the Intrigues and Artifices of French Emissaries among them, and the Jealousies formerly infused into their Minds, that the English designed to have their Nations destroy'd, in order to possess their lands, were revived; and such Impressions were made upon them that they were ready to send a solemn deputation to Canada, for which purpose their principal Sachems were mett together; and we cannot help saying upon this occasion, that there is even reason to suspect

they were encouraged in this by some of the Inhabitants of this Province, in hopes to obtain such a kind of neutrality between this Government and Canada, as subsisted by the Interposition of the Six Nations in the time of Queen Ann's war.

Under all these Difficulties Governour Clinton by sending Coll. Johnson with other proper persons to the meeting of their Sachems, & by inviting them to meet him & Governour Shirley at Albany and with hopes of very large presents to be given them, put an entire stop to their sending any Deputation to Canada, and at this meeting, My Lords, a greater number of Indians appear'd at Albany than any person now living had ever seen there.

We must now observe to Your Lordships that thô we had received no Orders or Instructions from his Majesty when we were at Albany, Yet Intelligence of the Preliminaires for a General Pacification being signed, and that a Proclamation for a Cessation of arms was published, made the Prospect of Peace become part of the Common conversation at Albany so that it was not possible to keep it Secret from the Indians, and it greatly affected all of them but more particularly the Mohawks, who had lost some of their best Men and were bent upon Revenge.

In this state of Affairs all was obtained from them that could be proposed; they promised either to drive the French, who privately resided among them, out of their Country, or to deliver them up to Govr Clinton. They also promised to send no Deputation to Canada, and that they would keep their Warriours or fighting Men in readiness, when ever Govr Clinton should call for them.

These things could not be done without a great Expence in sending proper persons at several times among the several nations before the Interview at Albany, in supporting the Indians liberally on their Journey, to and from Albany, as well as while they continued there, and as their Crops of Corn and their hunting had failed this year, which they said was occasion'd by their being engaged in the War, it became necessary to send a supply of Corn to their several castles; and as one artifice of the French Governour to draw the Indians to Canada was a promise that in such case he would treat with them about the Redemption of their Brethren then Captives there which was a very strong Inducement to them to send some of their Sachems there for that purpose, and Mr Shirley had brought with him fourteen French Prisoners from His Government to Albany to be sent from thence to Canada, in order to redeem the Indian Captives which was very acceptable to the Indians in general: We thought it advisable and it became indeed necessary from the expectation of the Indians that those prisoners should proceed to Montreal by the way of Oswego to be exchanged for the Indian Prisoners, in case twenty five French Prisoners sent some time before to Canada by Govr Clinton should not be sufficient to redeem all the Indians, that were captives in that Country.

But notwithstanding all this necessary Expence in order to bring the Indians into a good disposition & to convince them of their being safe under His Majestie's protection & the Advantages they received from the friendship of the English beyond what they could hope for from the French, it would not have been sufficient had they not received encouragement from several nations of Indians who live on the borders of the great lakes, and are at this time much dissatisfied with the French, who Offered to join with the Six Nations in case they would make a vigourous attack on Canada, in Conjunction with the English and here My Lords we could observe to Your Lordships there is at present such a prospect of promoting the English Interest & Trade among numerous Nations in the Inland Country, who formerly were in the French Interest, that we must earnestly Recommend to Your Lordships the effecting of it, which we think may be most properly done by giving Encouragement to one or more suitable

persons to inform themselves of everything which may be usefull (either by gaining or preserving the Friendship of those Nations) for promoting trade among them & for preventing their being abused & cheated in their Trade.

Something of this kind has been committed to the care of a number of men at Albany, under the name of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, but as they are all Traders with the Indians, they seem to have at all times had more regard to their private proffitt than to the publick good, & their chief aim & view seems to have been to continue a Clandestine trade which the principal Men among them have in Canada and which would be most advantagious to them in time of War, as it formerly was in Queen Ann's, while Albany serv'd as a convenient place for stores to the enemies parties that made Incursions upon New England.

Indeed the Traders with the Indians on many accounts are the least proper to be intrusted with the conduct of publick Affairs among them; And we would further observe to Your Lordships that the Indians, but more especially the Mohawks, who are now intermixed with the English or rather Dutch settlements did not long since entertain great Jealousy of the Commissioners, suspecting that they were desirous to have their Nations destroy'd in order to possess their Lands, and this Jealousy broke out in a remarkable manner about the time of the Commencement of the War with France, & we are affraid may be again renewed on the News of Peace.

Also that since these Commissioners discovered that Govr Clinton was resolved to discourage by all means any Commerce or Intercourse with Canada, which was carried on by the Assistance of the Indians, they have refused to Act any longer as Commiss^{rs} & still continue so to do.

We would also observe to Your Lordships that the time of Peace is the most proper both to gain sufficient Intelligence of the Numbers & Scituation of these distant Nations, & of the Trade that may be carried on among them for the general Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects, as the French never omitt gaining all Advantages of this kind during the Continuance of it, and if care is not taken to improve the Advantages we now have among all the Indian Nations to the Westward of us by their present disaffection towards the French—The French will succeed in the assiduous Artifices which they never neglect, in order to make the English loose all Esteem & Influence among the Indians.

We are also to Acquaint Your Lordships that Commiss^{rs} from the Government of Massachusetts Bay presented to us at Albany a Memorial wherein they among other things pray'd us to represent to His Majesty the following Prayer of their Memorial, vizt

"Your Memorialists further Pray Your Excell^{ys} to represent to His Majesty that the said Gov^{rs} "of Massachusetts Bay & New York with New Hamshire (a great part of which last mentioned "Government had always been defended by the said Massachusetts Province) are an immediate "Barrier to several of his other Colonies & Provinces against the Enemy & that the safety "and security of all his Governments depends on the defence of these three Governments as "the rest must soon share the same fate if these are destroyed and the others are at little or "no expence for the Protection of their own frontiers, and that it is altogether as unreasonable "that the Burthen and charge of this Defence and the resistance of the enemy should lay "wholly upon those three Colonies, as that the charge of defending any Counties in Great "Britain that may be invaded should be confined to such Counties alone, and all the rest "should be free from any part thereof. And as the other Governments have been frequently "invited to join in concerting measures for carrying on the war at the Expence of the whole,

" in a just & reasonable proportion, but all Except Connecticut have declined treating on this " subject, and seem determined to afford no assistance; We therefore humbly desire that you " would make earnest application to His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased so far " to interpose as that, whilst the French remain in possession of Canada, those other Governm^ts " who are not so immediately exposed may be obliged to a just proportion of the charge of " Defending the Inland Territories of the three Governments of the Massachusetts Bay, New " York & New Hampshire."

We agree in sentiments with the Memorialists & would further Represent to Your Lordships that the French have gained great advantages in the present war by their Fortress which was built at Crown Point in time of Peace, & is truely an Incroachment on His Majesties territories as from thence they were enabled to send out parties of Indians & French to harrass the Frontiers of New York & New England and it served their parties as a secure retreat in case of their being pursued by a superior force; it being only three days travelling from the English Frontiers & about half way between Albany & Montreal in Canada; Whereas the parties sent from New York into Canada were under great difficulties by their being obliged either to pass near that Fortress or to go a great way round thro' a vast Mountainous Dessert, & had no place of retreat for their security, or for recruiting either with Provision or Ammunition.

For these reasons, My Lords, it was to be wished that the French could be induced to demolish that Fort, as an Incrorchment on His Majesties Territories But whether this can be obtained or not it seems necessary to build one or more Forts near some of the most considerable Passes towards Canada, and as near to Crown Point as conveniently may be, otherwise the Planters will be discouraged in resettling the Frontiers, which have been laid Waste in this War, and our Frontyers will not advance into the country while the French will be continuallye incroaching upon the King's territories by New Settlements.

We agree likewise with the Memorialists that it is not reasonable that the building of these Forts & the other Defences of the Frontiers should be at the Expence of the Northern Colonies only, since the Southern Colonies are covered by the Northern ones, & reap the greatest advantages from their Defence, and we are of opinion that as the Inhabitants in the Southern Colonies, by the Defence which the Northern Colonies give them, have the Benefit of following their several occupations in safety, & are freed from all the Calamities of a barbarous war, to which the Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies are Exposed, the Southern Colonies, as they are thereby Enabled so they ought to pay a larger proportion to the charge of Defence, than otherwise might be thought equitable.

Upon this head we would further observe to Your Lordships that we are convinced from past Experiments that the Colonies will never agree on Quotas for that purpose; and therefore their respective Quotas must be settled by Royal Instructions. This was done in King William's Reign, but their present state is so much altered, particularly Pensilvania so much more increas'd than the others, that the Quotas then setled would now bear no proportion to the Abilities of the respective Colonies and it is necessary for us likewise to observe to Your Lordships that on many occasions there has been so little Regard paid in several Colonies to the Royal Instructions that it is requisite to think of some method to inforce them. We are with the greatest Regard,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient

Fort George in the City of New York, 18th Augt 1748.

& most humble Servants

G. Clinton. W. Shirley.

Pennsylvania 1748.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday 24th. August 1748.

Present

The Honoble Anthony Palmer Esqr. President

Thomas Lawrence
William Till
Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
William Logan
Samuel Hasell
Abraham Taylor
Benjamin Shoemaker
Thomas Hopkinson
} Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approvd.

The Message agreed to yesterday was again read & Signd by the President & the Secretary sent with it to the House.

A Message from the President & Council to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, signified to us by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, we have caused His Majesties Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to be Published here, which by the Advices we have received, we expect will soon be followed by a General Peace.

Since your last Sitting we have again taken into Consideration the mischievous Practice of carrying Rum among the Indians, and have not only issued a Proclamation for preventing it but have ordered the Magistrates of Lancaster County to recommend it to the Grand Jury, that the Delinquents may be prosecuted; whereupon Bills of Indictment have

have been found against a great number of them, which we hope will be some Cheque to this growing Evil, tho' we cannot expect a total Stop will be put to it, until the Laws provided against selling Rum to the Indians be amended.

The latter end of June last we received a Letter from His Excellency Governor Shirley acquainting us that an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations was appointed to be held at Albany on the 10th July — desiring that Commissioners might be sent from this Government to be present at it, to consult & joyn with the other Commissioners there; but taking into Consideration your Sentiments delivered to us in a matter of the like kind, and observing the Notice being so short, that it would scarcely afford time sufficient for consulting with You on this Affair, and for appointing Commissioners with proper Instructions, we declined calling You together on this occasion.

The Information we received from the Cayuhas had the appearance of a matter of the greatest Importance to the safety of the People of this and the Neighbouring Governments we therefore immediately dispatched an Express with it to His Excellency the Governor of New York, whose answer, together with the Information we received, will be delivered you by our Secretary.

In consequence of the Letters, which in our Message we acquainted you we had wrote to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, the former has sent a Present for the Indians at Ohio, to be delivered them by Mr. Fraser, with the Presents from this Government.

We

Pennsylvania, 1748. —

We have the Satisfaction to acquaint You that Three Towns a considerable Nation of Indians living on the River Ouabache, a Branch of Ohio, hitherto in the French Interest being desirous of entring into Friendship with the English, communicated their Intentions to the Indians of the Six Nations at Alleghany, who conducted their Deputies to Lancaster, where a firm Treaty of Friendship & Alliance has been established between us. This must necessarily strengthen the English Interest in general among the Indians, contribute greatly to the Security of our Inhabitants in time of War, and tend considerably to the enlarging our Indian Trade, especially as we are assured by the Twightwee Deputies, that not less than twelve Towns in their Neighbourhood are equally desirous with them to become our Allies, and settle a Correspondence with us; & that they only waited to know the Success of their Negociations, when they would make the like Application. Should this be effected, besides the advantages already mentioned, the Intercourse between the French at Canada & the Mississippi would be greatly interrupted, the nearest & most convenient Passage being thro' those Towns. For other Matters of less Moment transacted at that Treaty, we shall refer you to the Treaty itself. You will be pleased to order Payment of the Expences accrued on this & other necessary occasions; an Account whereof will be delivered to You.

Anthony Palmer
President

August 24th 1748.

Brought forward,	£23	4	0	£189	0	8
By 7½ lb. of ordinary ditto, @ 6s. -	2	5	0			
By 41 ordinary Summer Deer Skins, weight 86 lb., @ 22d. - - -	7	17	8			
By 15 drest Leather Skins, weight 29 lb. - - - - - -	5	16	0			
				39	2	8
Balance - - - - - - -				£149	18	0

N. B.—These Skins were received from the Indians at the Treaty. 24th August, 1748.

Perus'd & approv'd by the Commissioners.

RICHARD PETERS, Clerk.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 23d Augst 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., Presid^{t}

Samuel Hasell, William Till,
Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Shoemaker, Thomas Hopkinson,
William Logan, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Message from the Assembly by two of their Members that a Quorum of the House met last Night pursuant to their Adjournment, and if the President & Council have any thing to lay before them they are ready to receive it; they were told that a Message wou'd be sent them to-morrow morning.

The Board having examin'd the Council Minutes & from thence extracted what is necessary to be laid before the Assembly, a Message was drawn and agreed to, in order to be sent to-morrow morning at ten o'Clock, to which time the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, 24th August, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell,
William Till, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson,
William Logan, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

The Message agreed to yesterday was again read & signed by the President, & the Secretary sent with it to the House.

A Message from the President & Council to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, signified to us by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, we have caused His Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to be Published here, which by the Advices we have received we expect will soon be followed by a General Peace.

"Since your last Sitting we have again taken into Consideration the mischievious Practice of carrying Rum among the Indians, and have not only issued a Proclamation for preventing it, but have ordered the Magistrates of Lancaster County to recommend it to the Grand Jury, that the Delinquents may be prosecuted; whereupon Bills of Indictment have been found against a great number of them, which we hope will be some Cheque to this growing Evil, tho' we cannot expect a total Stop will be put to it until the Laws provided against selling Rum to the Indians be amended.

"The latter end of June last we received a Letter from His Excellency Governor Shirley, acquainting us that an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations was appointed to be held at Albany on the 10th July, desiring that Commissioners might be sent from this Government to be present at it to consult & join with the other Commissioners there; but taking into Consideration your Sentiments delivered to us in a matter of the like kind, and observing the Notice being so short that it wou'd scarcely afford time sufficient for consulting with You on this Affair, and for appointing Commissioners with proper Instructions, we declined calling You together on this occasion.

"The Information we received from the Cajukas had the appearance of a matter of the greatest Importance to the safety of the People of this and the Neigbouring Governments; we, therefore, immediately dispatched an Express with it to His Excellency the Governor of New York, whose answer together with the Information we received will be delivered you by our Secretary.

"In consequence of the Letters which in our Message we acquainted you we had wrote to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, the former has sent a Present for the Indians at Ohio, to be deliver'd them by Mr. Weiser with the Presents from this Government.

"We have the Satisfaction to acquaint You that the Twightwees, a considerable Nation of Indians living on the River Ouabache, a Branch of Ohio, hitherto in the French Interests, being desirous of entring into Friendship with the English, communicated their Intentions to the Indians of the Six Nations at Allegheny, who con-

ducted their Deputies to Lancaster, where a firm Treaty of Friendship & Alliance has been established between us. This must necessarily strengthen the English Interest in general among the Indians, contribute greatly to the Security of our Inhabitants in time of War, and tend considerably to the enlarging our Indian Trade, especially as we are assured by the Twightwee Deputies that not less than twelve towns in their Neighbourhood are equally desirous with them to become our Allies, and settle a Correspondence with us; & that they only waited to know the Success of their Negociations, when they would make the like Application. Shou'd this be effected, besides the advantages already mentioned the Intercourse between the French at Canada & the Mississippi would be greatly interrupted, the nearest & most convenient Passage being thro' those Towns. For other Matters of less Moment transacted at that Treaty we shall refer you to the Treaty itself. You will be pleased to order Payment of the Expences accrued on this & other necessary occasions, an Account whereof will be delivered to You.

"ANTHONY PALMER, President.

"August 24th, 1748."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 25th August, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Thomas Lawrence,	William Till,	Esqrs.
Abraham Taylor,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	

A Letter from His Grace the Duke of Bedford, receiv'd by the Delaware Captain Mesnard, was read, inclosing a Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms, &c., whereupon the Board appointed Wednesday next, 11 o'Clock, for Publishing the same.

Order'd, That Notice be given to the Magistrates & the proper Officers to give their attendance, and Copies are order'd to be sent to Lancaster & the Lower Counties.

WHITEHALL, 7th May, 1748.

"Sir:

"The King's Plenipotentiary & those of His most Christian Majesty & the States General of the United Provinces having Signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 19th of April last, O. S., Preliminary Articles for restoring a General Peace, and in Consequence whereof His Majesty has been pleased to order a Proclamation to be Published, declaring a Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as Land, which I send You herewith inclos'd. I am commanded by

Extract of a Letter from the Marquiss de La Gallissoniere Governour of Canada to Governour Clinton, dated, Quebeck Augt. 25. 1748

32

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

I come now to the Demand you make of the Indian Prisoners, to which I beg your leave to answer,

1st. That those Indians are not Subjects of Great Britain

2. That we are not, nor have been at War with the Six Nations Iroquoises, who have always lived in good Intelligence with us for these forty five Years past, except that small Number of Mohawks which the other Cantons (or Nations) disavow.

3. That those Nations may come (as they have promised) to treat of the delivery of the Prisoners, but that don't regard at all the English.

4. That the 15th Act of the Treaty of Utrecht that you quote to me does not mention the Iroquois, & if it did it would be void in that respect, because they never agreed to it, we have always look'd upon them as common Allies of the English & the French, & they don't look upon themselves otherways.

I pray you then, Sir, not to detain any longer (as the War hath seemed to authorize you to do) the Deputies of the Iroquois that are to come here.

Copy, W. Thirley.

Officers both at Sea and Land and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against His Most Christian Majesty, his Vassals or Subjects, from after the respective Times abovementioned, and under the Penalty of incurring our highest Displeasure.

Given at our Court at St. James's the fifth Day of May, in the Twenty first Year of our Reign, & in the Year of our Lord, 1748.

God save the King.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday 1st Sept.r 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President
Samuel Hasell Abraham Taylor
Benjamin Shoemaker Thomas Hopkinson Esq.rs

Captain Dowell of the Pandour Privateer having taken a Large French Ship called the St. Jacques Genevieve Capt.n Kerandran bound from Hispaniola to France on the 14th August last, which is after the time limitted for Captures by His Majestys Proclamation, the said French Captain came before the Council & pray'd liberty to provide a new Mast, his present one being exceedingly hurt by Thunder, & likewise to take on board a sufficiency of Provisions — His Request was granted, on his using the utmost Expedition, & not taking any Goods.

Mr.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

Mr. Taylor informd the Board that he had put Officers on board, who would prevent the Landing of any Goods.

A written Message from the House by two Members of Assembly, who said that another was under the Consideration of the House & would be ready to be sent in the Afternoon. The Message was read & it appearing that the Expences arising on the late Indian Treaty had not as yet been considerd by the House it look'd as if they would let this lye over, whereupon the Gentlemen who drew the former Message were desird to prepare another on this Subject against to morrow morning. The Council adjourn'd to the Afternoon.

A Message from the Assembly to the President & Council.

May it please the President & Council.

The Information you are pleas'd to give us in your Message of the 24th past, that "in pursuance of His Majesties Commands You had caused his Majesty's "Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to be publish'd here", affords us great satisfaction, & the greater from the Prospect there is that it will "soon be followed by a General "Peace." The Calamities attending a War are so many & so great that every well disposed Mind will be humbly thankful to Almighty God for inclining the Hearts of the contending Monarchs towards Peace: And every dutiful Subject ought to acknowledge the Paternal Regard of our King,

King, which appears in the great Care & Solicitude he hath been pleased to shew for the Accomplishment of so salutary a Work.

The Care you have taken to prevent the carrying of Rum amongst the Indians, and to remove the misunderstandings you judge likely to have arisen between the Government of New York & the Six Nations; and also the Measures pursued for extending our Alliance & promoting Peace amongst the Indians by the Treaties carried on within our own Government, and your not calling us together at a time when it could have been of little Publick Use, we very much approve.

The Particulars of this Treaty you have been pleased to lay before us, and the Charge which hath arisen by this Means, will in due time come under our Notice, & such Provision made in it as the House on Consideration shall judge reasonable.

By order of the House

7th Mo: 1st 1748. John Kinsey Speaker

P M.

Present

The same Members as in the forenoon.

The following Message was delivered by two Members of Assembly & read, & the former Committee appointed to draw up an answer.

A Message from the Assembly to the President & Council.

May

Pennsylvania, 1747.

May it please the President & Council,

As it hath been our constant Care, during the whole Time of your Administration, to avoid giving just Cause for any misunderstandings between you and the Assembly, and have for this reason overlook'd things which otherwise we might have accepted against; so we should have been very well pleased if nothing had happen'd on your part which had a contrary tendency, such as might make it necessary to shew our disapprobation of any parts of your Proceedings. But the Resolves of your Board which bear date on the 14th. June last, publish'd in the Gazette of the 16th. of the same Month, as we presume by your Order, are so very extraordinary, as that without Breach of the Trust reposed in us by our Country, we cannot forbear to speak our Sentiments of them, in the manner which we think becomes the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania.

In the first Place therefore permit us to observe we know but of one Instance in which any such attempt was ever before made, viz, in the Year 1741; and the Resolutions of the Assembly at that time upon it was, That for the Governor and Council to drawn in question, arraign & censure the Proceedings of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province in Assembly met, after the adjournment of such Assembly, is assuming to themselves a Power the Law hath not entrusted them with, is illegal & unwarrantable, a high breach of their Privileges, & of dangerous Example. On that occasion the Governor

allowed

allowed the properest time to have taken Notice of the Proceedings in Assembly, was whilst they were sitting; but excused his not doing it, as not knowing what they had done until after their adjournment; and if this is reasonable to be expected from a Governor, who is at the head of the Legislature within the Province, it is more reasonable to expect it from the Presid.t and Council, who by our Constitution are no Part of the Legislature, nor are entrusted with any share in the making of Laws. In the present Case, the President & Council can have no such Pretence as was made at the time we have mention'd. The Message which occasion'd the Resolves of your Board, was delivered before we adjourn'd; and if you had thought any Remarks necessary to have been made, it was in your Power to have desir'd our Stay until it could be done; but you were so far from desiring this, that after the House had waited more than an hour, you at length let them know, after what was contain'd in their Message, you did not think it would be of any Service to say any thing further to them.

How after this and divers days adjournment, the Board happen'd to resume the Consideration of our Message & form such Resolves, introduced by Publishing to the World, that the House adjourned, before the Board had an opportunity of reading considering & replying to the written Message, will require some Skill to account for. It appears to us rather as an after-thought, & calculated to Purposes of no Benefit to the Publick, as well as exposed

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in Terms far from being decent to the Representative Body of a Province. Having premised thus much in general, permit us next to take notice of such particular Parts of the Resolves, as we shall think necessary, in order to acquit ourselves from the Aspersions we think unjustly thrown upon us. And what we shall say to this purpose we desire may be understood as intended to such of the Council whose Names are annexed to these Resolves; for we are willing to think, that had there been a full Council they would not have passed in the manner they are Published.

By the first Resolve the President & Council are pleased to say, that it was never understood in this Province that the Salaries voted to Governors for their Support, were intended to be Laid out in protecting and defending the People and Trade of the Province, &c.

You may be pleased to observe, that in this Part of the Resolve You have changed the word Government, which alters the State of the question between us very much; for tho' Money given to support Government and Money given to Support a Governor, differ but as the whole does from a part, it must be allowed the former is a much more extensive Donation than the Latter. And yet where Money is given for the support of the Governor, it must as we conceive be understood as given the better to enable him to discharge the Trust reposed in him; and if any ... Emergency should require his laying out a part of this Money for the Publick Good, any Government might justly think themselves unkindly used if it were denied them, especially were there was no doubt of being repaid with Advantage.

You

You are pleased to add, You receive no such Salaries. And to this we as readily answer, neither do, nor did we expect you would advance any Money. We might however have justly expected you did know that the present Assembly had no Right to bind those who were to succeed them, and therefore their belief of what future Assemblies would do, was all that could be reasonably expected from the present.

Part of your Resolve is, that there is no probability that others will be induced to advance Money on so uncertain, obscure and evasive a Declaration as is contain'd in the last Message of Assembly; their being repaid again depending on the good will & pleasure of the House to be obtain'd by humble Petitioning, and by submissive personal Applications to the Members &c. The Language you have here been pleased to make choice of is such as neither for Delicacy nor Decency will we hope be drawn into Example on any future Debate; but waiving this, as what can reflect no dishonour upon us, be pleased to recollect that by your Message of the 9th of June last, after having acquainted us the Sloop Otter would soon be fit for Service, that You had dispatched an Express to Virginia to procure the assistance of the Hector Man of War to join the Otter; you let us know you thought it absolutely necessary that a Ship of War should be fitted out by this Province to join with the Otter for the protection of our Trade. To this by our Message two Days after, we answer'd in substance that the hiring & fitting out a Ship of War we thought unnecessary, that from your own Estimate the Charge would be near £1,000 ₱ Month, besides the Risque & Repairs of the Vessel, a Burthen

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we thought too heavy for the Province to bear. That if the Commander of their Hector Man of War had, as we were inform'd, been Instructed to assist the Otter, there was no reason to doubt he would comply with his Instructions, and that this was all we thought necessary on the occasion. Is not this a direct answer to your Message, without any obscurity, uncertainty or evasion? Had we not at least an equal Right to judge of what was fit to be done, as your Board? And has not the Event shewn the Judgment we form'd was right, and Sav'd the Province divers thousand Pounds? But what renders the proceedings the Board yet more remarkable is, that notwithstanding the great obscurity in the Message you complain of, and that it is such as neither you nor any other wou'd advance Money on, yet by virtue of this Message (for without you had no pretence) in a few Days after you thought fit to draw an Order on the active Trustee of the Loan Office for a Sum of Money payable to your Secretary, which he accordingly receiv'd. How to reconcile these parts of your Conduct we are at a loss.

When those whose Duty is to protect Men in the enjoyment of their Religious & Civil Liberties, become their accusers & censurers at random it is hard to be born. The People call'd Quakers, think this their Case, when they find themselves publickly charg'd in your Resolves with Principles they do not hold, viz, that it is their known opinion that all warlike Preparations are so far from being advantageous to the Publick that they have a direct

contrary

contrary Tendency. It is not our Business, nor are we on this occasion inclinable to enter into religious disputes; but had you been pleased to recollect what has been frequently said on this Subject by former Assemblies in their late Messages to the Governor, you must have been convinced of your Mistake; and it is the less excusable, as you were at the time Members of Council. To asperse Men in any manner is doing them an Injury; and to make your Resolves the Instruments of spreading such an aspersion against a considerable Body of People, is a very great aggravation of the Injury.

The third & fourth Resolves you were pleased to form on this occasion, viz, That the Assembly had done nothing for His Majesties Service, or for the Security of the People & Trade of the Province: That three or at most four thousand Pounds, would have been sufficient for equipping & maintaining a Ship of War, &c, require but a short answer. We think good Service was done both to His Majesty & the Province, by withholding the three or four thousand Pounds, which you would have laid out in a manner that would have been of no Benefit to either.

The fifth Resolve you are pleas'd to introduce in these words, viz, That the reason given in the Assembly's Message, why no Provision at all should be made for our Defence viz, because were the whole Province to exert their utmost Abilities, it would not be sufficient, &c, is Evasive & trifling, &c.

Overlooking the delicacy of the Language, permit us to say, the words here recited were neither intended nor applyed

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to prove that nothing ought to be done for the defence of the Province; but to shew we had reason to expect and were entitled to greater Assistance, or that otherwise all that could be done would be insufficient. This is the obvious sense of the Paragraph as it stands in our Message, & if there be any thing trifling or evasive, it is owing to the wrong Light in which you attempt to place it.

In just the same manner you mistake the Sense of the House in your sixth Resolve, introduced in these words, the fact adduced in the Assembly's Message to prove the inexpediency or rather the mischievous Consequence of guarding any Coast, and that an unguarded Coast is the safest, &c.

Surely you must have read our Message with great haste and little attention, or you could not possibly thus misunderstand the Sense of it. Is there one Syllable throughout the whole which makes the guarding any Coast to be mischievous, or that makes the unguarded Coast to be the safest? If there be any thing of this Import you shou'd have pointed it out to us; if there be not, as surely there is not, what can we say, when we find you, by your Resolves, publish to the World things as our Sentiments, which we never thought of?

To your seventh Resolve, all that we think necessary for us to say is, that it must be evident, the greater Ability any Province shews towards its own defence, the less it needs, & the less it has to expect from our Mother Country. If you will be pleased to apply this to the Offer, and the great Preparations you were for having the Province

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to make for its defence, it will fully answer the purport of this Resolve.

The eighth Resolve makes your Conclusion of much the same Import as your Introduction, touching which you have already heard our Sentiments. You are pleased to say, that when an Assembly is called by the Governor, or by the President & Council, to consult on Matters of the highest Importance for His Majesty's Service and the safety of the People, their determining hastily to adjourn without giving time for an Explanation, &c, as hath been often practised by the Assemblies of this Province, is indecent & improper, &c.

To this we answer, that notwithstanding the Charges you are pleased to make against the Assemblies of this Province, we know of no such Practices as you mention. This hue we have by Law a Right to meet & sit upon our own adjournments; and therefore when all is done that we think is necessary for the Kings' Service or the Good of the Country, we have a Right to adjourn, without being harrassed and kept together, either at the pleasure of the Governor, or the President & Council; and we would hope you are better Friends to the Constitution, than to wish it deprived of this Privilege, tho' we must own the Resolve now under Consideration seems to strike at it. You may be pleased to recollect, that we have never exercised this *** Power of adjourning ourselves, without first acquainting the Board with our Intentions of so doing; and particularly we did it on our last adjournment of which you complain; altho' by your Message delivered to us, which we have already mentioned, you let us know that after what was contain'd in it, you did not

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think it would be of any Service to say any thing further to us. The Terms therefore of indecent Impropriety, are we think much more applicable to your Resolves, than our adjournment.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion, that for the Presid.t and Council to form such Resolves, and publish them after the adjournment of the Assembly, thereby arraigning & censuring their proceedings, is assuming a power the Laws of this Government never entrusted them with, is unparliamentary such as strikes at the Freedom of Assemblies, and the Rights of the Freemen of this Province; hath a tendency to create animosities in the minds of the People, & to cause great confusion amongst us; and therefore we hope will not be drawn into Example.

7.th Mo. 1.st 1748. Signed by Order of the House
John Kinsey Speaker

The Members who delivered the above were told a Message of some Consequence would be sent to the House in the Morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 2.d Sept.r 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President
Abraham Taylor, Benjamin Shoemaker
Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner
Thomas Stephenson, William Logan Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv.d

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ceased in the Low Countries, in such manner as was agreed upon by the said Preliminaries;

"We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our Loving Subjects; and We do declare that our Royal Will & Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly Charge & Command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against His most Christian Majesty, his Vassals or Subjects, from & after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring our highest Displeasure.

"Given at our Court at St James', the fifth Day of May, in the Twenty-first Year of our Reign, & in the Year of our Lord, 1748.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday, 1st Sept^{r}, 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honourable ANTHONY PALMER, Esq., President.

Samuel Hasell, Abraham Taylor, } Esqrs.
Benjamin Shoemaker, Thomas Hopkinson, }

Captain Dowell, of the Pandour Privateer, having taken a large French Ship called the St Jaques Geneveive, Captn ——— Keraudran, bound from Hispaniola to France, on the 14th August last, which is after the time limited for Captures by His Majestie's Proclamation, the said French Captain came before the Council & pray'd liberty to provide a new Mast, his present one being exceedingly hurt by Thunder, & likewise to take on board a sufficiency of Provisions. His Request was granted on his using the utmost Expedition, & not Landing any Goods.

Mr. Taylor inform'd the Board that he had put Officers on board who wou'd prevent the Landing of any Goods.

A written Message from the House by two Members of the Assembly, who said that another was under the Consideration of the House, & wou'd be ready to be sent in the Afternoon, The Message was read, & it appearing that the Expences arising on the late Indian Treaty had not all this time been consider'd by the House, it look'd as if they wou'd let this lye over, whereupon the Gentlemen who drew the former Message were desir'd to prepare another on this Subject against to-morrow morning. The Council adjourn'd to the Afternoon.

A Message from the Assembly to the President & Council.

"May it please the President & Council:

"The Information you are pleas'd to give us in your Message of

the 24th past, that 'in pursuance of His Majestie's Commands You had caused His Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to be publish'd here,' affords us great Satisfaction, & the greater from the Prospect there is that it will 'soon be followed by a General Peace.' The Calamities attending of War are so many & so great, that every well-disposed Mind will be humbly thankful to Almighty God for inclining the Hearts of the contending Monarchs towards Peace. And every dutiful Subject ought to acknowledge the Paternal Regard of our King, which appears in the great Care & Sollicitude he hath been pleased to shew for the Accomplishment of so salutary a Work.

"The Care you have taken to prevent the carrying of Rum amongst the Indians, and to remove the misunderstandings you judge likely to have arisen between the Government of New York & the Six Nations, and also the Measures pursued for extending our Alliances & promoting Peace amongst the Indians by the Treaties carried on within our own Government, and your not calling us together at a time when it could have been of little Publick Use, we very much approve.

"The Particulars of the Treaty you have been pleased to lay before us, and the Charge which hath arisen by this Means, will in due time come under our Notice, & such Provision made in it as the House on Consideration shall judge reasonable.

"By Order of the House,

"JOHN KINSEY, Speaker.

"7th Mo. 1st., 1748."

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P. M.

PRESENT:

The same Members as in the forenoon.

The following Message was delivered by two Members of Assembly & read, & the former Committee appointed to draw up an answer.

A Message from the Assembly to the President & Council.

"May it please the President & Council:

"As it hath been our constant Care during the whole Time of your Administration to avoid giving just Cause for any misunderstandings between you and the Assembly, and have for this reason overlook'd things which otherwise we might have excepted against, so we should have been very well pleased if nothing had happen'd on your part which had a contrary tendency, such as might make it necessary to shew our disapprobation of any parts of your Proceedings. But the Resolves of your Board, which bear date on the

14th June last, publish'd in the Gazette of the 16th of the same Month, as we presume by your Order, are so very extraordinary, as that without Breach of the Trust reposed in us by our Country, we cannot forbear to speak our Sentiments of them in the manner which we think becomes the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania.

"In the first Place, therefore, permit us to observe, we know but of one Instance in which any such attempt was ever before made, viz.: in the year 1741; and the Resolution of the Assembly at that time upon it was, That for the Governor and Council to drawn in question, arraign, & censure the Proceedings of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province in Assembly met, after the adjournment of such Assembly, is assuming to themselves a Power the Law hath not entrusted them with, is illegal & unwarrantable, a high breach of their Privileges, & of dangerous Example. On that occasion the Governor allowed the properest time to have taken Notice of the proceeding in Assembly was whilst they were sitting, but excused his not doing it as not knowing what they had done until after their adjournment; and if this is reasonably to be expected from a Governor who is at the head of the Legislature within the Province, it is more reasonable to expect it from the Presid[t] and Council, who, by our Constitution, are no Part of the Legislature, nor are entrusted with any share in the making of Laws.

"In the present Case, the President & Council can have no such Pretence as was made at the time we have mention'd. The Message which occasion'd the Resolves of your Board was delivered before we adjourn'd, and if you had thought any Remarks necessary to have been made, it was in your Power to have desir'd our Stay until it cou'd be done; but you were so far from desiring this, that after the House had waited more than an hour, you at length let them know, after what was contained in their Message, you did not think it would be of any Service to say any thing further to them.

"How, after this and divers days' adjournment, the Board happened to resume the Consideration of our Message & form such Resolves, introduced by publishing to the World that the House adjourned before the Board had an opportunity of reading, considering, & replying to the written Message, will require some Skill to account for.

"It appears to us rather as an after-thought, & calculated to Purposes of no Benefit to the Publick, as well as expressed in Terms far from being decent to the Representative Body of a Province. Having premised thus much in general, permit us next to take notice of such Particular Parts of the Resolves as we shall think necessary, in order to acquit ourselves from the Aspersions we think unjustly thrown upon us. And what we shall say to this purpose we desire may be understood as intended to such of the Council whose names are annexed to these Resolves; for we are

willing to think that had there been a full Council they wou'd not have pass'd in the manner they are Publish'd.

"By the first Resolve the President & Council are pleased to say, that it was never understood in this Province that the Salaries voted to Governors for their Support were intended to be laid out in protecting and defending the People and Trade of the Province, &c.

"You may be pleas'd to observe that in this Part of the Resolve You have changed the word (Government) which alters the State of the question between us very much; for tho' Money given to support Government and Money given to support a Governor differ but as the whole does from a part, it must be allowed the former is a much more extensive Donation than the Latter. And yet where Money is given for the support of the Governor, it must, as we conceive, be understood as given the better to enable him to discharge the Trust reposed in him; and if any Emergency shou'd require his laying out a part of this Money for the Publick Good, any Government might justly think themselves unkindly used if it were denied them, especially where there was no doubt of being repaid with advantage.

"You are pleased to add, You receive no such Salaries. And to this we as readily answer, neither do nor did we expect you would advance any Money. We might, however, have justly expected you did know that the present Assembly had no Right to bind those who were to succeed them, and, therefore, their belief of what future Assemblies would do was all that could be reasonably expected from the present.

"Part of your Resolve is, that there is no probability that others will be induced to advance Money on so uncertain, obscure, and evasive a Declaration as is contained in the last Message of Assembly, their being repaid again depending on the good will & pleasure of the House, to be obtain'd by humble Petitioning and by submissive personal Applications to the Members, &c. The Language you have here been pleased to make choice of is such as neither for Delicacy nor Decency will we hope be drawn into Example on any future Debate; but waving this as what can reflect no dishonour upon us, be pleased to recollect that by your Message of the 9th of June last, after having acquainted us the Sloop Otter would soon be fit for Service, that You had dispatch'd an Express to Virginia to procure the assistance of the Hector Man-of-War to join the Otter, you let us know you thought it absolutely necessary that a Ship of War shou'd be fitted out by this Province to join with the Otter for the protection of our Trade. To this by our Message two Days after we answer'd in substance, that the hiring and fitting out a Ship of War we thought unnecessary, that from your own Estimate the Charge would be near £1,000 ℔ Month, besides the Risque & Repairs of the Vessel, a Burthen we thought too heavy for the

Province to bear; That if the Commander of the Hector Man-of-War had, as we were inform'd, been Instructed to assist the Otter, there was no reason to doubt he would comply with his Instructions, and that this was all we thought necessary on the occasion. Is not this a direct answer to your Message, without any obscurity, uncertainty, or evasion? Had we not at least an equal Right to judge of what was fit to be done as your Board? And has not the Event shewn the Judgment we form'd was right and sav'd the Province divers thousand Pounds? But what renders the proceedings of the Board yet more remarkable is, that notwithstanding the great obscurity in the Message you complain of, and that it is such as neither you nor any other wou'd advance Money on, yet by virtue of this Message (for without you had no pretence) in a few Days after you thought fit to draw an Order on the active Trustee of the Loan Office for a Sum of Money payable to your Secretary, which he accordingly receiv'd. How to reconcile these parts of your Conduct we are at a loss.

"When those whose Duty it is to protect Men in the enjoyment of their Religious & Civil liberties become their accusers & censure at random, it is hard to be born. The People call'd Quakers think this their Case when they find themselves publickly charg'd in your Resolves with Principles they do not hold, viz., that it is their known opinion that all warlike Preparations are so far from being advantageous to the Publick that they have a direct contrary tendency. It is not our Business, nor are we on this occasion inclinable to enter into religious disputes, but had you been pleased to recollect what has been frequently said on this Subject by former Assemblies in their late Messages to the Governor, you must have been convinc'd of your Mistake, and it is the less excusable as you were at the time Members of Council. To asperse Men in any manner is doing them an Injury, and to make your Resolves the Instruments of spreading such an aspersion against a considerable Body of People is a very great aggravation of the Injury.

"The third & fourth Resolves you were pleased to form on this occasion, viz.: 'That the Assembly had done nothing for His Majesty's Service or for the Security of the People & Trade of the Province; That three or at most four thousand Pounds wou'd have been sufficient for equipping & maintaining a Ship of War, &c.,' require but a short answer. We think good service was done both His Majesty & the Province by withholding the three or four thousand Pounds which you would have laid out in a manner that would have been of no Benefit to either.

"The fifth Resolve you are pleased to introduce in these words, viz.: 'That the reason given in the Assembly's Message why no Provision at all shou'd be made for our Defence, viz.: Because, were the whole Province to exert their utmost Abilities it would not be sufficient, &c., is evasive & trifling, &c.'

"Overlooking the delicacy of the Language, permit us to say, the words here recited were neither intended nor apply'd to prove that nothing ought to be done for the defence of the Province, but to shew we had reason to expect and were entitled to greater Assistance, or that otherwise all that cou'd be done wou'd be insufficient. This is the obvious sense of the Paragraph as it stands in our Message, & if there be any thing trifling or evasive it is owing to the wrong Light in which you attempt to place it.

"In just the same manner you mistake the Sense of the House in your sixth Resolve, introduced in these words, 'the fact adduced in the Assembly's Message to prove the inexpediency or rather the mischievious Consequence of guarding any Coast, and that an unguarded Coast is the safest, &c.'

"Surely you must have read our Message with great haste and little attention, or you cou'd not possibly thus misunderstand the Sense of it. Is there one Syllable throughout the whole which makes the guarding any Coast to be mischievous, or that makes the unguarded Coast to be the safest? If there be anything of this Import you shou'd have pointed it out to us; if there be not, as surely there is not, what can we say when we find you by your Resolves published to the World things as our Sentiments which we never thought of?

"To your seventh Resolve, all that we think necessary for us to say is, that it must be evident the greater Ability any Province shews towards its own defence the less it needs & the less it has to expect from our Mother Country. If you will be pleased to apply this to the Otter, and the great Preparations you were for having the Province to make for its defence, it will fully answer the purport of this Resolve.

"The eighth Resolve makes your Conclusion of much the same Import as your Introduction, touching which you have already heard our Sentiments. You are pleased to say that when an Assembly is called by the Governor or by the President & Council to consult on Matters of the highest Importance for His Majesty's Service and the safety of the People, their determining hastily to adjourn without giving time for an Explanation, &c., as hath been often practiced by the Assemblies of this Province, is indecent & improper, &c.

"To this we answer that, notwithstanding the Charges you are pleased to make against the Assemblies of this Province, we know of no such Practices as you mention. It is true we have by Law a Right to meet & sit upon our own adjournments; and therefore when all is done that we think is necessary for the King's Service or the Good of the Country, we have a Right to adjourn, without being harrassed and kept together, either at the pleasure of the Governor or the President & Council; and we wou'd hope you are

better Friends to the Constitution than to wish it deprived of this Privilege, tho' we must own the Resolve now under Consideration seems to strike at it. You may be pleased to recollect that we have never exercised this Power of adjourning ourselves, without first acquainting the Board with our Intentions of so doing; and particularly we did it on our last adjournment, of which you complain, altho' by your Message delivered to us, which we have already mentioned, you let us know that after what was contain'd in it you did not think it wou'd be of any Service to say any thing further to us. The Terms therefore of indecent & improper are, we think, much more applicable to your Resolves than our adjournment.

"Upon the whole we are of opinion that for the Presid[t] and Council to form such Resolves and publish them after the adjournment of the Assembly, thereby arraigning & censuring their proceedings, is assuming a power the Laws of this Government never entrusted them with, is unparliamentary—such as strikes at the Freedom of Assemblies and the Rights of the Freemen of this Province, hath a tendency to create animosities in the minds of the People, & to cause great confusion amongst us; and therefore we hope will not be drawn into Example.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"JOHN KINSEY, Speaker.

"7th Mo. 1st, 1748."

The Members who delivered the above were told a Message of some Consequence wou'd be sent to the house in the Morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 2d Sept[r] 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Abraham Taylor,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	} Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	William Logan,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

The Message prepar'd in answer to the Assembly's of yesterday was read & sign'd & sent by the Secretary, who was order'd to tell the House that the Council had something under Consideration, which they hoped wou'd be ready to lay before them to-morrow.

A Message from the President & Council to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"We expected that on the Receipt of our Message you would have provided for the Expence accruing on the Treaty held with the

At a Council held at Philadelphia 13th Octr 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esqr President

Abraham Taylor Robert Strettell

Benjamin Shoemaker Thomas Hopkinson Esqrs

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approvd

A Letter from Wm Gooch was read together with the Presidents Answer in these words.

Sir, Williamsburg August 17th 1748.

The 12th Instant I receivd a Letter from the Governor of South Carolina dated the 18th July, acquainting me that the Catawba Nation have for some Years past been harrass'd by various Nations of Northward Indians, who, meeting with little opposition to their Incursions upon those People, have ventur'd near their Settlements, & carried off into Slavery two of their People, one of them Mr Haig a Captain of the Militia & Justice of the Peace, a most useful man among their German Inhabitants, desiring at the same time my assistance towards their Redemption.

In Consequence of which I thought I could not do any greater Service than to request the favour of You to cause diligent Enquiry to be made amongst all the Indians in your Parts for such Person, in order that, if discover'd, he may be sent thither as soon as possible, & if so be he has been carried to any of the French Settlements he may be redeem'd. I am with great Respect, Sir,

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esqr President of the Province of Pennsylvania. Your most obedient Servant Will: Gooch.

19 Pennsylvania, 8/48.

Philadelphia 8th Oct. 1748.

Sir,

I wou'd have answer'd your Letter relating to Mr. Haig sooner, but as our Interpreter who had the Enquiry of the Gentleman given him in Charge at the Instance of the Gov. of Carolina was daily expected from Ohio, I chose to delay it that I might write something certain.

I have the Mortification to tell You that Mr. Weiser in an imperfect Diary, which he sent to me as soon as he arrived among our Inhabitants, says Mr. Haig is actually Murdered, & his Man, one Brown, was deliver'd to him by some Indians of the Seneca Nation. For further particulars I must refer You to my next entreating you wou'd advertise Mr. Glenn of this Melancholy Story, & assure him of my best respects & that I shall do myself the Honour to inform him of every Circumstance attending the Murder & assist in bringing the Murderers to Punishment.

Justice will not suffer me to omit informing You of a Story that prevails here as if a French Ship, bound for this Port, with Letters from the Governor of Hispaniola to me as President & with a Cargo of Sugars destinated to discharge a Ransom due to the Owners of the Privateer Pandour from a French Merchant at Leogane, was seiz'd Actually Condemn'd with her Cargo in the Court of Admiralty at Williamsburg for no other reason than that the Papers she carried were suppos'd to be false: whereas the President & Council on the Petition of the Owners of the Pandour & from the strongest Principles of Justice wrote to Mons. Chasteauneuf to oblige that Merchant, one Rasteau, —

to

to discharge that Debt, by the Delay whereof the Faith of Nations was extremely violated; and in Consequence hereof this should have been done by Bills of Exchange on old France how they came to send Sugars I cannot account for; but I assure You the Vessel should not have been permitted to have broke bulk here, but have been sent back directly, tho' considering the reality of the Debt, & the Publick Faith due to the Instruments of Governors, I should not have suffer'd her to have been Seiz'd, unless she should have broke the Laws of Nations or the particular Acts of Trade.

I am

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble Servant

Anthony Palmer

His Excellency
Wm Cooch.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 15th Octr 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esqr President.

Samuel Hazel	Abraham Taylor	Esqrs
Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approved

A Message from the Assembly having been delivered by four of their Members to the President before there was a Board, that a Quorum of the House were met, & having proceeded to chuse their Speaker, desir'd to know when the House with their Speaker might wait on the Council, the Secretary was sent

amination of Mr. Strickland, but it not appearing that he was guilty of any ill design, tho' there was on his own Confession great Carelessness in the Election, he was severely reprimanded & dismiss'd and his Commission return'd to him.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 13th Octr 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Abraham Taylor, Robert Strettell, } Esqrs.
Benjamin Shoemaker, Thomas Hopkinson, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Letter from Mr. Gooch was read, together with the President's Answer, in these words:

"WILLIAMSBURG, August 17th, 1748.

"Sir:

"The 12th Instant I receiv'd a Letter from the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 18th July, acquainting me that the Catawba Nation have for some Years past been harrass'd by various Nations of Northward Indians, who meeting with little opposition to their Incursions upon these People, have ventur'd near their Settlements & carried off into Slavery two of their People, one of them Mr. Haig, a Captain of the Militia & Justice of the Peace, a most useful man among their German Inhabitants, desiring at the same time my assistance towards their Redemption.

"In Consequence of which I thought I could not do any greater Service than to request the favour of You to cause diligent Enquiry to be made amongst all the Indians in your Parts for such Person, in order that if discover'd he may be sent thither as soon as possible, & if so be he has been carried to any of the French Settlements he may be redeem'd. I am with great Respect,

"Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

"WILL. GOOCH.

"The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President of the Province of Pennsylvania."

"PHILADELPHIA., 8th Octr 1748.

"Sir:

"I wou'd have answer'd your Letter relating to Mr. Haig sooner, but as our Interpreter, who had the Enquiry of this Gentleman given him in Charge at the Instance of the Govr of Carolina, was daily expected from Ohio, I chose to delay it that I might write something certain.

"I have the mortification to tell you that Mr. Weiser, in an imperfect Diary which he sent to me as soon as he arriv'd among our Inhabitants, says Mr. Haig is actually Murdered, and his Man, one Brown, was deliver'd to him by some Indians of the Senaca Nation. For further Particulars I must refer You to my next, entreating you wou'd advertize Mr. Glenn of this Melancholy Story, & assure him of my best respects, & that I shall do myself the Honour to inform him of every Circumstance attending the Murder, & assist in bringing the Murderers to Punishment.

"Justice will not suffer me to omit informing You of a Story that prevails here as if a French Ship, bound for this Port with Letters from the Governor of Hispaniola to me as President, & with a Cargo of Sugars destinated to discharge a Ransom due to the Owners of the Privateer Pandour, from a French Merchant at Leoganne, was seiz'd & actually Condemn'd with her Cargo in the Court of Admiralty at Williamsburg, for no other reason than that the Papers she carried were suppos'd to be false; whereas the President & Council on the Petition of the Owners of the Pandour, & from the Strongest Principles of Justice, wrote to Monsr Chastesnoye to oblige that Merchant, one Rasteau, to discharge that Debt, by the Delay whereof the Faith of Nations was extremely violated, and in Consequence hereof this shou'd have been done by Bills of Exchange on old France; how they came to send Sugars I cannot account for; but I assure You the Vessel shou'd not have been permitted to have broke bulk here, but have been sent back directly, tho' considering the reality of the Debt, & the Publick Faith due to the Instruments of Governors, I shou'd not have suffer'd her to have been seiz'd unless she shou'd have broke the Laws of Nations or the particular Acts of Trade.

"I am Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"His Excellency Sr WILLIAM GOOCH."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 15th Oct., 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell,	Abraham Taylor,	Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Message from the Assembly having been delivered by four of their Members to the President before there was a Board that a Quorum of the House were met, & having proceeded to chuse their Speaker, desir'd to know when the House with their Speaker might

to discharge that Debt, by the Delay whereof the Faith of Nations was extremely violated; and in Consequence hereof this should have been done by Bills of Exchange on old France how they came to send Sugars I cannot account for; but I assure You the Vessel should not have been permitted to have broke bulk here, but have been sent back directly, tho' considering the reality of the Debt, & the Publick Faith due to the Instruments of Governors, I should not have suffer'd her to have been seiz'd, unless she should have broke the Laws of Nations or the particular Acts of Trade.

I am

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble Servant

Anthony Palmer

His Excellency

S.r William Cooch.

At a Council held at Philadelphia 15.th Oct.r 1748.

Present

The Honble Anthony Palmer Esq.r President.

Samuel Hazell, Abraham Taylor,
Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson, Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd

A Message from the Assembly having been delivered by four of their Members to the President before there was a Board, that a Quorum of the House were met, & having proceeded to chuse their Speaker, desir'd to know when the House with their Speaker might wait on the Council, the Secretary was sent

sent to tell the House the Council was met & ready to receive them with their Speaker immediately, & being come, the Speaker, said the House having met according to Charter, had chose him their Speaker, & had given him in Charge to acquaint the Council that they were heartily disposd to join with them in what might be for the real Service of the Province & ready to receive any thing they had to lay before them, & so withdrew.

The Secretary was ordered to lay before the House Wm Weiser's Journal of his proceedings at Ohio.

The Journal of Conrad Weiser Esqr, Indian Interpreter, to Ohio.

Augt 11th	Set out from my House & came to James Galbreath that Day	Miles 30
12th	Came to George Croghans	15
13th	To Robert Dunnings	20
14th	To the Tuscarora Path	30
15th & 16th	Lay by on Account of the Men coming back Sick & some other Affairs hindering us.	
17th	Crossed the Tuscarora Hill & came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log	20
18th	Had a great Rain in the afternoon came within two Miles of the Standing Stone	24
19th	We travelled but 12 Miles - were obliged To dry our things in the afternoon	12
20th	Came to Franks Town but saw no Houses or Cabins,	

here

here we overtook the Goods because four of George Croghan's Miles
Hands fell sick 26

th
21. Lay by, it raining all Day .....

22. Crossed Alleghany Hill, & came to the Clear Fields ... 16

23 Came to the Showonese Cabbins 34

th
24. Found a Dead Man on the Road who had killed himself by Drinking too much Whisky; the Place being very Stony we could not dig a Grave — So smelling very strong we covered him with Stones & Wood, & went on our Journey — came to the 10 Mile Lick 32

th
25. Crossed Kiskeminetos Creek, & came to Ohio that Day 26

th
26. Hired a Canno[e] — paid 1000 Black Wampum for the ... loan of it to Logs Town — our Horses being all tyred we went by Water, & came that Night to a Delaware Town; the Indians used us very Kindly.

th
27. Sett off again in the morning early — Rainy Weather — We Dined in a Seneka Town, where an old Seneka Woman Reigns with great Authority, we Dined at her House, & they all used us very well at this & the last mentioned Delaware Town: they received us by firing a great many Guns, especially at this last Place; we Saluted the Town by firing off 4 pair of Pistols — arrived that Evening at Loggs Town, & Saluted the Town as before — the Indians returned about One hundred Guns — Great Joy appeard in their Countenances — From the Place where we took Water, i. e. from the old Shawonese Town, commonly called Charters Town, to this Place is above 60 Miles by Water & but 35 or 40 by Land.

The

Pennsylvania, 1748

The Indian Council met this Evening to shake Hands with me & to shew their Satisfaction at my safe arrival — I desired of them to Send a Couple of Canoes to fetch down the Goods from Charters old Town, where we had been obliged to leave them on account of our Horses being all tyred — I gave them a String of Wampum to enforce my Request.

Th 28. Lay still.

F 29. The Indians sett off in three Canoes to fetch the Goods — I expected the Goods would be all at Charters old Town by the time the Canoes would get there, as we met about twenty Horses of George Croghans at the Shawonese Cabbins in order to fetch the Goods that were then lying at Franks Town.

This Day news came to Town that the Six Nations were on the point of declaring War against the French, for reason the French had Imprisond some of the Indian Deputies. A Council was held & all the Indians acquainted with the News, and it was said the Indian Messenger was by the way to give all the Indians Notice to make Ready to fight the French — This day my Companions went to Coscosky a large Indian Town about 30 Miles off.

S 30. I went to Beaver Creek an Indian Town about 8 Miles off chiefly Delawares, the rest Mohawks to have some Belts of Wampum made; this afternoon Rainy Weather set in which lasted above a Week — Andrew Montour came back from Coscosky with a Message from the Indians there, to desire of me that the ensuing Council might be held at their Town — We both lodged at this Town at George Croghans Trading House.

Su 31. Sent Andrew Montour back to Coscosky with a String of

of Wampum to let the Indians there know that it was an act of their own that the ensuing Council must be held at the Logs Town & they had agreed it so last Spring when George Croghan was up at the last Treaty in Lancaster the Shawonese & Twightwees have been told so, & they staied accordingly for that purpose & both would be offended if the Council was to be held at Cocosky; besides, my Instructions binds me to Loggs Town I could not go further without giving offence.

Sept. 1. The Indians in Logs Town having heard of the Message from Cocosky sent for me to know what I was resolvd to do, and told me that the Indians at Cocosky were no more Chiefs than — than themselves, & that Last Spring they had nothing to eat & expecting that they should have nothing to eat at our arrival, orderd that the Council should be held here — now their Corn is ripe, they want to remove the Council, but they ought to stand by their word; we have kept the Twightwees here & our Brethren the Shawonese from below on that account; as I told them the Message that I had sent by Andrew Montour, they were content.

2. Rain continued — the Indians brought in a good deal of Venison.

3. Set up the Union Flagg on a Long Pole — treated all the Company with a Dram of Rum — the King's Health was drank by Indians & White men — towards Night a great many Indians arrived to attend the Council — there was great firing on both sides, the Strangers first Saluted the Town at a quarter of a Mile distance, and at their Entry the Towns People returnd the fire, also the English Traders, of whom there were above twenty. At Night, being very sick of the Cholick, I got bled.

4. Was obligd to keep my bed all Day, being very weak.

5th.

Pennsylvania, 1748.

th
5. I found myself better; Scaichady came to see me; had some discourse with him about the ensuing Council.

th
6. Had a Council with the Wandats, otherways called Jonontady Hagas, they made a fine Speech to me to make me welcome & appeared in the whole very friendly – Rainy Weather continued.

th
7. Being informd that the Wandats had a mind to go back again to the French & had endeavourd to take the Delawares with them to recommend them to the French; I sent Andrew Montour to Beaver Creek with a String of Wampum to inform himself of the Truth of the matter – they sent a String in answer to let me know they had no Correspondence that way with the Wondats and that the aforesaid Report was false.

th
8. Had a Council with the Chiefs of the Wondats, enquired their number; & what occasiond them to come away from the French; what Correspondence they had with the Six Nations & whether or no they had ever any Correspondence with the Government of New York; they informd me, their coming away from the French was because of the hard Usage they received from them; That they would always get their young men to go to War against their Enemies, and would use them as their own People, that is, like Slaves; & their Goods were so dear that they, the Indians, could not buy them – That there was one hundred fighting Men that came over to join the English seventy were left behind at another Town a good distance off, & they hoped they would follow them, that they had a very good Correspondence with the Six Nations many Years & were one People with them. That they could wish the Six Nations would

ack

act more briskly against the French — That above fifty Years ago they made a Treaty of Friendship with the Governor of New York at Albany, & shewed me a large Belt of Wampum they received there from the said Governor as from the King of Great Britain, the Belt was 25 Grains wide & 265 long, very Curiously wrought, there were seven Images of Men holding one another by the Hand, the 1st. signifying the Governor of New York (or rather as they said the King of Great Britain) the 2d. the Mohawks the 3d. the Oneidos, the 4th. the Cayugas, the 5th. the Onondagers, the 6th. the Senekas, the 7th. the Owendaets, and two Rows of black Wampum under their feet thro' the whole length of the Belt to signify the Road from Albany thro' the 5 Nations to the Owendaets — That 6 Years ago they had sent Deputies with the same Belt to Albany to renew the Friendship.

I treated them with a Quart of Whisky & a Roll of Tobacco, they expressed their good Wishes to King George & all his People & were mightily pleas'd that I look'd upon them as Brethren of the English.

This Day I desire the Deputies of all the Nations of Indians settled on the Waters of Ohio to give me a List of their fighting Men, which they promis'd to do — A great many of the Indians went away this Day because the Goods did not come & the People in the Town could not find Provision enough, the number was so great.

The following is the number of every Nation given to me by their several Deputies in Council, in so many little Sticks tied up in a Bundle.

The Senacas 163, Shawonese 162, Owendaets 100, — Tisaguchroagnw 40, Mohawks 74, Mohickons 15, Onondagers 35, Cayukos 20, Oneidos 15, Delawares 165, in all 789.

9th. I had a Council with the Senekas & gave them a large String of

of Wampum Black & White, to acquaint them I had it in Charge from the President & Council in Philadelphia to enquire who it was that lately took the People Prisoners in Carolina, one Thereof being a Great man, & that by what discovery I had already made, I found it was some of the Senekas did it, & I therefore desird them to give me their Reasons for doing so, & as they had struck their Hatchet into their Brethren's Body, they could not expect that I could deliver my Message with a good heart before they gave me Satisfaction in that Respect for they must consider the English tho' living in several Provinces are all one People, & doing Mischief to one is doing to the other, let me have a plain & direct answer.

10. A great many of the Indians got drunk, one Henry Noland had brought near 30 Gallons of Whisky to the Town This Day I made a Present to the old Shawonese Chief, Catchawatcheky, of a Shoug, a Blanket, a Match Coat, a Shirt, a Pair of Stockings & a large Twist of Tobacco & told him that the President & Council of Philadelphia remembered their Love to him as to their old & true Friend, & had Cloath his Body once more & wished he might wear them out so as to give them an opportunity to Cloath him again — There was a great many Indians present, two of which were the Big Hominy & the Pride those that went off with Chartier, but protested against his proceedings against our Traders — Catchawatcheky returnd thanks & some of the Six Nations did the same, Expressd their Satisfaction to see a true man taken Notice of, altho' he was now grown Childish.

11. George Croghan & myself staved an 8 Gallon Cag of Liquor belonging to the aforesaid Henry Noland who could not be prevaild on to hide it in the Woods, but would Sell it & get Drunk himself.

J

I desired some of the Indians in Council to send some of their Young Men to meet our People with the Goods, and not to come back before they heard of or saw them. I begun to be afraid they had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; so did the Indians. Ten Warriors came to Town by Water, from Niagara; We suspected them very much, & fear'd that some of their Parties went to meet our People by hearing of them.

12. Two Indians and a white man went out to Meet our People, I had Orders not to come back before they saw them, or go to Franks Town where we left the Goods. — The same Day the Indians made answer to my Request, concerning the Prisoners taken in Carolina. Shamayeston, a Speaker of the Senekas, spoke to the following purpose in the presence of all the Deputies of the other Nations, We were out of Doors

Brethren, You came a great way to visit us. Many sorts of Evils might have befallen You by the way, which might have been hurtful to your Eyes & your inward Parts for the Woods are full of Evil Spirits. We give You this String of Wampum to clear up your Eyes & Ears & to remove all Bitterness of your Spirit, that you may hear us speak in good Chear. — Then the Speaker took his Belt in his Hand & said, Brethren, when we and you first saw one another at your first arrival at Albany we shook hands together and became Brethren, & we tyed your Ship to the Bushes and after we had more acquaintance with you we loved you more & more, & perceiving that a Bush would not hold your Vessel we then tyed her to a large Tree Ever after good Friendship continued between us; afterwards you our Brethren told us that a Tree might happen to fall down and the Rope got where with the Ship was tyed; You then proposed to make a Silver Chain & tye your Ship to the great Mountains in the five Nations Country & that Chain was called the Chain of Friendship,

we

Pennsylvania, 1718. —

we were all tyed by our Arms together with it. Five other Indians of the five Nations heartily agreed to it, & ever since a very good Correspondence have been kept between us, but we are very sorry that at your coming here we are obligd to talk of the Accident that lately befell you in Carolina, wen some of our Warriors by the Instigation of the Evil Spirit struck their Hatchet into our own Body like, for our Brethren the English, & we are of one Body, & what was done we utterly abhor as a thing done by the Evil Spirit himself, we never expected any of our People would ever do so to our Brethren. We therefore remove our Hatchet which, by the influence of the Evil Spirit, was struck into your Body, and we desire that our Brethren the Govr. of New York & Onas may use their utmost endeavours that the thing may be buried in the bottomless Pit, that it may never be seen again, that the Chain of Friendship which is of so long standing may be preserved bright & unhurt. gave a Belt. The Speaker then took up a String of Wampum, mostly black and said Brethren, as we have removed our Hatchet out of your Body, or properly speaking out of our own. We now desire that the Sun may be clear up again & the wound given may be healed & every thing put in good understanding, as it was before, and we desire you will assist us to make up every thing with the Govr. of Carolina; the Man that has been brought to us Prisoner we now deliver up to You, he is yours. (layd down the String) and took the Prisoner by the Hand and delivered him to me. By way of discourse the Speaker said the Six Nation Warriors often met Englishmen Trading to the Catawbas & often found that the Englishmen betrayed them to their Enemy

&

& some of the English Traders had been spoke to by the Indian Speaker last Year in the Cherrykus Country & were told not to do so, that the Speaker & many others of the Six Nations had been afraid a long time that such a thing would be done by some of their Warriors at one time or other.

th
13. Had a Council with the Senekas and Onontagers about the Wandots to receive them into our Union. I gave a large Belt of Wampum, and the Indians gave two, & every thing was agreed upon about what should be said to the Wandots— The same Evening a full Council was appointed. & met accordingly. & a Speech was made to the Wandots, by Aserhantui a Seneka, as follows,

Brethren the Sonondadon Nagas; last Spring You sent this Belt of Wampum to Us having the Belt then in his hand to desire us and our Brethren the Shawonese Your Cousins the Delawares to come & meet you in your retreat from the French. We accordingly came to your Assistance & brought you here, & received you as our own flesh. We desire you will think you now join us, & our Brethren the English & you to become one People with us— then he layed that Belt by & I gave them a very large String of Wampum.

The Speaker took up the Belt I gave & said,

Brethren, the English, our Brothers, We do you welcome & are glad you escaped out of Captivity like: You have been kept as Slaves by Onontio, notwithstanding he call'd You all along his Children, but now You have broke the Rope wherewith you have been Tyed & become Freemen, & we the united Six Nations receive You to our Council Fire & make you Members thereof & we will secure your dwelling Place to You against all manner of Danger— Gave the Belt.

Brethren, We the Six United Nations & all our Indian Allies

with

with our Brethren. the English look upon you as our Children, tho' you are our Brethren, we desire you will give no ear to the Evil Spirit that spreads lyes & wickedness, let your mind be easy & clear. Be of the same mind with us, whatever you may hear nothing shall befall you. but what of necessity must befall us at the same time.

Brethren, We are extremely pleased to see you here, as it happened just at the same time when our Brother Onas is with us. We jointly, by this Belt of Wampum, embrace you about your middle, & desire you to be strong in your mens & hearts, let nothing alter your minds, but live & dye with us — gave a Belt — the Council broke up.

th 14. A full Council was Summon'd & every thing repeated by me to all the Indians of what pass'd in Lancaster at the last Treaty with the Twightwees.

The News was confirm'd by a Belt of Wampum from the Six Nations, that the French had impriso'n'd some of the Six Nations Deputies, & 30 of the Wandots including Women & Children. The Indians that were sent to meet our People with the Goods, came back & did not see any thing of them, but they had been no further than the old Shawnese Town.

th 15. Plet the Indians know that I would deliver my Message to morrow & the Goods I had, & that they must send Deputies with me, on my returning homewards, & wherever we should meet the rest of the Goods I would send them to them, if they were not taken by the Enemy; to which they agreed.

The same Day the Delawares made a Speech to me & presented a Beaver Coat & a String of Wampum, & said Brother, we let the President & Council of Philad: know

that

that after the Death of our Chief Man Olomipies, our Grand Children the Shawonese came to our Town to condole with us over the Loss of our good King, your Brother, & they wiped off our Tears & comforted our Minds, Tho the Delawares and the same People with the Pennsylvanians, & born in one & the same Country, we gave some of the Present our Grand Children gave us, to the President & Council of Philad.a, because the Death of thus good Friend & Brother must have affected them as well as us.

Gave the Beaver Coat & a String of Wampam

The same Day the Wandots sent for me & Andrew & presented us with 7 Beaver Skins, about 10lb weight & said they gave us that to buy some refreshment for us after our arrival in Pennsylvania, wished we might get home safe, & lifted up their Hands & said they would pray God to protect us & guide us the way home— I desir'd to know their Names. they behav'd like People of good Sense & Sincerity, the most of them were grey headed; their Names are as follows,

Totorrihiades
Saganayery
Tonachqua

Wandupy
Saquchiorus
their Speaker

The Chiefs of the Delawares that made the above Speech are Shawanasson & Achamanatamu.

16. I made answer to the Delawares, & said,

Brethren the Delawares,

It is true what you said that the People of Pennsylvania are your Brethren & Countrymen, we are very well pleas'd of what your Children the Shawonese did to you, this is the first time we had publick Notice given us of the Death of our good Friend & Brother Olomipies. I take this —

of

Pennsylvania, &c.

opportunity to remove the remainder of your Troubles from your Hearts, to enable you to attend in Council at the ensuing Treaty, & Assure you that the President & Council of Pennsylvania condole with You over the Loss of your King our good Friend & Brother.

Gave them 5 Shouds:

The two aforesaid Chiefs gave a String of Wampum & desired me to let their Brethren the President & Council know they intended a Journey next Spring to Philadelphia to consult with their Brethren over some Affairs of Moment, since they are now like Orphan Children, they hoped their Brethren would let them have their good Advice and Assistance as the People of Pennsylvania & the Delawares were like one Family.

The same Day the rest of the Goods arriv'd, the Men said they had nine Days Rain & the Creeks arose, & that they had been obliged to send a sick Man back from Franks Town to the Inhabitants with another to attend him.

The neighbouring Indians being sent for again, the Council was appointed to meet to morrow, it rain'd again.

th 17. It rained very hard, but in the Afternoon it held up for about 3 hours, the Deputies of the several Nations met in Council & Delivered them what I had to say from the President & Council of Pennsylvania by Andrew Montour,

Brethren, you that live on Ohio

I am sent to You by the President & Council of Pennsylvania, & I am now going to Speak to You on their behalf, I desire You will take Notice & hear what I shall say.

Gave a String of Wampum.

(2) Pennsylvania, &c.

Brethren,

Some of You have been in Philadelphia last Fall & acquainted us that You had taken up the English Hatchet & that You had already made use of it against the French & that the French had very hard heads, & your Country affords nothing but Sticks & Hickorys which was not sufficient to break them, you desired your Brethren would assist You with some Weapons sufficient to do it. Your Brethren the Presid. & Council promised you then to send something to You next Spring by Tharachiawagon, but as some other Affairs prevented his Journey to Ohio, you received a Supply by George Croghan, sent you by your said Brethren, but before George Croghan came back from Ohio, News came from over the Great Lake that the King of Great Britain & the French King had agreed upon a Cessation of Arms for Six Months & that a Peace was very likely to follow. Your Brethren the President & Council were then in a manner at a loss what to do: It did not become them to act contrary to the Command of their King, and it was out of their Power to encourage you in the War against the French; but as your Brethren never mind fulfilling their Promises, they have upon second Consideration thought proper to turn the intended Supply into a Civil & Brotherly Present, and have accordingly sent me with it, and here are the Goods before your Eyes, which I have by your Brethrens Order divided into 5 Shares & Laid in 5 different heaps, one heap whereof your Brother Aßaraquoa sent to You to remember his Friendship and Unity with You; & as you are all of the same Nations with whom we the English have been in League of Friendship, nothing need be said more than this, that the President & Council & Aßaraquoa have sent You this Present to serve to strengthen the Chain of Friendship

between us the English & the several Nations of Indians to which You belong — As French Peace is a very uncertain One, they keep it no longer than their Interest permits, then they break it without provocation given them; the French King's People have been almost Starv'd in old France for want of Provision, which made them wish & seek for Peace, but our wise People are of opinion that after their Bellies are full they will quarrel again & raise a War — All Nations in Europe know that their Friendship is mixed with Poison & many that trusted too much on their Friendship have been ruin'd.

I now conclude & say that we the English are your true Brethren at all Events, In token whereof receive this Present. The Goods being then uncover'd, I proceeded.

Brethren,

You have of late settled the River of Ohio for the sake of Hunting, & our Traders followed you for the sake of Hunting also; You have invited them yourselves; Your Brethren the President & Council desire You will look upon them as your Brethren, & see that they have justice done — Some of your Young Men have robbed our Traders, but you will be so honest as to compel them to make Satisfaction, you are now become a People of Note. You are grown very numerous of late Years, & there is, no doubt, some wise Men among you, it therefore becomes you to Act the part of wise Men, & for the future, be more regular than You have been for some Years past, when only a few Young Hunters Lived here.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

You have of late made frequent Complaints against the Traders bringing so much Rum to your Towns, Desiring it might be stopt; & your Brethren the President & Council made an Act accordingly, & put a stop to it; & no Trader was to bring any Rum or strong Liquor to your Towns. I have the Act here with me & shall explain it to You before I leave you — But it seems it is out of your Brethrens Power to stop it entirely — You send down your own Skins by the Traders to buy Rum for you; You go yourselves & fetch Horse Loads of Strong Liquor — But the other Day an Indian came to this Town out of Maryland with 3 Horse Loads of Liquor; so that it appears you love it so well that you cannot be without it. You know very well that the Country near the endless Mountain affords strong Liquor, & the moment the Traders buy it they are gone out of the Inhabitants, & are travelling to this Place without being discovered besides this you never agree about it; one will have it, the other won't, (tho very few) a third says we will have it cheaper; this last we believe is spoken from your Hearts (here they Laughed) Your Brethren therefore have order'd that every of Whisky shall be sold to You for 5 Bucks in your Town, & if a Trader offers to sell Whisky to You and will not let you have it at that Price, you may take it from him & Drink it for nothing.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren, &c.

Here is one of the Traders who you know to be a very sober & honest Man, he has been robbed of the value of 300 Bucks, & you all know by whom, let therefore Satisfaction be made to the Trader.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren, I have no more to say.

I delivered the Goods to them, having first divided them into 5 Shares— a Share to the Senekas, another to the Cajukas, Oneidos; the Onontagers & Mohawks, another to the Delawares, another to the Owendaets, Sisagechroanu & Mohickons, and the other to the Shawnese.

The Indians signified great Satisfaction & were well pleased with the Cessation of Arms— The Rainy Wheather hasted them away with the Goods into the Houses.

th 18. The Speech was delivered to the Delawares in their own Language, & also to the Shawonese in theirs by— Andrew Montour, in the presence of the Gentlemen that accompanied me. I acquainted the Indians I was determined to leave them to morrow & return homewards.

th 19. Scaichady, Tanughrishon, & Oniadagarchra with a few more came to my Lodging, & spoke as follows.

Brother Onas,

We desire you will hear what we are going to say to You in behalf of all the Indians on Ohio, their Deputies have sent us to You.

We have heard what you have said to us & we return You many thanks for your kindness in informing us of what past between the King of Great Britain & the French King; and in particular we return you many thanks for the large Presents; the same we do to our Brother Abaraquoa, who joined our Brother Onas in— making us a Present. Our Brethren have indeed fixed our Hearts to theirs— We at present can but return thanks with an empty hand, till another opportunity serves to do it

it sufficiently; We must call a great Council, Doo every thing regular; in the mean time look upon us as your true Brothers.

Brother,

You said the other Day in Council if any thing befell us from the French we must let you know of it— We will let you know if we hear any thing from the French, be it against us or yourself— You will have Peace, but its most certain that the Six Nations & their Allies are upon the point of declaring War against the French— Let us keep up true Correspondence & always hear of one another.

They gave a Belt.

Scaiohady & the half King with two others had inform'd me that they often must send Messengers to Indian Towns & Nations, & had nothing in their Council Bag, as they were new beginners, either to recompence a Messenger or to get Wampum to do the Business, & begged I would assist them with something: I had saved a piece of Thoud, an half Barrell of Powder, 100 lb of Lead, 10 Shirts, 6 Knives & 1 lb of Vermillion, & gave it to them for the aforesaid use; they return'd many Thanks, & were mightily pleased.

The same Day I set out for Pennsylvania, in Rainy Weather, and arrived at George Croghans on the 28.th Instant.

Conrad Weiser

Pennsbury Sept.r 29.th 1748.

"I have the mortification to tell you that Mr. Weiser, in an imperfect Diary which he sent to me as soon as he arriv'd among our Inhabitants, says Mr. Haig is actually Murdered, and his Man, one Brown, was deliver'd to him by some Indians of the Senaca Nation. For further Particulars I must refer You to my next, entreating you wou'd advertize Mr. Glenn of this Melancholy Story, & assure him of my best respects, & that I shall do myself the Honour to inform him of every Circumstance attending the Murder, & assist in bringing the Murderers to Punishment.

"Justice will not suffer me to omit informing You of a Story that prevails here as if a French Ship, bound for this Port with Letters from the Governor of Hispaniola to me as President, & with a Cargo of Sugars destinated to discharge a Ransom due to the Owners of the Privateer Pandour from a French Merchant at Leoganne, was seiz'd & actually Condemn'd with her Cargo in the Court of Admiralty at Williamsburg, for no other reason than that the Papers she carried were suppos'd to be false; whereas the President & Council on the Petition of the Owners of the Pandour, & from the Strongest Principles of Justice, wrote to Monsr Chastesnoye to oblige that Merchant, one Rasteau, to discharge that Debt, by the Delay whereof the Faith of Nations was extremely violated, and in Consequence hereof this shou'd have been done by Bills of Exchange on old France; how they came to send Sugars I cannot account for; but I assure You the Vessel shou'd not have been permitted to have broke bulk here, but have been sent back directly, tho' considering the reality of the Debt, & the Publick Faith due to the Instruments of Governors, I shou'd not have suffer'd her to have been seiz'd unless she shou'd have broke the Laws of Nations or the particular Acts of Trade.

"I am Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ANTHONY PALMER.

"His Excellency Sr WILLIAM GOOCH."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, 15th Oct., 1748.

PRESENT:

The Honoble. ANTHONY PALMER, Esqr., President.

Samuel Hasell,	Abraham Taylor,	Esqrs.
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Hopkinson,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read & approv'd.

A Message from the Assembly having been delivered by four of their Members to the President before there was a Board that a Quorum of the House were met, & having proceeded to chuse their Speaker, desir'd to know when the House with their Speaker might

wait on the Council. The Secretary was sent to tell the House the Council was met & ready to receive them with their Speaker immediately; & being come, the Speaker said the House having met according to Charter had chose him their Speaker, & had given him in charge to acquaint the Council that they were heartily disposed to join with them in what might be for the real Service of the Province, & ready to receive any thing they had to lay before them, & so withdrew.

The Secretary was order'd to lay before the House Mr. Weiser's Journal of his proceedings at Ohio.

The Journal of Conrad Weiser Esqr., Indian Interpreter to Ohio.

"Augst 11th. Set out from my House & came to James Galbreath that day, 30 Miles.

"12th. Came to George Croghans, 15 Miles.

"13th. To Robert Dunnings, 20 Miles.

"14th. To the Tuscarroro Path, 30 Miles.

"15th and 16th. Lay by on Account of the Men coming back Sick, & some other Affairs hindering us.

"17th. Crossed the Tuscarroro Hill & came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log, 20 Miles.

"18th. Had a great Rain in the afternoon; came within two Miles of the Standing Stone, 24 Miles.

"19th. We travelled but 12 Miles; were obliged to dry our Things in the afternoon.

"20th. Came to Franks Town, but saw no Houses or Cabins; here we overtook the Goods, because four of George Croghan's Hands fell sick, 26 Miles.

"21st. Lay by, it raining all Day.

"22d. Crossed Allegheny Hill & came to the Clear Fields, 16 Miles.

"23d. Came to the Shawonese Cabbins, 34 Miles.

"24th. Found a dead Man on the Road who had killed himself by Drinking too much Whisky; the Place being very stony we cou'd not dig a Grave; He smelling very strong we covered him with Stones & Wood & went on our Journey; came to the 10 Mile Lick, 32 Miles.

"25th. Crossed Kiskeminetoes Creek & came to Ohio that Day, 26 Miles.

"26th. Hired a Cannoe; paid 1,000 Black Wampum for the loan of it to Logs Town. Our Horses being all tyred, we went by Water & came that Night to a Delaware Town; the Indians used us very kindly.

"27th. Sett off again in the morning early; Rainy Wheather.

We dined in a Seneka Town, where an old Seneka Woman Reigns with great Authority; we dined at her House, & they all used us very well; at this & the last-mentioned Delaware Town they received us by firing a great many Guns; especially at this last Place. We saluted the Town by firing off 4 pair of Pistols; arrived that Evening at Logs Town, & Saluted the Town as before; the Indians returned about One hundred Guns; Great Joy appear'd in their Countenances. From the Place where we took Water, i. e. from the old Shawones Town, commonly called Chartier's Town, to this Place is about 60 Miles by Water & but 35 or 40 by Land.

"The Indian Council met this Evening to shake Hands with me & to shew their Satisfaction at my safe arrival; I desired of them to send a Couple of Canoes to fetch down the Goods from Chartier's old Town, where we had been oblig'd to leave them on account of our Horses being all tyred. I gave them a String of Wampum to enforce my Request.

"28th. Lay still.

"29th. The Indians sett off in three Canoes to fetch the Goods. I expected the Goods wou'd be all at Chartier's old Town by the time the Canoes wou'd get there, as we met about twenty Horses of George Groghan's at the Shawonese Cabbins in order to fetch the Goods that were then lying at Franks Town.

"This Day news came to Town that the Six Nations were on the point of declaring War against the French, for reason the French had Imprison'd some of the Indian Deputies. A Council was held & all the Indians acquainted with the News, and it was said the Indian Messenger was by the way to give all the Indians Notice to make ready to fight the French. This Day my Companions went to Coscosky, a large Indian Town about 30 Miles off.

"30th. I went to Beaver Creek, an Indian Town about 8 Miles off, chiefly Delawares, the rest Mohocks, to have some Belts of Wampum made. This afternoon Rainy Wheather set in which lasted above a Week. Andrew Montour came back from Coscosky with a Message from the Indians there to desire of me that the ensuing Council might be held at their Town. We both lodged at this Town at George Croghan's Trading House.

"31st. Sent Andrew Montour back to Coscosky with a String of Wampum to let the Indians there know that it was an act of their own that the ensuing Council must be held at Logs Town, they had order'd it so last Spring when George Croghan was up, & at the last Treaty in Lancaster the Shawonese & Twightwees have been told so, & they stayed accordingly for that purpose, & both would be offended if the Council was to be held at Coscosky, besides my Instructions binds me to Logs Town, & could not go further without giving offence.

"Septr 1. The Indians in Logs Town having heard of the Mess-

age from Coscosky sent for me to know what I was resolv'd to do, and told me that the Indians at Coscosky were no more Chiefs than themselves, & that last Spring they had nothing to eat, & expecting that they shou'd have nothing to eat at our arrival; order'd that the Council should be held here; now their Corn is ripe, they want to remove the Council, but they ought to stand by their word; we have kept the Twightwees here & our Brethren the Shawonese from below on that account, as I told them the Message that I had sent by Andrew Montour; they were content.

"2d. Rain continued; the Indians brought in a good deal of Venison.

"3d. Set up the Union Flagg on a long Pole. Treated all the Company with a Dram of Rum; The King's Health was drank by Indians & White men. Towards Night a great many Indians arrived to attend the Council. There was great firing on both sides; the Strangers first Saluted the Town at a quarter of a Mile distance, and at their Entry the Town's People return'd the fire, also the English Traders, of whom there were above twenty. At Night, being very sick of the Cholick, I got bled.

"4th. Was oblig'd to keep my bed all Day, being very weak.

"5th. I found myself better. Scaiohady came to see me; had some discourse with him about the ensuing Council.

"6th. Had a Council with the Wondats, otherways called Ionontady Hagas, they made a fine Speech to me to make me welcome, & appeared in the whole very friendly. Rainy Wheather continued.

"7th. Being inform'd that the Wondats had a mind to go back again to the French, & had endeavour'd to take the Delawares with them to recommend them to the French, I sent Andrew Montour to Beaver Creek with a string of Wampum to inform himself of the Truth of the matter; they sent a String in answer to let me know they had no Correspondence that way with the Wondats, and that the aforesaid Report was false.

"8th. Had a Council with the Chiefs of the Wondats; enquired their number, & what occasion'd them to come away from the French, What Correspondence they had with the Six Nations, & whether or no they had ever had any Correspondence with the Government of New York; they inform'd me their coming away from the French was because of the hard Usage they received from them; That they wou'd always get their Young Men to go to War against their Enemies, and wou'd use them as their own People, that is like Slaves, & their Goods were so dear that they, the Indians, cou'd not buy them; that there was one hundred fighting Men that came over to join the English, seventy were left behind at another Town a good distance off, & they hoped they wou'd follow them; that they had a very good Correspondence with the Six Nations many Years, & were one People with them, that they cou'd wish the Six Nations

wou'd act more brisker against the French; That above fifty Years ago they made a Treaty of Friendship with the Governor of New York at Albany, & shewed me a large Belt of Wampum they received there from the said Governor as from the King of Great Britain; the Belt was 25 Grains wide & 265 long, very Curiously wrought, there were seven Images of Men holding one another by the Hand, the 1st signifying the Governor of New York (or rather, as they said, the King of Great Britain), the 2d the Mohawks, the 3d the Oneidos, the 4th the Cajugas, the 5th the Onondagers, the 6th the Senekas, the 7th the Owandaets, and two Rows of black Wampum under their feet thro' the whole length of the Belt to signify the Road from Albany thro' the 5 Nations to the Owendaets; That 6 Years ago they had sent Deputies with the same Belt to Albany to renew the Friendship.

"I treated them with a quart of Whiskey & a Roll of Tobacco; they expressed their good Wishes to King George & all his People, & were mightily pleas'd that I look'd upon them as Brethren of the English.

"This Day I desir'd the Deputies of all the Nations of Indians settled on the Waters of Ohio to give me a List of their fighting Men, which they promis'd to do. A great many of the Indians went away this Day because the Goods did not come, & the People in the Town cou'd not find Provision enough, the number was so great.

"The following is the number of every Nation, given to me by their several Deputies in Council, in so many Sticks tied up in a Bundle:

"The Senacas 163, Shawonese 162, Owendaets 100, Tisagechroanu 40, Mohawks 74, Mohickons 15, Onondagers 35, Cajukas 20, Oneidos 15, Delawares 165, in all 789.

"9th. I had a Council with the Senakas, & gave them a large String of Wampum, black & White, to acquaint them I had it in Charge from the President & Council in Philadelphia to enquire who it was that lately took the People Prisoners in Carolina, one thereof being a Great man, & that by what discovery I had already made I found it was some of the Senekas did it; I therefore desir'd them to give me their Reasons for doing so, & as they had struck their Hatchet into their Brethren's Body they cou'd not expect that I could deliver my Message with a good heart before they gave me Satisfaction in that Respect, for they must consider the English, tho' living in several Provinces, are all one People, & doing Mischeif to one is doing to the other; let me have a plain & direct answer.

"10th. A great many of the Indians got drunk; one Henry Noland had brought near 30 Gallons of Whiskey to the Town. This Day I made a Present to the old Shawonese Chief Cacka-

watcheky, of a Stroud, a Blanket, a Match Coat, a Shirt, a Pair of Stockings, & a large twist of Tobacco, & told him that the President & Council of Philadelphia remember'd their Love to him as to their old & true Friend, & wou'd Cloath his Body once more, & wished he might weare them out so as to give them an opportunity to cloath him again. There was a great many Indians present, two of which were the big Hominy & the Pride, those that went off with Chartier, but protested against his proceedings against our Traders. Catchawatcheky return'd thanks, & some of the Six Nations did the same, & express'd their Satisfaction to see a true man taken Notice of, altho' he was now grown Childish.

"11th. George Croghan & myself staved an 8 Gallon Cag of Liquor belonging to the aforesaid Henry Norland, who could not be prevail'd on to hide it in the Woods, but would sell it & get drunk himselfe.

"I desir'd some of the Indians in Council to send some of their Young Men to meet our People with the Goods, and not to come back before they heard of or saw them. I begun to be afraid they had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; so did the Indians.

"Ten Warriors came to Town by Water from Niagara; We suspected them very much, & fear'd that some of their Parties went to meet our People by hearing of them.

"12th. Two Indians and a white man went out to meet our People, & had Orders not to come back before they saw them, or go to Franks Town, where we left the Goods. The same Day the Indians made answer to my Request concerning the Prisoners taken in Carolina: Thanayieson, a Speaker of the Senekas, spoke to the following purpose in the presence of all the Deputies of the other Nations (We were out of Doors): 'Brethren, You came a great way to visit us, & many sorts of Evils might have befallen You by the way which might have been hurtful to your Eyes & your inward parts, for the Woods are full of Evil Spirits. We give You this String of Wampum to clear up your Eyes & Minds & to to remove all bitterness of your Spirit, that you may hear us speak in good Chear.' Then the Speaker took his Belt in his Hand & said: 'Brethren, when we and you first saw one another at your first arrival at Albany we shook Hands together and became Brethren & we tyed your Ship to the Bushes, and after we had more acquaintance with you we lov'd you more and more, & perceiving that a Bush wou'd not hold your Vessel we then tyed her to a large Tree & ever after good Friendship continued between us; afterwards you our Brethren told us that a Tree might happen to fall down and the Rope rot wherewith the Ship was tyed. You then propos'd to make a Silver Chain & tye your Ship to the great Mountains in the five Nations' Country, & that Chain was called the Chain of Friendship; we were all tyed by our Arms together with it, & we the Indians of the five Nations heartily agreed to it,

& ever since a very good Correspondence have been kept between us; but we are very sorry that at your coming here we are oblig'd to talk of the Accident that lately befell you in Carolina, where some of our Warriors, by the Instigation of the Evil Spirit, struck their Hatchet into our own Body like, for our Brethren the English & we are of one Body, & what was done we utterly abhor as a thing done by the Evil Spirit himself; we never expected any of our People wou'd ever do so to our Brethren. We therefore remove our Hatchet which, by the influence of the Evil Spirit, was struck into your Body, and we desire that our Brethren the Govr of New York & Onas may use their utmost endeavours that the thing may be buried in the bottomless Pit, that it may never be seen again—that the Chain of Friendship which is of so long standing may be preserv'd bright & unhurt.' Gave a Belt. The Speaker then took up a String of Wampum, mostly black, and said: 'Brethren, as we have removed our Hatchet out of your Body, or properly speaking, out of our own, We now desire that the Air may be clear'd up again & the wound given may be healed, & every thing put in good understanding, as it was before, and we desire you will assist us to make up every thing with the Govr. of Carolina; the Man that has been brought as a Prisoner we now deliver up to You, he is yours (lay'd down the String, and took the Prisoner by the Hand and delivered him to me). By way of discourse, the Speaker said, 'the Six Nation Warriors often meet Englishmen trading to the Catawbas, & often found that the Englishmen betrayed them to their Enemy, & some of the English Traders had been spoke to by the Indian Speaker last Year in the Cherrykees Country & were told not to do so; that the Speaker & many others of the Six Nations had been afraid a long time that such a thing wou'd be done by some of their Warriors at one time or other.'

"'13th. Had a Council with the Senekas and Onontagers about the Wandots, to receive them into our Union. I gave a large Belt of Wampum and the Indians gave two, & everything was agreed upon about what shou'd be said to the Wandots. The same Evening a full Council was appointed & met accordingly, & a Speech was made to the Wandots by Asserhartur, a Seneka, as follows:

"'Brethren, the Ionontady Hagas: last Spring you sent this Belt of Wampum to Us (having the Belt then in his hand) to desire us and our Brethren, the Shawonees & our Cousins the Delawares, to come & meet you in your retreat from the French, & we accordingly came to your Assistance & brought you here & received you as our own flesh. We desire you will think you now join us, & our Brethren, the English & you to become one People with us—then he lay'd that Belt by & gave them a very large String of Wampum.'

"The Speaker took up the Belt I gave & said:

"'Brethren: the English, our Brothers, bid you welcome & are glad you escaped out Captivity like: You have been kept as Slaves

by Onontio, notwithstanding he call'd You all along his Children, but now You have broke the Rope wherewith you have been tyed, & become Freemen, & we, the united Six Nations, receive you to our Council Fire, & make you Members thereof, & and we will secure your dwelling Place to You against all manner of danger. Gave the Belt.

"'Brethren: We the Six United Nations & all our Indian Allies, with our Brethren the English, look upon you as our Children, tho' you are our Brethren; we desire you will give no ear to the Evil Spirit that spreads lyes & wickedness, let your mind be easy & clear, & be of the same mind with us whatever you may hear, nothing shall befall you but what of necessity must befall us at the same time.

"'Brethren: We are extremely pleased to see you here, as it happened just at the same time when our Brother Onas is with us. We jointly, by this Belt of Wampum, embrace you about your middle, & desire you to be strong in your minds & hearts, let nothing alter your minds, but live & dye with us.' Gave a Belt—the Council broke up.

"14th. A full Council was Summon'd & every thing repeated by me to all the Indians of what pass'd in Lancaster at the last Treaty with the Twightwees.

"The News was confirm'd by a Belt of Wampum from the Six Nations, that the French had imprisoned some of the Six Nations Deputies, & 30 of the Wandots, including Women & Children. The Indians that were sent to meet our People with the Goods came back & did not see any thing of them, but they had been no further than the old Shawonese Town.

"15th. I let the Indians know that I wou'd deliver my Message to morrow, & the Goods I had, & that they must send Deputies with me on my returning homewards, & wherever we shou'd meet the rest of the Goods I wou'd send them to them if they were not taken by the Enemy, to which they agreed.

"The same Day the Delawares made a Speech to me & presented a Beaver Coat & a String of Wampum, & said, Brother: 'we let the President & Council of Phila. know that after the Death of our Cheif Man, Olomipies, our Grand Children the Shawnese came to our own Town to condole with us over the loss of our good King, your Brother, & they wiped off our Tears & comforted our minds, & as the Delawares are the same People with the Pennsylvanians, & born in one & the same Country, we give some of the Present our Grand Children gave us to the President & Council of Philda. because the Death of their good Friend & Brother must have affected them as well as us.'

"Gave the Beaver Coat & a String of Wampum.

"The same Day the Wandots sent for me & Andrew & presented

us with 7 Beaver Skins about 10 lbs. weight, & said they gave us that to buy some refreshments for us after our arrival in Pennsylvania, wished we might get home safe, & lifted up their Hands & said they wou'd pray God to protect us & guide us the way home. I desir'd to know their Names; they behav'd like People of good Sense & Sincerity; the most of them were grey headed; their Names are as follows:

"Totornihiades, "Taganayesy, "Sonachqua, } Wanduny, Taruchiorus, their Speaker. }

"The Chiefs of the Delawares that made the above Speech are Shawanasson & Achamanatainu.

"16th. I made answer to the Delawares & said,—

"'Brethren the Delawares:

"'It is true what you said that the People of Pennsylvania are your Brethren & Countrymen; we are very well pleas'd of what your Children the Shawonese did to you; this is the first time we had publick Notice given us of the Death of our good Friend & Brother Olomipies. I take this opportunity to remove the remainder of your Troubles from your Hearts to enable you to attend in Council at the ensuing Treaty, & I assure you that the President & Council of Pennsylvania condoles with You over the loss of your King our good Friend & Brother.'

"Gave them 5 Strouds.

"The two aforesaid Chiefs gave a String of Wampum & desir'd me to let their Brethren, the President & Council, know they intended a Journey next Spring to Philadelphia to consult with their Brethren over some Affairs of Moment, since they are now like Orphan Children; they hoped their Brethren wou'd let them have their good Advice and Assistance, as the People of Pennsylvania & the Delawares were like one Family.

"The same Day the rest of the Goods arriv'd the Men said they had nine Days' Rain & the Creeks arose, & that they had been oblig'd to send a sick Man back from Franks Town to the Inhabitants with another to attend him.

"The neighbouring Indians being sent for again, the Council was appointed to meet to-morrow, it rain'd again.

"17th. It rained very hard, but in the Afternoon it held up for about 3 hours; the Deputies of the several Nations met in Council & I delivered them what I had to say from the President & Council of Pennsylvania by Andrew Montour.

"'Brethren, you that live on Ohio:

"'I am sent to You by the President & Council of Pennsylvania,

& I am now going to Speak to You on their behalf, I desire You will take Notice & hear what I shall say.'

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"'Brethren:

"'Some of You have been in Philadelphia last Fall & acquainted us that You had taken up the English Hatchet, and that You had already made use of it against the French, & that the French had very hard heads, & your Country afforded nothing but Sticks & Hickerys which was not sufficient to break them. You desir'd your Brethren wou'd assist You with some Weapons sufficient to do it. Your Brethren the Presid' & Council promis'd you then to send something to You next Spring by Thatachiawagon, but as some other Affairs prevented his Journey to Ohio, you receiv'd a Supply by George Croghan sent you by your said Brethren; but before George Croghan came back from Ohio News came from over the Great Lake that the King of Great Britain & the French King had agreed upon a Cessation of Arms for Six Months & that a Peace was very likely to follow. Your Brethren, the President & Council, were then in a manner at a loss what to do. It did not become them to act contrary to the command of the King, and it was out of their Power to encourage you in the War against the French; but as your Brethren never miss'd fulfilling their Promises, they have upon second Consideration thought proper to turn the intended Supply into a Civil & Brotherly Present, and have accordingly sent me with it, and here are the Goods before your Eyes, which I have, by your Brethren's Order, divided into 5 Shares & layd in 5 different heaps, one heap whereof your Brother Assaraquoa sent to You to remember his Friendship and Unity with You; & as you are all of the same Nations with whom we the English have been in League of Friendship, nothing need be said more than this, that the President & Council & Assaraquoa have sent You this Present to serve to strengthen the Chain of Friendship between us the English & the several Nations of Indians to which You belong. A French Peace is a very uncertain One, they keep it no longer than their Interest permits, then they break it without provocation given them. The French King's People have been almost starv'd in old France for want of Provision, which made them wish & seek for Peace; but our wise People are of opinion that after their Bellies are full they will quarrel again & raise a War. All Nations in Europe know that their Friendship is mix'd with Poison, & many that trusted too much on their Friendship have been ruin'd.

"'I now conclude & say, that we the English are your true Brethren at all Events, In token whereof receive this Present.' The Goods being then uncover'd I proceeded.

"'Brethren:

"'You have of late settled the River of Ohio for the sake of

Hunting, & our Traders followed you for the sake of Hunting also. You have invited them yourselves. Your Brethren, the President & Council, desire You will look upon them as your Brethren & see that they have justice done. Some of your Young Men have robbed our Traders, but you will be so honest as to compel them to make Satisfaction. You are now become a People of Note, & are grown very numerous of late Years, & there is no doubt some wise Men among you, it therefore becomes you to Act the part of wise men, & for the future be more regular than You have been for some Years past, when only a few Young Hunters lived here.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'You have of late made frequent Complaints against the Traders bringing so much Rum to your Towns, & desir'd it might be stop't; & your Brethren the President & Council made an Act accordingly & put a stop to it, & no Trader was to bring any Rum or strong Liquor to your Towns. I have the Act here with me & shall explain it to You before I leave you; But it seems it is out of your Brethren's Power to stop it entirely. You send down your own Skins by the Traders to buy Rum for you. You go yourselves & fetch Horse loads of strong Liquor. But the other Day an Indian came to this Town out of Maryland with 3 Horse loads of Liquor, so that it appears you love it so well that you cannot be without it. You know very well that the Country near the endless Mountain affords strong Liquor, & the moment the Traders buy it they are gone out of the Inhabitants & are travelling to this Place without being discover'd; besides this, you never agree about it—one will have it, the other won't (tho' very few), a third says we will have it cheaper; this last we believe is spoken from your Hearts (here they Laughed). Your Brethren, therefore, have order'd that every ——— of Whiskey shall be sold to You for 5 Bucks in your Town, & if a Trader offers to sell Whiskey to You and will not let you have it at that Price, you may take it from him & drink it for nothing.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'Here is one of the Traders who you know to be a very sober & honest Man; he has been robbed of the value of 300 Bucks, & you all know by whom; let, therefore, Satisfaction be made to the Trader.'

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"'Brethren, I have no more to say.'

"I delivered the Goods to them, having first divided them into 5 Shares—a Share to the Senekas another to the Cajukas, Oneidos, the Onontagers, & Mohawks, another to the Delawares, another to

the Owendaets, Tisagechroanu, & Mohickons, and the other to the Shawonese.

"The Indians signified great Satisfaction & were well pleased with the Cessation of Arms. The Rainy Wheather hasted them away with the Goods into the Houses.

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"19th. Scaiohady, Tannghrishon, Oniadagarehra, with a few more, came to my lodging & spoke as follows:

"'Brother Onas—

"'We desire you will hear what we are going to say to You in behalf of all the Indians on Ohio; their Deputies have sent us to You.

"'We have heard what you have said to us, & we return You many thanks for your kindness in informing us of what pass'd between the King of Great Britain & the French King, and in particular we return you many thanks for the large Presents; the same we do to our Brother Assaraquoa, who joined our Brother Onas in making us a Present. Our Brethren have indeed tied our Hearts to their's. We at present can but return thanks with an empty hand till another opportunity serves to do it sufficiently. We must call a great Council & do every thing regular; in the mean time look upon us as your true Brothers.

"'Brother:

"'You said the other Day in Council if any thing befell us from the French we must let you know of it. We will let you know if we hear any thing from the French, be it against us or yourself. You will have Peace, but it's most certain that the Six Nations & their Allies are upon the point of declaring War against the French. Let us keep up true Corrispondence & always hear of one another.'

"They gave a Belt.

"'Scaiohady & the half King, with two others, had inform'd me that they often must send Messengers to Indian Towns & Nations, & had nothing in their Council Bag, as they were new beginners, either to recompense a Messenger or to get Wampum to do the business, & begged I wou'd assist them with something. I had saved a Piece of Strowd, an half Barrell of Power, 100 lb. of Lead, 10 Shirts, 6 Knives, and 1 lb. of Vermillion, & gave it to them for the aforesaid use; they return'd many thanks and were mightily pleased.

"The same Day I set out for Pennsylvania in Rainy Weather, and arrived at George Croghan's on the 28th Instant.

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Pennsbury, Septr 29th, 1748.

who then insisted upon revenge for the ill treatment he gave them, and accordingly took Parker Prisoner, and tyed him, and determined to Scalp him, but the rest of the whites who were in the Town rescued him. He immediately went of about two mile from from the Town, where some of his People lay, & got a Horse, & rid that night thirty Miles bare backed to the Logs Town. The Indians imagined that he was gone into his House, one of them layd wait for him at the Door with his Gun, at last one Brown, one of Mr. Parker's hands, came out with a white matchcoat round him, which the Indian took for Parker, (as he was in his shirt at the time they had him tyed,) & shot him down, this happened at Coscoske. Mr. Croghan sends Wm. Brown the Lad from Carolina, off directly by a waggon to be delivered according to your directions. Mr. Croghan gave him a shirt & a cap, which comes to 12s. 6d. Mr. Croghan & myself, set off the latter end of next week for Philada.

I am

Sir,

your most humb Servt,

WILLIAM TRENT.

Indorsed—Mr. Trent's Lre, 20th 7ber, 1748. Read in Council, Tuesday, 1st Novr, 1748.

Mem'm of Wampum from C. Weiser, 1748.

Memorandum of the Wampum I left in the Secretary's office, Octber the 21st, 1748.

Were given by the Indians on account of Carolina affair. See my Journal.

	grains.
A large Blake Belt, - - - - - - - -	2000
A String Blake & White, - - - - - -	256
Dito, Blacke & White, - - - - - .	600

Were given by the Indians to the President & Council of Pennsylvania. See the Journal.

A String of White of - - - - - - -	150
A Belt of White & few Blake, - - - - -	900
A String of White, - - - - - - - -	300
A String White, - - - - - - - -	185
A nother String of White Wampum, - - - - -	212

I can give an account of ten tousand grains of white & Blacke Wumpum, I used at the treaty on Ohio. Some of the Belt the Indians will return or ansr with some of their. Some Hundreds I Brought Back, not includ in the above, but will return them by first opportunity to Secretary.

CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

Indorsed—Conrad Weiser's Accot of Wampum, left in the Secretarys Office, October 21st, 1748.

Wendell Papers 6: 37

Boston 31 October 1748

Copy

And.w Oliver to
Phillips Livingston, Esq.

Next to acknowledging your favr my principall design ... is to inform you that the Comrs who were at Albany being about to make their report to the General Assembly of ye Transactions with the Indians they observed in their answer to Gov. Shirley & where speaking of the Mass.— Comrs being present it is added, which might be necessary if anything of weight was to be transacted or words to that Effect, which they apprehended did implay a Reflection on the Government for sending them there, when they had nothing to do there.

and I being Confident that the Interpreter did not deliver any such Expression at the publick Conference, they thought themselves obliged to declare so much to the Court when they made their Report. I owned observe to you that the Comrs had no opportunity of seeing one another untill the very day the Court Expected their report, So that there was no opportunity of advising you of it, after they discovered the expression to be in, but I thought it incumbent on me to let you know of it, that you may if you see good explain the matter.

The Comrs had their Report Paper from Gov. Shirley after his Return to Boston as you may Remember we left Albany without it which prevented their taking notice of it to you there about it.

And.r Oliver

the French they had taken, two years ago, within the government of Montreal. He had, meanwhile, restored some prisoners this summer, but they were sailors, whom he had sent to Boston, and whom Mr Shirley had in a manner loaned him; he wrote me, at the same time, as I have already stated; also, that he expected I should return him the same number of prisoners from New- York, among the rest the Mohawks, who, being subjects of Great Britain, were, according to him, to be exchanged like the others. I answered him by Mr Desligneris, a very prudent officer, whom I sent to Orange with some English officers and soldiers, belonging to all the governments except New-York—

First. That I did not recognize the Mohawks as subjects of Great Britain.

Secondly. That having incurred great expense in ransoming the English belonging to New-York and other Provinces, out of the hands of the Indians, it was just that the English should do the like to recover the Canadian prisoners who are among the Mohawks.

3d That I should not return any more English prisoners belonging to New-York, until the Canadians were sent back to me.

This is our present position, but I hope that, what with the instructions I have given Mr Desligneris and what I am about to say to the deputies of the other Iroquois nations, who are to arrive here to-morrow, everything will be agreeably arranged.

I shall have the honor to render you an account thereof next year.

I am with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your, &c.,

La Galissonière.

Conference between M. de la Galissonière and the Iroquois.

Authentic Minute of the Speech of the Six Iroquois Nations, at the Castle of St. Louis of Quebec, in 1748.

This day, the second of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, at two o'clock in the afternoon, We, the undersigned, Notaries Royal, residing within the Provostship of Quebec, having been invited by My lord Marquis de la Galissonière, General Commander of New France, and by My lord Bigot, Knight, Councillor of the King in his Councils, Intendant of Justice, Police, Finance and Marine in New France, repaired to the grand council chamber of the Castle of St. Louis of Quebec, wherein shortly after met the deputies of the Iroquois Nations, hereinafter named; the said deputies being to the number of about eighty, who were accompanied by Sieur de Joncaire, officer in the King's troops and interpreter, who informed us that these deputies were, for the most part, the principal chiefs of the said Nations; to wit, of the Senecas, Onontagués, Cayugas, Oneidas, and that they were empowered to speak [for the] Tascorins. At the instant entered the said Chamber my said Lords, the Commander and Intendant Generals, followed by a great number of persons of distinction, and being seated, My Lord, the General Commander, said:

"Children, I have invited you to-day to inquire if you are subjects of the English, as I have heard they pretend, and as I have been advised by Messrs Clinton and Shirley, Governors of New-York and of Boston, of whom these are the letters, wherein they write me that you are vassals of the Crown of England, and that you are bound to go to war for the English, whenever they order you so to do." And, thereupon, said letters have been exhibited in the original, and said Sieur de Joncaire having taken the translation, which, also, was on the desk, explained it to them in a loud voice, as well as the question of My Lord, the General Commanding, which they appeared clearly to understand, as divers persons there present, conversant with their language, have assured us.

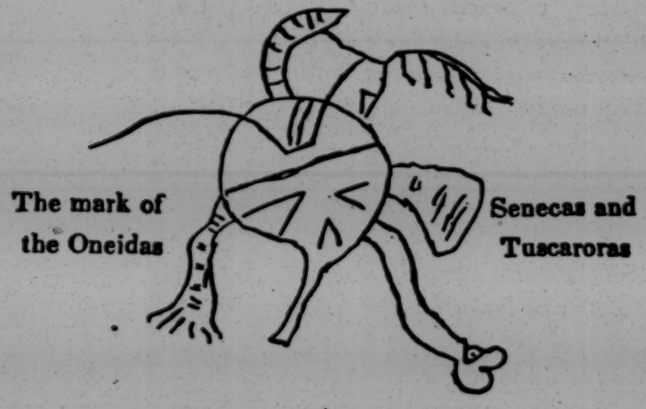
Then the said chiefs deliberated some time together, after which, Cachointioni, chief of the Onnontagues, speaking in the name of his village and of that of the Senecas, said: That formerly there were no Whites in the whole of this Continent, but that since about one hundred years both French and English have settled on it; that they established trade with the one and the other, in order to obtain guns, blankets and other commodities, formerly unknown to them; that they were, also, glad to see traders settling in their neighborhood, but that they had not ceded to any one their lands, which they hold only of Heaven. He finished by saying, that all he had said was in the name of the Nations here present, by their deputies, and even of the Tascororins.

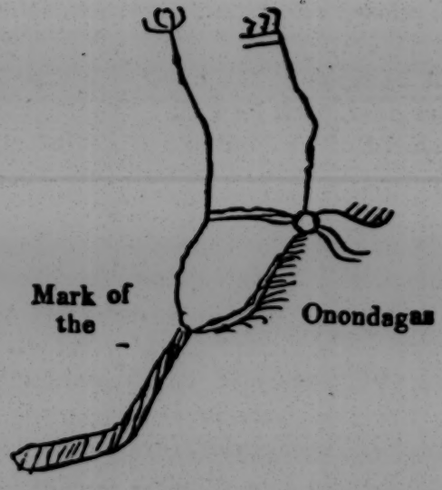
Then rose Toniohae, a Cayuga chief, who repeated the same thing, and added, as a proof that the Six Iroquois Nations were not subjects of England, that in this and the preceding wars, the English had continually solicited them to take up the hatchet against the French, which they constantly refused to do, and will still refuse, being desirous to remain at peace with the French and English.

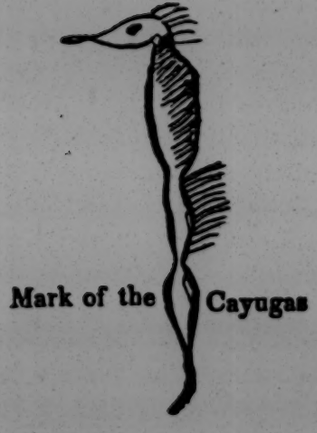
The Cayuga concluded by saying, likewise, that he spoke in the name of all the Nations present, and they all approved, in their customary manner, what he said.

Then My Lord, the General commanding, required of us a minute (*acte*) of all these speeches and answers given by the said Sieurs Deputies, and approved by all their confreres, and, also, demanded that it be signed by several of those present, especially by those who understand their language; which we have granted him to serve and be valid. And my said Lords, the General commanding and the Intendant, have signed these presents with Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Esquire, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, Lieutenant-Governor of the town and Castle of Quebec, and other officers and persons of distinction present, to wit, Mr Jean Victor Varin, Commissary of the Marine, Intendant of Montreal, Paul de Becard, Esquire, Sieur de Fouville, Captain in the troops of the detachment of Marines maintained in this country for the King's service, Gaspard Chaussegros, Esquire Sieur de Léry, Captain and Engineer in Chief in this country, Knight of Saint Louis, Daniel Leonard Esquire Sieur de Beaujeu, Captain of said Troops; and, likewise, the following conversant with the Iroquois languages, to wit, Louis de Chapt, Esquire Sieur de Lacorne, also Captain of the Marines in this country, Pierre de Chapt, Esquire Chevalier de la Corne, also Captain of said troops, Philip Thomas de Joncaire, Esquire, Lieutenant of said troops and Interpreter aforesaid; Sieurs Legardeur de Montesson and Dagneaux de la Saussaye and Sieur Louis le Cavalier, also interpreter, and by us, the said Notaries, and the said Deputies, by name, have made and drawn the marks of their Nations, not knowing how to write.

Done and concluded at the said Castle Saint Louis of Quebec, the day and year aforesaid, thus signed on the minute or original remaining in the keeping and possession of Du Laurent, one of the said Notaries. La Galissoniere, Bigot, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Varrin, Fouville, Chaussegros de Lery, La Corne, Beaujeu, the Chevalier de Lacorne, Joncaire, Dagneaux Douville, Montesson, Dailleboust, Dagneaux de la Saussaye, Le Cavalier, and Panet and Du Laurent, Subscribing Notaries, with paraphs. Signed, Panet and Du Laurent, Notaries.







Aujourdhuy deux novembre mil sept
cents quarante huit, deux heures de relevée, Nous Notaires
Royaux en la prevosté de Quebec, y residans soussignés,
ayant esté mandés par Monseigneur le Marquis
de la Galissonniere Commandant général de la nouvelle
France Et. par Monseigneur Bigot, Chevalier
Conseiller du Roy en ses Conseils, Intendant de Justice,
Police, finances et de Marine audit Pays, Nous
Sommes transportés dans la grande Salle d'audience
du Chateau St. Louis de Quebec, dans laquelle,
peu après, se sont assemblés les Deputés des Nations
Iroquoises cy après nommés, lesdits Deputés au
nombre d'environ quatre vingts, Lesquels estoient
accompagnés du Sieur de Joncaire d'Hiero dans les
troupes du Roy en Interprete, Lequel nous a dit que
ses Deputés estoient pour la plupart, les principaux
Chefs des dites Nations, Scavoir des Tsonontouans,
des Onontagués, des Goyogouans, des Onneyouts, et
qu'ils estoient chargés de parler pour les
Cassaouinis, a l'Instant sont entrés dans la dite
Salle, Messire Seigneurs Commandant général et
Intendant suivis d'un grand nombre d'Officiers

Et d'autres personnes de distinction, Et Mr. Schuyler a dit à Monseigneur le Commandeur général adieu et Mr. Lusignan Je vous ay appellés aujourd'huy pour vous demander si vous estes Sujets du Anglois, ainsy que j'ay ouy dire le pretendre en suivant ce que mon maître Mr. Clinton et Schyrley Gouverneurs de Newyork et de Boston vous ont écrit dans la Lettre ou ils me l'écrivent que vous estes d'avance de la couronne d'Angleterre et que vous estes obligés d'aller en guerre pour les Anglois quand ils vous l'ordonneront: Et a l'instant les dites Lettres ont été montrées en original les dites Pieces de Joncaire en ayant pris la traduction qui a aussi été donnée, la tout à Expliquée a haute voix ainsi que la demande de Monseigneur le Commandeur général qu'ils ont paru bien comprendre suivant ce que nous en a assuré plusieurs personnes presentes qui entendent leur Langue.

Alors lesdits Chefs ont deliberé quelque tems entre eux après quoy Cachoiontout Chef des Tsonontouans, parlant au nom de son Village et de ceux des Tsonontouans, dit qu'autre fois il n'y avoit point de Blancs dans tous ce Continent, mais que depuis environ cent ans il s'en estoit établi tant François que Anglois, qu'ils avoient lié commerce

avec les nations avec les autres pour avoir des fusils,
des couvertures et autres commodités qui leur étoient
si devenu incommodes, qu'ils avoient même vû avec
plaisir l'établissement des traitans dans leur voisinage,
mais qu'ils n'avoient ce de leurs terres à personne,
qu'ils ne les tiennent que du ciel. — Il a fini en
disant que tout ce qu'il avoit dit étoit au nom de toutes
les nations ici presentes par leurs Deputés et même
des Nascarorins.

Ensuitte s'est levé Tonniobac Chef Goyengoüan,
qui a repeté les mêmes choses et qui a ajouté que
pour preuve que les six nations Iroquoises n'étoient
point sujettes de l'Angleterre, lorsque dans cette
guerre cy et la precedente les Anglois les avoient
continuellement sollicités de prendre la hache contre
les françois ce qu'ils ont refusé constamment et qu'ils
refuseront encore toutes fois de se maintenir en paix avec
les Anglois et les françois.

Le Goyengoüan a fini, en disant qu'il parloit aussi
au nom de toutes les Nations presentes et tous ont
approuvé, a leur maniere ordinaire, ce qu'il avoit dit.

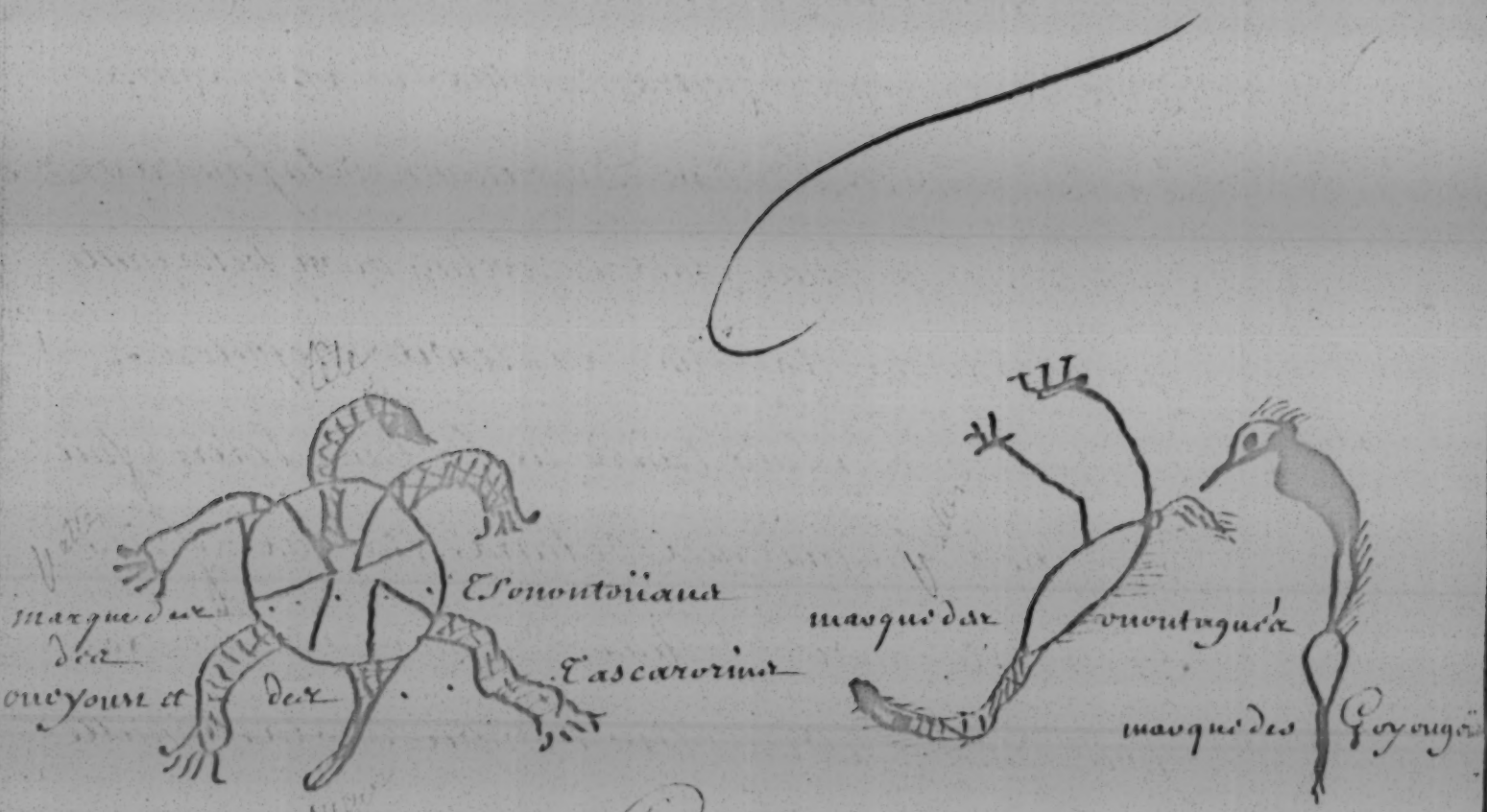
A Lorette Novembre le Commandant général
Nous a requis acte de tout ce cy dessus et des
reponses faites par lesdits Deputés et approuvés

que nous leurs conferons et demandé qu'il fut signé de plusieurs des assistans, surtout de ceux qui entendent la Langue, ce que nous luy avons octroyé pour valoir ce que de raison. Et nous Nous dit Seigneur le Commandant général et Nous dit Seigneur Intendant signé ces presentes avec Monsieur Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil Ecuyer Chevalier de l'ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis Lieutenant de Roy de la Ville et Chateau de Quebec, les autres officiers et personnes de distinction presens sçavoir, et M. Jean Victor Varin Commissaire de la Marine ordonnateur de Montreal, Paul de Becard Ecuyer Sieur de Longueuil Capitaine dans les troupes du Détachement de la Marine entretenues pour le Service du dit pays, Gaspard Chaussegros Ecuyer Sieur de Lery Capitaine et Ingenieur en Chef dans les places de ce pays, Chevalier de St. Louis Daniel Léonard Ecuyer Sieur de Beaujeu Capitaine desd. troupes. Et encore ceux cy après lesquels entendent les Langues Iroquoises, Sçavoir Jean de Chapt Ecuyer Sieur de la Corne aussi Capitaine desd. troupes de la marine ce pays, Pierre de Chapt Ecuyer Chevalier de la Corne aussi Capitaine

desdittes troupes, Philipe Thomas de Joncaire Ecuyer
Lieutenant desdittes troupes et Interprete susdit, Les
Sieurs Legardeur de Montesson et Dagneaux -
Douville Ecuyers officiers desdittes troupes, Louis
Daillebous et Philipe Dagneaux de la sauvaye
Ecuyers, et du Sieur Louis le faveliu aussi Interprete,
et desnommés Notaires. Et lesdits Députés
et nous ous, a tous lgard, ne sachans lcrire, fait
et figuré les marques de leurs Noms. Fait
et arrêté audit Chateau St. Louis de Quebec Les
Jour et an Susdits. Ainsi Signé Mr. la Galissonniere
en original demeuré en la garde et possession de
Dulaurent l'un desdits Notaires, La Galissonniere
Bigot, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Varin, Joncaire,
Chausegros de Lery, La Corne, Beaujeu, Les.ne
de La Corne, Joncaire, Dagneaux Douville, -
Montesson, Daillebous, Dagneaux, de la sauvaye
Le faveliu, et Lauren-Dulaurent Notaires
Soussignés avec paraphes. / Signé -
Lauren Dulaurent Notaires
avec paraphes. / -

Suivent les

Marque des Sauvages
Nation de S.



Ensuite est écrit

Par collation signé

Signé Banet et Dulaurens

Notaires avec paraphe S.

Collationné à Signé Sur

L'Expédition en papier est aux

au Secretariat de l'Intendance

de ces pays d'en haut en vertu

Par les Notaires

Royaux de la Prevosté

de Québec ce vingt

Depotes
14 aout 1750
N°. 30

Marmette

Aujourd'huy deux novembre
Mil sept cens quarante huit, deux heures de relevée
Nous Notaires Royaux en la prevosté de quebec, y
residens Soussignés, ayans esté mandés par
Monseigneur le Marquis de la Galissonniere
Commandant général de la nouvelle France et par
Monseigneur Bigot Chevalier Conseiller du Roy
en ses Conseils, Intendant de justice, Police,
finances et de la Marine audits Pays Nous
Sommes transportés dans la grande salle d'audience
du Chateau St. Loüis de quebec, dans laquelle, peu
après, Nous sommes assemblés, les Deputés des
nations Iroquoises cy après nommées, lesdits
Deputés au nombre d'Environ quatre Vingts, lesquels
Estoient accompagnés du Sieur de Joncaire officier
dans les troupes du Roy et Interprete, Lequel nous
a dit que ces deputés Estoient pour la plus part
les Principaux chefs desdites Nations, Sçavoir
des Tsonontouans, des Onontagués, des
Goyogoüans, des Onneyouts et qu'ils Estoient
chargés de parler pour les Tsonontouans.
A L'Instant sont entrés dans ladite Salle, Messire
Seigneur Commandant général et Intendant
Suivis d'un grand nombre d'officiers et d'autres

personnes de distinction, et l'Etant assis, Monseigneur le Commandant général a dit, Mrs Citoyens Je vous ay appellés aujourd'huy pour vous demander si vous estes sujets des anglois ainsi que j'ay ouï dire qu'ils le prétendent et suivant ce que m'ont mandé Mrs d'Hinton et Sybray Gouverneurs de l'Esworck et de Bastion vous voicy les Lettres qu'ils m'écrivent que vous estes Vassaux de la Couronne d'Angleterre et que vous estes obligés d'aller en guerre pour les Anglois quand ils vous l'ordonnent et a l'instant lesdittes Lettres ont esté montrées en original et lues sieur de Joncaire en ayant pris la traduction qui estoit aussi sur le Bureau, la lut a l'explication a haute Voix ainsy que la demande de Monseigneur le Commandant général qu'ils n'ont paru bien comprendre suivant ce que Nous ont assuré plusieurs personnes presentes qui Entendent leur langue.

Alors lesdits chefs ont deliberé quelque tems entr'eux, après quoy Cachoisetioüe chef des Onontagués, parlant au nom de son Village et de celuy des Sonontouans, a dit qu'autre fois il n'y avoit point de Blancs dans tout ce pays Mais que depuis Lusinan ceux ont il n'en estoit établis dans François qu'Anglois, qu'ils avoient lié commerce avec eux ainsi et avec les autres pour avoir des fusils, des Couvertures et autres

Commodités qui leur étoient cy devant accordés,
qu'ils avoient même dû avec plaisir établir dans
Traitez dans leur voisinage, mais qu'ils n'avoient
cedé leurs terres à personne, qu'ils ne le
tiennent que du Ciel. — Il a fini en disant que
pour ce qu'il avoit dit, étoit au nom de toutes
les nations icy presentes par leurs Deputés
et même des Mascarins.

Ensuitte l'Envoyé Comorbar chef Gouyangoüan,
qui a repété les mêmes choses et qui a ajouté
que pour preuve que les six nations Iroquises
n'étoient point sujettes de l'Angleterre, c'est
qué dans cette Guerre cy et la precedente les
Anglois les avoient continuellement sollicités
de prendre la hache contre les François et qu'ils
ont refusé constamment et qu'ils refuseront encore
voulant se maintenir en paix avec les anglois
et les françois.

Le Gouyangoüan a fini en disant qu'il parloit
aussi au nom de toutes les nations presentes
et sous ont à prouvé, à leur maniere ordinaire,
ce qu'il a dit.

A lors Monsieur Seigneur le Commandeur
général Nous a requis acte de tous ce
discours et des reponses faites par les dits
deputés et approuvées par tous leurs confreres
Et a Demandé qu'il fut signé de plusieurs
des assistans, et surtout de ceux qui sont deus

de Lanaudiere, Lequel Nous leur avons octroyé pour l'aller en Service Lequel de Raison. Et nous Mondit Seigneur le Commandant général et Mondit Seigneur Intendant Signé ces presentes avec Messire Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil Ecuyer Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis Lieutenant du Roy de Ville et Chateau de Quebec, Les autres officiers et personnes de distinction presents Scavoir, M. Jean Victor Varin Commissaire de la Marine d'Ordonnateur de Montreal, Paul de Sevard Ecuyer Sieur de Jonville Capitaine dans les troupes du Détachement de la Marine Entretenues pour le Service du Roy en ces pays, Gaspard Chaussegros Ecuyer Sieur de Lery Capitaine et Ingenieur en Chef dans les places de ce pays, Chevalier de St. Louis, Daniel Leonard Ecuyer Sieur de Beaujeu Capitaine desdittes troupes. Et encore de ces cy après Lesquels Entendeurs les Langues Iroquoises, Scavoir Louis de Chapt Ecuyer Sieur de la Corne aussi Capitaine desdittes troupes

de la Marine en ce pays, Pierre de Chapt
Ecuyer Chevallier de la forme aussi
Capitaine des dittes troupes, Philipe
Thomas de Joncaire Ecuyer Lieutenant
des dittes troupes en Interprette Sauvage, Les
Sieurs Legardeur de Montesson et
Daguaux Douville, Ecuyers, Officiers
desdittes troupes, Louis Daillebouts
et Philipe Daguaux de la Saussaye
Ecuyers, et ducdit Louis le Caselier
aussi Interprette, et de Mrs de la Notaires
Et lesdits Députés nous ont, a leur
égard, requis acte de ce que dessus et
signé les marques de leurs Nations
sans et signé au vrai Chateau —
de Mr Louis de québec les jour et an
susdits. ainsi signé sur la minute
ou original demeuré en la garde et
possession de Dulaurent lui desdits
Notaires, La Galissonière, Rigaud
Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Varin,
Jouville, Beaujeu, Le Chr de la forme, Joncaire
Daguiaux Douville, Montesson,

Daillebous, Daguenaux, Delafaurraye,
Le Caselier, et Garnier et Dulaurens
Notaires, soussignez, avec paraphes
Signé Banet et Dulaurens avec
paraphes /.

Suivent les Marques
des dittes Nations.

Par Collation
figurés, Signé Banet et Dulaurens
notaires, aux paraphes.

Collationné en Sigur
Sur la grosse ou Expedition
en papier estant au Secretar
de l'Intendance ou elle
est restée. Par les Notaire

Roy. a Quebec Prevosté
de Quebec y residant
Soussigné et sous dit Seur
qualité avons dit et Seyr.
cent Cinquante /.

François Bigot, Conseiller du
Roy en ses Conseils, Intendant de Justice, Police,
finances et de la Marine en la nouvelle france.

Certifions a tous qu'il appartiendra que Me
Dulaurent qui a signé la collation cy dessus et de l'autre
part est Notaire Royal en la prevosté de quebec en que
foy doit estre ajouté a sa signature en laq. qualité,
En temoin de quoy, Nous avons signé et fait
contresigner ces presentes par notre Secretaire et
a icelles fait apposer le cachet de nos armes. fait
en notre hotel a quebec le douze a vingt mil
Sept cent Cinquante /. Bigot

Par monseigneur
Dulaurent

ble. This, under existing circumstances, is the most favorable thing that is to be desired.

I am, with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,
BEAUHARNOIS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN M. DE LA GALISSONIERE AND THE IROQUOIS.

Authentic Minute of the Speech of the Six Iroquois Nations, at the Castle of St. Louis of Quebec, in 1748.

This day, the second of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, at two o'clock in the afternoon, We, the undersigned, Notaries Royal, residing within the Provostship of Quebec, having been invited by My Lord Marquis de la Galissonière, General Commander of New France, and by My lord Bigot, Knight, Councillor of the King in his Councils, Intendent of Justice, Police, Finance and Marine in New France, repaired to the grand council chamber of the Castle of St. Louis of Quebec, wherein shortly after met the deputies of the Iroquois Nations, hereinafter named; the said deputies being to the number of about eighty, who were accompanied by Sieur de Joncaire, officer in the King's troops and interpreter, who informed us that these deputies were, for the most part, the principal chiefs of the said Nations; to wit, of the Senecas, Onontagués, Cayugas, Oneidas, and that they were empowered to speak [for the] Tascorins. At the instant entered the said Chamber my said Lords, the Commander and Intendant Generals, followed by a great number of persons of distinction, and being seated, My Lord, the General Commander, said:

"Children, I have invited you to-day to inquire if you are subjects of the English, as I have heard they pretend, and as I have been advised by Messrs Clinton and Shirley, Governors of New-York and of Boston, of whom these are the letters, wherein they write me that you are vassals of the Crown of England, and that you are bound to go to war for the English, whenever they order you so to do." And, thereupon, said letters have been exhibited in the original, and said Sieur de Joncaire having taken the translation, which, also, was on the desk, explained it to them in a loud voice, as well as the question of My Lord, the General Commanding, which they appeared clearly to understand, as divers persons there present, conversant with their language, have assured us.

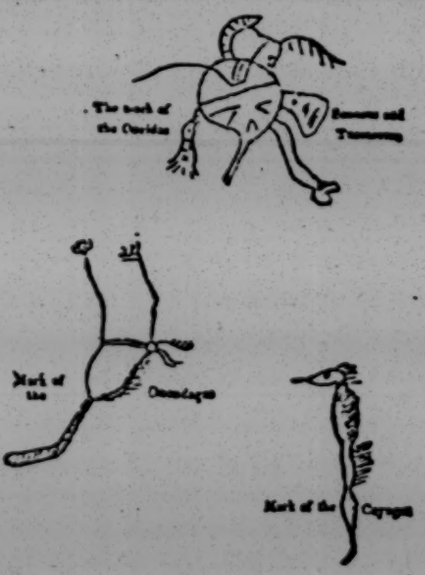
Then the said chiefs deliberated some time together, after which, Cachointioni, chief of the Onnontagues, speaking in the name of his village and of that of the Senecas, said: That formerly there were no Whites in the whole of this Continent, but that since about one hundred years both French and English have settled on it; that they established trade with the one and the other, in order to obtain guns, blankets and other commodities, formerly unknown to them; that they were, also, glad to see traders settling in their neighborhood, but that they had not ceded to any one their lands, which they hold only of Heaven. He finished by saying, that all he had said was in the name of the Nations here present, by their deputies, and even of the Tascororins.

Then rose Toniohae, a Cayuga chief, who repeated the same thing, and added, as a proof that the Six Iroquois Nations were not subjects of England, that in this and the preceding wars, the English had continually solicited them to take up the hatchet against the French, which they constantly refused to do, and will still refuse, being desirous to remain at peace with the French and English.

The Cayuga concluded by saying, likewise, that he spoke in the name of all the Nations present, and they all approved, in their customary manner, what he said.

Then My Lord, the General commanding, required of us a minute *(acte)* of all these speeches and answers given by the said Sieurs Deputies, and approved by all their confreres, and, also, demanded that it be signed by several of those present, especially by those who understand their language; which we have granted him to serve and be valid. And my said Lords, the General commanding and the Intendant, have signed these presents with Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Esquire, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, Lieutenant-Governor of the town and Castle of Quebec, and other officers and persons of distinction present, to wit, Mr Jean Victor Varin, Commissary of the Marine, Intendant of Montreal, Paul de Becard, Esquire, Sieur de Fouville, Captain in the troops of the detachment of Marines maintained in this country for the King's service, Gaspard Chaussegros, Esquire Sieur de Léry, Captain and Engineer in Chief in this country, Knight of Saint Louis, Daniel Leonard Esquire Sieur de Beaujeu, Captain of said Troops; and, likewise, the following conversant with the Iroquois languages, to wit, Louis de Chapt, Esquire Sieur de Lacorne, also Captain of the Marines in this country, Pierre de Chapt, Esquire Chevalier de la Corne, also Captain of said troops, Philip Thomas de Joncaire, Esquire, Lieutenant of said troops and Interpreter aforesaid; Sieurs Legardeur de Montesson and Dagneaux de la Saussaye and Sieur Louis le Cavalier, also interpreter, and by us, the said Notaries, and the said Deputies, by name, have made and drawn the marks of their Nations, not knowing how to write.

Done and concluded at the said Castle Saint Louis of Quebec, the day and year aforesaid, thus signed on the minute or original remaining in the keeping and possession of Du Laurent, one of the said Notaries. La Galissoniere, Bigot, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Varrin, Fouville, Chaussegros de Lery, La Corne, Beaujeu, the Chevalier de Lacorne, Joncaire, Dagneaux Douville, Montesson, Dailleboust, Dagneaux de la Saussaye, Le Cavalier, and Panet and Du Laurent, Subscribing Notaries, with paraphs. Signed, Panet and Du Laurent, Notaries.



MINUTE OF THE TAKING POSSESSION OF THE OHIO RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BY THE FRENCH.

Extract from the Journal of the voyage of Mr de Celoron, Captain of Infantry commanding the detachment sent to the River Ohio, by order of the Marquis de la Galissonniere, Captain-General for New France, to take possession, in the King's name, of said river and of its tributaries.

Copy of the record of the deposition of the leaden plate and the King's arms, buried at the mouth of the Ohio river, and of the inscription.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, captain commanding a detachment sent by order of the Marquis de la Galissonniere, Captain-General in Canada, and the Beautiful River,

A 85 63

Particular Account of Payments made to Sundries for Presents and other Disbursements to the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies when they Engaged in the Year 1746 with His Excell.y Gov.r Clinton to Join on an Intended Expedition against Canada Ordered by his Majesty pursuant to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter of 9th April 1746 for that purpose & for Sundrys supplied Him afterwards

April 10			
" 11	To Capt. Richards Account for Indian Sheets &c.a		27 " 6 " 0
16	To Capt. Jeffery ..... Do.		12 " 0 " 0
	To Mr. Haynes Acct. for Indian Presents as P.r particulars		96 " 0 " 0
24	To Corn.s Swbrook ..... Do. ..... Do.		30 " 0 " 0
May 15	To Dito ..... Do. ..... Do.		70 " 0 " 0
19	To Mr. Isaacsoone ..... Do. ..... Do.		27 " 0 " 0
26	To Capt. Cuyler ..... Do. ..... Do.		738 " 10 " 7½
June 1	To Myndert Schuyler ..... Do. ..... Do.		1 " 0 " 0
	To Henry Bekmans ..... Do. ..... Do.		73 " 7 " 9
	To Johannes Bekmans ..... Do. ..... Do.		8 " 2 " 0
	To Jacob Ten Eyck ..... Do. ..... Do.		2 " 14 " 6
	To John Wendalls ..... Do. ..... Do.		3 " 6 " 0
	To Evert Wendalls ..... Do. ..... Do.		75 " 11 " 6
	To Lucas Vingarden ..... Do. ..... Do.		70 " 12 " 0
	To Henry Hollandr ..... Do. ..... Do.		104 " 2 " 0
	To Gerad.t Groesbeck ..... Do. ..... Do.		2 " 0 " 0
4	To Nich.s Bleecker ..... Do. ..... Do.		26 " 13 " 6
	To John Glen ..... Do. ..... Do.		15 " 3 " 9
6	To Robert Saunders ..... Do. ..... Do.		80 " 8 " 9
	To Treasy Magins Do. for distribution to the Indians Do.		16 " 0 " 0
	To Treasy Magins Acco.t for Presents for the Indians Do.		66 " 15 " 1
	To Robert Saunders ..... Do. ..... Do.		14 " 2 " 1
9	To John Roseboom ..... Do. ..... Do.		89 " 11 " 7
10	To Mess.rs Manse and Lyman ..... Do. ..... Do.		63 " 15 " 9
		£	1749 " 1 " 2½

1746			Brought Forward	1749 1.. 2.	1746	
April	5	To Peter Lansing Acco. for Indian Prest. as p. Particulars		3 .. 9 ..	Sept. 18	1
		To Peter Williams	D° D°	12. 3.. 9	1747	
		To Michael Basetto	D° D°	21. 2.. 0	April 18	1
		To Lyn. Groesbeeck	D° D°	1 .. 10 ..	May 29	1
		To Nic. Lansing	D° D°	17. 11...	June 12	1
		To Philip Livingston's	D° D°	405 .. 19.	15	1
		To David Vanderheyden	D° D°	46 .. 12.		1
		To Dirck Tenbrook's	D° D°	325 . 3 .. 3		1
	13	To John Wendell	D° D°	. 6 ..		1
	16	To Hynder Van Gaasbeek	D° D°	1 .. 13 ..	16	1
		To Michael Basetto	D° D°	6 .. 3 .. 3		1
		To Peter Williams	D° D°	1 .. 3 .. 4		1
	17	To Teady Magins	D° D°	69 .. 4 ..		1
	23	To D°	D° D°	32. 14 .	July 9.	1
		To D°	D° D°	4 .. 18 .		1
	27	To Jacob Glen	D° D°	99 .. 15 .. 4		1
		To Dillon	D° D°	17 .. 8 .. 8		
		To Dillon	D° D°	24 .. 4 .. 4.	9	1
	30	To Evert Stevens for charges of bringing down the Five Nations and their Allies to Albany		268 .. 16 .. 9	15	1
		To Evert Wendell's Acco		4 .. 6 ..		
Octr.	15	To Isaac Wendell's	D° D°	4	27	1
Novr.	12	To William Richardson for melting Lead for the Indians		6. 15. .	28	1
		To Mr. Harrison's Account for Silk Laceing to the Indian Squaws		9. 6..	Augt. 4 5	1
	27	To Colonel William Johnson's Account no 1. Particulars		812 . 13 .. 10	Septr. 13	1
Decr.	4	To Dillons Acco. for Entertaining the Warriors of the Six Nation Indians		224 . ..	Octobr. 10	1
	9	To Mr. Alexanders Acct. for Sundrys for the Indians		89 . 19 . 6.		
		Carried Forward		£ 52 . 6 . 11½		

			£	s	d
		Brought Forward	£	62.52	1	11½
	8	To Messrs Bryant & Hollands Acc.t for Sundries for the Ind.s		36	3	10
	13	To Mr Livingston for Shoes & Blanchetts for D.o		285	86	
	29	To D.o for Guns & Segmeters for D.o		117	12	
	12	To Capt.n Rose for freight of Indian Goods for D.o		6	19	3
	15	To Mr Taylor for 47 Brass Kettles D.o		30	12	0
		To Mr Rines for Garlic D.o		13	4	
		To Mr Schuyler for 22 Peices of Garlic D.o		7	10	
		To Mr Richards for Indian Glass D.o		38	13	6
		To Mr Delancey for Vermillion D.o		10	0	
	16	To Mr Walls for D.o D.o		4		
		To Mr Lewis for 5 Peices Blanchetts &c.a D.o		16	8	9
		To Mr Cuyler for 600 lbs of Goose Shott		13	10	
		To Mr Alexander for 20 pieces of Garlic &c.a D.o		47	7	
	8	To Aaron Stevens Acc.t for presents to the Indians D.o		9	8	
		To Lieut. Van Slyck for Expences on the Mohawk Indian frolick as p.r Particulars.		10	2	
	9	To John Glen for Black Stroud to Condole the Death of their Sachims as p.d Particulars		28		
	15	To Mr Magins Acc.t for Snow Shoes Interpreting & Expences as p.r Particulars		20	14	4
	27	To Mr John Stivers for 12 Castor Hatts for the Indians as p.r Particulars		10	16	
	28	To Goelet for 10 Pound Vermillion for D.o as p.r D.o		10		
Aug.t	4	To Mr Williams for 3 Pieces of Lambell D.o as p.r D.o		25	13	
	5	To Mr Rutgers for one peice of Red Shallon D.o D.o		7	10	
Sept.r	13	To Colonel Stirlin for his Trip to the Sacraments and Expences for Christians & Indians &c.a as p.r Particulars		100	6	0
Octob.r	10	To Sundry Magins for Presents to the Fort Nations as p.r Particulars		308	1	
		Carried Forward	£	6913	4	7½

	Brought Forward £	6913..4..7¼	
Mar. 11	To Mr. Alexander for 30 Yards Silver Lace	13..10..	
Mad. 5 1718	To Mr. Sominas for Medals for the Indians as p. Parle.	24..3..4½	
July 28	To Colonel Johnson Acco. of Sundries Supplyed the Indians from the 13 December 1716 to the 7th. November 1717 not Comprized or Charged in any other Account	306..19..12	
Augt. 13	To Mr. Aug. Livingston for a Kettle Lost by the Indians in one of their War Dances	7.. ..	
	£	60022..19..¾	

Fort George in the City of New York the 8th. Nov. 1718

Errors Excepted

Augt.

Sept.

Octr. 8

Decr. 8

B

A Particular Account of Payments made to Sundries for Provisions Supplied such of the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies that were at Albany in the Year 1756 when they engaged to Join on the intended Expedition against Canada and such of them that came to New York;

1756		To Mrs Kitchmans Acco: for Provisions for the Indians	£ 4 . 10 . —
Sep. 8		To Anthony Van Yevern Acco: for Cattle: D°	7 . 14 . —
11		To John Van Kamik D° D°	7 . — . —
11		To John Johnson D° D°	16 . — . —
15		To Benjamin Hilton D° D°	11 . 6 . —
—		To Myndert Vanderen D° D°	8 . 10 . —
29		To George Burns Acco. for entertaining the Indians	35 . 11 . 1
Oct. 1		To Benj. Hiltons Acco. for Cattle for D°	46 . 1 . —
		To John Ivaney D° D°	96 . 11 . 6
2		To Robt. Thomas Acct. for Bread D°	72 . 7 . 10
13		To Benj. Williams for Meal	8 . 18 . —
		To John Beekmans Acco for Indian Corn	— . 16 . —
16		To John Cuyler for Flour D°	4 . 17 . 10
		To Benj. Hilton for Cattle D°	10 . — . —
18		To Mrs Kitchmans Acco for entertaining the Indians	1 . 13 . —
		To Lindart Gansevoort for Beer D°	10 . 13 . —
		To Robert Thomas for Bread D°	7 . 10 . 1½
		To Jacob Turck for Indian Corn	14 . 9 . —
Nov. 8		To Abraham Dow for sundrys	3 . 3 . 6
		To Tobias Beekman for Beer	20 . 12 . 6
Dec. 8		To Sej. Young Acco. for entertaining the Indians at New York when they brought 8 French Prisoners &c a Scalps	88 . 6 . —
		Carried Forwards	£ 470 . 13 . 1½

1721	Brought Forward £	476 . 13 . 7½
Sept.r 23	To Sev.l Young.s Accounts for entertaining the Indians at New York	26 . 17 . 9
Oct.r 22	To M.r Hollis for D.o	2 . 17 . 8
Nov.r 5	To Adam Vandenbergh for D.o	6 . . .
	£	511 . 19 . ½

Fort George in the City of New York the 1st of Nov.r 1710

Errors Excepted

Fletcher

7 9bre 1748

Canada
195
M. Bigot
7 9bre 1748

à Monseigneur

&

Monsieur

Il y a un peu plus de blé du Canada
à Montreal qu'on ne croit, dit, suivant
les connoissances que j'en ai prises
et je compte faire passer l'année
prochaine à Louisbourg 7 à 800 quarts
de farines qui feront 12 a 1500 qx
j'ai l'honneur de vous en prévenir,
Monseigneur, afin que vous diminuiez
cette quantité sur les envois que
vous en voulez faire de France.

Je fais delivrer journellement la
subsistance a 7 ou 800 sauvages tant
hommes que femmes et enfants des
differé nations de la pointe a la tal
et autres du fond de la chaudiere
ce sont des micmacks et autres de
la riviere St Jean. ils viennent
tous detourner chez eux la plus
la consommation des vivres pendan
le même que des trois
sont établis depuis la guerre et je
les raisons pour lesquelles ont été
la galissoniere ne les a pas renvoyés
aussitot la nouvelle reçue de la pai
il leur seroit impossible a present
de repartir

Les cinq nations sont enfin arrivées
on les attendoit depuis long tems. il
le general leur a accordé un prisonn

quoiqu'ils ne nous en ayent pas rendu
des notres. il vous en rendra compte
et je ne mentendrai pas la dessus,
le detail ne me regardant pas.

M.r de longueuil qui commande en
detroit luy a envoyé un officier pour
linformer quil avoit fait prendre
trois sauvages de ceux qui avoient
fait coup sur les français
[illegible] de la barque
[illegible] avoit fait [illegible] les équipages se
sont sauvés et la plus grande partie
des pelleteries qui y étoient dedans pour
le compte du roy a été perdue
jenverai des charpentiers cet hyver
au fort frontenac pour en bâtir une
autre barque.
jai lhonneur détre avec un profond
respect
Monseigneur
Votre tres humble
et tres obeissant
serviteur
Bigot

ARCHIVES

Quebec le 29.e 1748

Colonies Quebec le 8. novembre 1748.

248

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

A M. Le Mis de Chabert Surintendant

Monseigneur

La Seigneurie vous a rendu compte de l'exception des Canadiens. J'ai cru devoir sur la remise de leurs Remontrances faite présentement remis en aux Seigneurs du Conseil d'augmenter leurs Conseils de Lettres pour les nations des Pays d'en haut pour les présentations des anglois tant pour engager à elles que pour engager à leur retour

Il paroit bien des Sauvages occasionnés par les intrigues des anglois les Députés des Iroquois sont arrivés ici au nombre de quatre vingt compris les femmes et les enfans. Le seul village des Canniens n'y a point envoyé mais depuis que je vous l'ai déjà mandé j'ai quelque espérance que M. De Lignery les ramènera.

La première audience a été presque toute de l'ordinaire en longs complimens et protestations de fidélité de la part de

la plus part des autres presentés et en
demander du pardon pour eux qui ont
manqué.

Elle finit par la priere que fait le Chef de
Goiogouin de delivrer deux Honnetes gens
qui sont ici prisonniers. et Goiogouin qui
passe effectivement pour fort attaché aux
François et qui se engagé comprimer et un
village et les autres a rendre les Anglois
aux Anglois dit qu'il demandoit cela pour
pour recompense des services qu'il avoit
rendus et pour les faire considerer de la
nation et des Anglois meme comme ainsi
obtenu une chose qui avoit été refusé a
toute les nation iroquoises.

je luy repondis que si je devois pour de
prisonniers chés les anglois je pourois les
accorder les deux qu'il desiroit, mais que
j'avois obligé de les garder pour les divers
des françois qu'on me ramenoit puisque que
l'année derniere les soeurs Agnieses qui
sont ici auroit promis d'engager les autres

de les rendre et inoffensif en cette considération
trois prisonniers qui n'ont rien produit,
j'assaisonnai ce refus de raisons qui peut de
consolation, mais qui me parût qu'il les
affligeoit beaucoup.

Le Seconde audience commence par de
nouvelles instances de la part du Gouverneur
pour savoir les deux Espagnols ou je
fis les mêmes reponses.

Ensuitte je leur dis des Anglois sur les
prétentions des Anglois à leur egard et je
les fixai sur la souveraineté qui est reppartée
dans l'acte ci joint, j'ai cru qu'il pourroit
etre utile d'avoir les circonstances présentes
pour expliquer l'article 15. du traitté
d'utrecht dont les Anglois veulent tirer
avantage contre cette Colonie.

Après cette declaration je leur demandai
pourquoy donc puis qu'ils etoient une nation
libre et qu'ils n'avoient aucun sujet de plainte
contre les françois ils avoient envoié par tout
des colliers pour nous faire assassiner alors

je fis apporter tous ces colliers qui sont ici
venus pour les nations qui les avoient reçus
et qui pussent aussi surprendre tous les Iroquois
cependant les Goiogouins répondit que ni
son village ni celuy des Onneyouts ni des
Tsonnontouans n'avoit aucuns jours à ces deux
colliers. tous les autres villages me répondi
qu'en buvant et en rejettant les fautes de
ceux qui gagnoient pour les Anglois pour
ces colliers de la part des villages qui
n'en n'avoient rien dit rien à je leur fe
entendre alors que je ne trouvois pas leur
raisons valables, et je ajoutai qu'ils avoient
bien les jeux d'effet de leur mauvaise volo
puisque tous ces colliers du Sang nous a
été rapportés pour cinq raisons et qui je
avions donnés, que ces intrigues n'étoi
bonnes qu'à causer la destruction des Ie
nations et je leur en donnai les preuve
tout de suitte en leur remettant entre le
mains, ainsi que j'en avois chargé des ce
premiers des colliers des Outaouas de la

et du fond de des soutenemens qui les
mettaient de la guerre. Ils continuent leurs
intrigues, ils ne se retirent point de la
Belle Rivière et ils attaquent les femmes
soit dans les colonies ou ailleurs.
Deux jeunes gens me demanderent audience
à M. Dupuy pour le complimenter et lui
faire de nouvelles supplications pour avoir
leur congé d'honneur, il y répondit de
la même façon que moy.
Enfin est venue la dernière audience qui est
celle ou ils délivrent les présens que les Anglois
leur font. Il y en avoit un à part pour le
village des Goiogouins, mais ceux qui les
tenoient encore d'avantage ainsi que les autres
et qui attiré du grand nombre de la
part du tout sur la liberté que j'accordai
à un des Ambassadeurs qui m'avoient
demandé, j'ai cru cette grace necessaire pour
soutenir le credit des Goiogouins dans le
village et le plus faible et nombreux et
aussi est le plus affidé.

Dans cette même audience je me demandai
les Lettres du Gouverneur Anglois qui disoit
qu'ils étoient sujets de la Couronne d'Angle
J'ai fait faire une copie de cet article que
leur ai donné, je crois bien pressé
sous que je les avois amusement sollicité
qu'ils leur soutiendroient qu'ils n'en recevoient
et je les avois d'autant plus capables de
le faire que cet été je avois traitté les
Anglois d'orange et des forts avec le
Dernier mépris

Je suis avec un très profond respect

Monseigneur

Votre très humble
obéissant serviteur
La Galissonnière

ENTRÉE ET
REGISTRÉ

Ejourdhuy.

Deux Novembre mil sept cent soixante
Quatre huit deux heures de relevée.

Nous, Voltaire de Cleyraux ecuyer
Prevost de Quebec, y residant, e
Soussignez, Cleyraux été mandez,
a l'effet Cy après par Monseigneur
Le Marquis de La Galissonniere
Commandant general de la Nouvelle
France et par Monseigneur Bigot
Intendant de Justice, Police, e
Finances et De Marine audit Cayet
Nous Sommes Transportés
Dans la Grande Salle d'Audience
Du Chateau St. Louis de Quebec
Dans laquelle peu après, et Sont
Assemblez, Les Deputés Des
Nations Sauvages Cy après
Nommées, Sçavoir Deputés au
Nombre D'environ quatre vingts,
Lesquels étoient accompagnés du
Sieur de Lanoüe Officier Dans
Les Troupes Du Roy, et Interprete
Lequel Nous a dit que ces Deputés

E

dolent pour la plupart, des
principaux chefs des villes Nations
françois des Canadoüans, des
Onontagués, des Goyogoüans, des
Onneyouts et qui les étoient chargés
de parler pour les Cazenorins :
A l'instant sont entrez dans la ville
Sr. le Mesdit seigneur de
Commandant général et Intendant
suivis d'un grand nombre d'officiers
et d'autres personnes de distinction
et s'étant assis Mondit seigneur
le Commandant general a dit,
Mes enfans je vous ay apellés
aujourd'huy pour vous demander
si vous êtes sujets des Anglois
ainsy que j'ay oüi dire qu'ils le
prétendent et suivant ce que m'ont
mandé Mrs. Clinton et Shyrley
Gouverneurs de Nesyork et Ce-
ston dont voicy les lettres ou ils
m'écrivent que vous êtes sujets
de la Couronne d'Angleterre et que vous
êtes obligez, d'aller en Guerre contre
Anglois quand ils vous l'ordonneront

(

et a l'instant ledit Sieur en ait montrée en original à leurs dites Seigneuries en ayant prié la Traduction qui étoit aussi dans les mêmes mains a expliqué à haute voix ainsy que la demande de Monseigneur le Commandant général a été bien comprise. Suivant ce que nous en avons pleinement persuadés par les circonstances qui entendent la langue.

Alors Lesdits Chefs ont délibéré quelque temps entr'eux, après quoy Cachoüinliouni Chef des Onontagués, parlant au nom de son Village et celui des Tsonontoüans, a dit. Qu'aubre soir il y avoit peu de Volontés dans leur Conseil, à sçavoir que depuis environ cinq ans il s'en étoit établi tant Français qu'Anglais, qui les avoient liés. Commerce avec les uns et avec les autres peu avoit de valeur, des Couvertures et autres commodités qui leur étoient cy devant inconnües,

(Sic)

qu'ils auroient mêmes vû avec plaisir
s'établir des troubles dans leurs
voisinages, Mais qu'ils n'auroient souf-
leurs terres à personne, qu'ils se
complaisent qu'elles soient toujours
à eux qu'ils ne les tiennent que du
Ciel.

Il a fini en disant que tout ce qu'il
avoit dit étoit au nom de toutes les
Nations ici presentes par leurs de-
putés et même des Tascaroriens.

Ensuite s'est levé Toniahac
Chef des Goyogouans qui a repeté
les mêmes choses et qui a ajouté que
pour preuve que les Six Nations
Iroquoises n'étoient point Sujettes
de l'Angleterre, et ne que dans cette
guerre ci et la precedente, Les
Anglais les avoient continuellement
sollicités de prendre la hache contre
les Français, ce qu'ils ont refusé
constamment et qu'ils refuseront encore,
voulant se maintenir en paix avec
les Anglais et les Français.

Il Goyogouan a fini en disant

(

qu'il a parlé aussi au Nom de Nosdites
Les Nations présentes, le tout ont
approuvé, à leur maniere ordinaire,
ce qu'il a dit.
Alors Mondit Seigneur Le
Commandant général, Ayant à
Requis acte de tout ce qui a été
a été répondu par les dits
Députés et approuvé par toutes leurs
Confrères, et a demandé qu'il fut
signé de plusieurs des assistants
suivant de ceux qui entendent la
Langue, Ce qui lui a été accordé
Octroyé pour valoir et servir ce que
de raison. Et ont Mondit Seigneur
Le Commandant général et Mondit
Seigneur Intendant signé ce dit
présentes avec M. Pierre de Rigaud
de Vaudreuil Ecuyer Chevalier de
l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint
Louis Lieutenant de Roy de Ville
et Gouvernement de Quebec et autres
officiers et personnes de Distinction
à ce présentes et Jean Antoine
Victor Varin Commissaire de la
Ma

(Marine) et ordonnateur à Martinique (Paul de Bécard Comte de Grémont), (Jean Baptiste de Bécard Comte de Granville) Capitaine dans les Troupes (du détachement de la Marine) en cet Gouvernement, Jacques Chastegnier Comte de Merry Capitaine d'Infanterie en Chef dans les places de ce gouvernement, Daniel Léonard Comte de Beaujeu Capitaine d'une Compagnie d'Infanterie, & encore de ce gouvernement, & Lieutenant de Roy de la Province de Languedoc, Jacques Louis de Chapt Comte de la Corne Capitaine d'une Compagnie, & Philippe Thomas de Joncaire Comte de Chapt de la Corne Lieutenant d'une Compagnie d'Infanterie, & Interprette du Roy, Les Sieurs Le Pardeau de Montenon et Dagneau Douville Comtes de Vaudreuil officiers d'une Compagnie d'Infanterie, Louis Daillebout de Philippe Dagneau de la Jaunaye Comtes de Muy, et de Messieurs Louis Le Pavelier Ecuyer de Noble Dame Notaires Royaux, Ca-

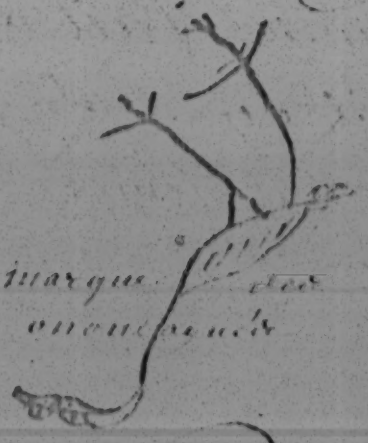
Ledit Deputer ser grimé dud. à
leur égard, ne sachant Lecire, a
fait a Signés les marques de leurs
nations. Fait et arresté Lesd. jour
et an Susdits. Ainsy Signé à
L'original Des presentes demeuré
au Secretariat dudit Chateau Saint
Louis de Québec, La Faissonnière
Vigor, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Varin,
Jonville, de la Corne, de St. de la Corne,
Chausegros de Lery, Beaujeu,
Montesson, Longueil, Jaunaux
Duvilliers, Dailleboust, Jaunaux de
La Jaussaye et Deschenaux dits Noiseux
Soussignez;

= Jall = Duvilliers

Du Laurent

Suivent les Marques Signées des d. Nations

Convulsions
Epicaricus



Marque
des
Outaouais

Marque
des
Poyoyouans

Et ne Sachant
= Jall = Duvilliers
Pollard Michel Garnier

John Thomas

Letter from Phil. Livingston
Recd 18. Augt

New york 10 Nov. 1748 611

Sir

I Received yours of the 31st october by the post and am Surprized to find you and the rest of the Commissioners who were at the Conference at albany So Positive that the Interpreter did not deliver any Such expression in the answer of the Six nations to his Ex.y Governour Gov.r Shirley as you quote from it, and which you say, they apprehended did imply a Reflection on the Government for Sending them there, when they had nothing to do there. I am Confident it can be proved that the Interpreter made use of that Expression or words to the Same Effect. tho' I dont believe that they were intended to imply the reflection you apprehend. the whole paragraph is in the words following. viz.t.

" you acquainted us that before you left Boston. three Gentlemen were " appointed to accompany you who we see here present. we are thankfull " you have brought them along to assist you. it might be necessary in Case " any weighty affair was to be transacted.

Whatever Obscurity there be in the Conclusion of this paragraph. it was not my business to guess at the meaning of the Indians, but to translate the words of the Interpreter as Literal as possible, though I must own that upon carefully perusing the whole Sentance Since I Received your Letter, I am inclin'd to think it probable that their meaning was this " We are very thankfull you have brought them along to assist you

612.

as is necessary in case (or whenever) any weighty affair is to be transacted, which the Interpreter mistaking, I was under a necessity to translate his error, nor did I at that time observe any defect in the Sense, neither am I Conscious to myself that I have put down a syllable with any design to express or imply any thing to the Dishonour of your Government or any Gentlemen in it, but I am Satisfyd that I have entred the said answer speech word for word as the Interpreter delivered it according to the best of my knowledge and belief of which I doubt not you will be the more Convinced when I assure you that after the same delivery of the Interpreter Governour Shelly was so good as to permit reviue and Correct this paper as you call it, before it was entred in the minutes and before I gave him a Copy of it for your use. So that if there be any expression in it, not polite enough or any ambiguity not to your liking, I think you have the same Reason to accuse his Excellency to the Generall Court for Inserting or at least Consenting to any Expression in the said speech, which you are so positive was not delivered by the Interpreter, by what the Indians Said I believe they intended to pay you a Compliment, and if the Interpreter mistook their meaning or expressd himself improperly by the Same and I Suppose unvoluntary variation of the words, I think it hard that it Should be so publickly insinuated as tho I had wilfully perverted the meaning on purpose to reflect on your Government, nor can I help thinking that So publick an aspersion and Such apparent readiness to Suppose the worst, is but an odd kind of Gratitude for my Endeavor to serve your

And

Government when ever it has been in my power, which however except on this occasion I should have scarce to mention, I am

Sir
your most Humble Servt
Ch. Livingston

In the House of Repr. Dec. 23. 1948
The above written Letter being read
Ordered that the Secretary be directed
to Insert the same thereof in the Journals
of the Commissioners and that it be annexed
as part of the record

Sent up for concurrence.
Wm Thompson Speak

Andrew Oliver Esq.

To the Crown for Payments and Disbursements made by His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton Govern.r of New York for the use of the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies in order to preserve them in their Fidelity to His Majesty and to annoy the Enemy in Canada in Revenge for the Mischiefs they were daily making on his Majesty's Subjects since advice came from the Ministry that the Hostilities intended against Canada were laid aside pursuant to Letters from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency and Governor Shirley dated the 3.d & 27.th of October 1756 for that Purpose.

1758 July 5	To paid Mr. John H. Cuyler for 24 Pine Planks for the use of the Indians	21.12.0
17.	To paid Doctor Joseph Browning for Medicines and Attendance on a Sick Indian	2.16.0
19.	To paid David Vanhorne for a hhd. of Rum for the Indians	25.12.0
29	To paid Coll.o William Johnson Acco.t of Disbursements to the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies from 28 January 1757 to this Day as P.r Particulars thereof	1249.14.6
	To paid Mr. Peter Wraxall for Expenses at the Treaty with the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies with Provisions &c.a at the Treaty which Governor Clinton and Governor Pownall had with them on the Months of June and July at Albany as P.r Particulars	760.2.11
	To paid Coll.o William Johnson for sending a Flag of Truce with 14 French Prisoners to Canada in Order to Claim the Redemption of such of the Indians as were Captives there	213.3.9
	To paid Mr. Brent Spencer for Sundry Disbursements made by him to Indians and Christians that went out as Out Scouts in quest of the Enemy	65.15.5
	To paid Mr. Brent Spencer for bringing down the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies to Albany to a Treaty with their Excellencys Gov.r Clinton and Gov.r Shirley	290.18.4
	To the Expence of Forwarding His Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to the Governor of Canada with Governor Clinton and Govern.r Shirley's Joint Letters desiring that he would put an End to all Hostilities	18.5.0
Aug.t 16	To paid Mr. Peter Wraxall what he paid to Sundry Tradesmen for mending the Indian Arms and other Disbursements by him on their Acco.t during the Treaty	159.3.5
	To paid his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r for his Travelling Expences to Albany to meet Governor Clinton at the said Treaty	122.18.7
31	To paid Edward Holland Esq.r for Certain Cloth and Rum which he bought for the use of the Indians at P.r Particulars	101..5
Sept.r 20	To paid Mr. Francis Lewis for two Reams of Paper for the Indians	5..11

	Their Allies from 28th January 1747 to this Day as P. Particulars thereof	1249.11.6
	To paid Mr. Early Major for Subsisting the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies with Provision &c. at the Treaty which Governor Clinton and Governor Shirley had with them in the Months of June and July at Albany as P. Particulars	760.2.11
	To paid Coll. William Johnson for sending a Flag of Truce with 14 French Iroquois to Canada in Order to Claim the Redemption of such of the Indians as were Captives there	213.3.0
	To paid Mr. Arent Stevens for Sundry Disbursements made by him to Indians and Christians & That went out as Out Scouts in quest of the Enemy	65.15.5
	To paid Mr. Arent Stevens for bringing down the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies to Albany to a Treaty with His Excellency Gov. Clinton and Gov. Shirley	290.18.4
	To the Expence of Forwarding His Majesty's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms to the Governor of Quebec with Governor Clinton and Governor Shirley's Joint Letters desiring that he would put an End to all Hostilities	18.5.0
Aug. 16	To paid Mr. Early Magin what he paid to Sundry Tradesmen for mending the Indian Arms and other Disbursements by him on their Acco. during the Treaty	159.3.5
	To paid his Excellency William Shirley Esq. for his Travelling Expences to Albany to meet Governor Clinton at the said Treaty	122.18.7
31	To paid Edward Holland Esq. for Certain Cloaths and Cloth which he bought for the use of the Indians as P. Particulars	101.0.5
Sept. 2	To paid Mr. Francis Lewis for two Boxes of Paper for the Indians	5.0.11
Sept. 30	To paid Coll. William Johnson for Sundry Disbursements to the Six Nations of Indians on their return to their respective Castles from the Treaty held with them at Albany	193.10.1
	£3200.5.11	
	£3200.5.11 Exchanged into Sterling at 65 p. C. is	1976.18.9
	Carried Forward	1976.18.9

D. The Crown Continued . . . . . Dr.

	Brought Forward . . . . . £	1975 . 18 . 4
To his Excellency The Hono.ble George Clinton for his Care and Trouble in procuring the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies Steadily Attached to his Majestys Interest and for his Extraordinary Expences which Attended his going to Albany with Sloops and Otherwise to give them the Presents of his Majesty Transmitted for their Use and drawing the Treaty with them at Albany where he was Obliged to keep a Publick Table for Governor Shirley and his Company as also for his own Company and the Gentlemen of the Town and for his Expences since that time in treating with Several French Officers from Canada about the Exchange of Prisoners and entertaining several Principal Indians who came down to New York on that Occasion as also for Reconciling and Satisfying their Disappointments that their Relations and Friends were not received from their Imprisonment in Canada agreable to the Demands made by his Excellency and Governor Shirleys Flags of Truce sent to the Governor of Canada for that purpose at £5 p.r day from the 25. November 1747 to the 1.st November 1748 being 342 Days		1710 . .
To his Excellency William Shirley Esq.r for his Trouble upon attending the Treaty with the Six Nations of Indians at Albany from 8.th July 1748. being the time he left his Government to the 30.th Aug.t following being 54 Days at £5 p.r Day. By Bill on the 3d day Master General of his Majestys Land Taxes		270 . .
To John Catherwood Esq.r for his trouble and Expence as Secretary upon the above Service at 10/ p.r day from the 25. November 1747 to the 1.st November 1748. being 342 days		171 . . .
To Coll.o William Johnson for his pay as Coll.o over the said Indians and for his Extraordinary Services among them at £1 p.r day from the 25.th Novem.r 1747 to the first November 1748 being 342 days . . .		410 . 8 . 0
To Contingencies upon Account of the said Indians for Express.es to and from the Frontiers of the Province of New York and frequently to the Indian Country to give them Intelligence Concerning the designs of the Enemy Payments to Cleaths Stationary Ware and other Expences on those Occasions at £2 p.r day from the 25 November 1747 to the 1.st Novemb.r 1748 being 342 Days . .		684 . .
1748 Nov.r 1 To Balance of the Hono.ble Geo.e Clinton's Acco.t with the Crown Signed this day upon Acco.t of the Expedition against Canada		5221 . 6 . 4
		2836 . 13 . 5
	£	8057 . 19 . 9

	Canada for that purpose at £5 ₱ day from the 25. November 1747 to the 1. November 1748 being 342 Days	
	To His Excellency William Shirley Esq.r for his Trouble upon attending the Treaty with the Six Nations of Indians at Albany from 8.th July 1748. being the time he left his Government to the 30.th Aug.t following being 54 Days at £5 ₱.r Day. By Bill on the Master General of his Majesty's Land Forces	270 .. ..
	To John Cotherwood Esq.r for his trouble and Expence as Secretary upon the above Service at 10/ ₱ day from the 25. November 1747 to the 1.st November 1748. being 342 Days	171 .. ..
	To Coll.o William Johnson for his pay as Coll.o over the said Indians and for his Extraordy Services among them at £10 ₱ day from the 25.th Novemb.r 1747 to the first November 1748 being 342 Days	410 .. ..
	To Contingencies upon Account of the said Indians for Expresses to and from the Frontiers of the Province of New York and frequently to the Indian Country to give them Intelligence Concerning the designs of the Enemy Payments to Blacks Stationary Ware and other Expences on these Occasions at £2 ₱.r day from the 25 November 1747 to the 1.st Novemb.r 1748 being 342 Days	684 .. ..
		5221 .. 6 .. 4
1748 Nov.r 1	To Balance of the Acco.t of George Clinton's Acco.t with the Crown Signed this day upon Acco.t of the Expedition against Canada	2836 .. 13 .. 5½
		8057 .. 19 .. 9½

Errors Excepted

George Clinton

Contra . . . . . 6[1]

By Sundry Bills drawn by his Excellency The Hono.ble George Clinton on the Right Hono.ble William Pitt Esq.r Pay Master General of his Majestys Land Forces & the Pay Masters General for the time being from the 29th July 1758 to the 5th of November following — as p.r Particulars thereof in Acco.t Marked N C.	8057 - 19 - 10	99
	£ 8057 . 19 . 10	

£ 8057. 19. 10

York the 10th November 1718.

Recd

Pinto

New York 8 March 1765

Sir

I received yours of 31 October from Fort Stanwix by which I find you are the last of the Commissioners who were at the Conference at Albany, so positive that the Interpreter did not deliver any such expression in the Name of the Six Nations, to his Excellency Gov. Burley as you quote for it & which you say they apprehended did imply a reflection in the Governour for sending them there when they had nothing to do there. I am confident it can be proved that the Interpreter made use of that Expression or Words to the same Effect. Tho' I don't believe they were intended to imply the reflection you apprehend. The Whole paragraph is in the Words following Viz.

"you acquainted us that before you left Boston three Govt. were appointed to accompany you, who we see here present. we are thankfull & you have brought them along to assist you if you might be occasion in case any weighty Affair was to be transacted — Whatever Obscurity there be in the Conclusion of this Paragraph it was not my Business to Guess at the meaning of the Indians but to translate the words of the Interpretor as literal as possible tho' I must own that upon carefully perusing the whole sentence since I rec'd your Letter I am inclined to think it probable that their meaning was thus. We are very thankfull

" Thankfull you have brought them along to all wich you are as is
" necessary in case (or whenever) any weighty affair is to be
" Transacted. — Which the interpreter mistaking I was under
a necessity to translate his Error: nor did I at that time ob-
serve any Error in the sense, neither am I conscious to my
self that I have put down a Syllable with any design to express
or imply any thing to the Dishonour of your Government or
any Gent: in it. but I am satisfied that I have entir'd the
said Answer word for word as the Interpreter deliver'd it
according to the best of my knowledge & belief of which I doubt
not you will be more convinced, when I have given you the Liberty
the same delivery of the Interpreter to Mr Thilly was so good
as to peruse, revise & correct this Paper, as you call it. before
it was entir'd in the minutes, & before I gave him a Copy of it for
your use, so that if there be any exception in it not to like now
or any ambiguity not to your liking, I think you have the
same room to blame me & millenay & the General Court for
inserting or at least consenting to any Exception in the Answer
in wich you were so positive was not deliver'd by the Interpreter
by what the Indians said I believe they intended to pay you
a compliment & the Interpreter mistook their meaning
or expressed himself improperly by the small & I suppose unwole-
-nly variation of the words. I think it but right it should be

so Publickly insinuated as tho I had wilfully perverted the meaning on purpose to reflect on your Government nor can I help thinking so publick an aspersion such apparent ready to suppose the worst is but an odd kind of gratitude for my endeavours to serve your Government whenever it has been in my Power which however except on this occation I should have scorn'd to mention. I am

Sir Your most humble Servant

New York. Nov. 1859

PAGE

39